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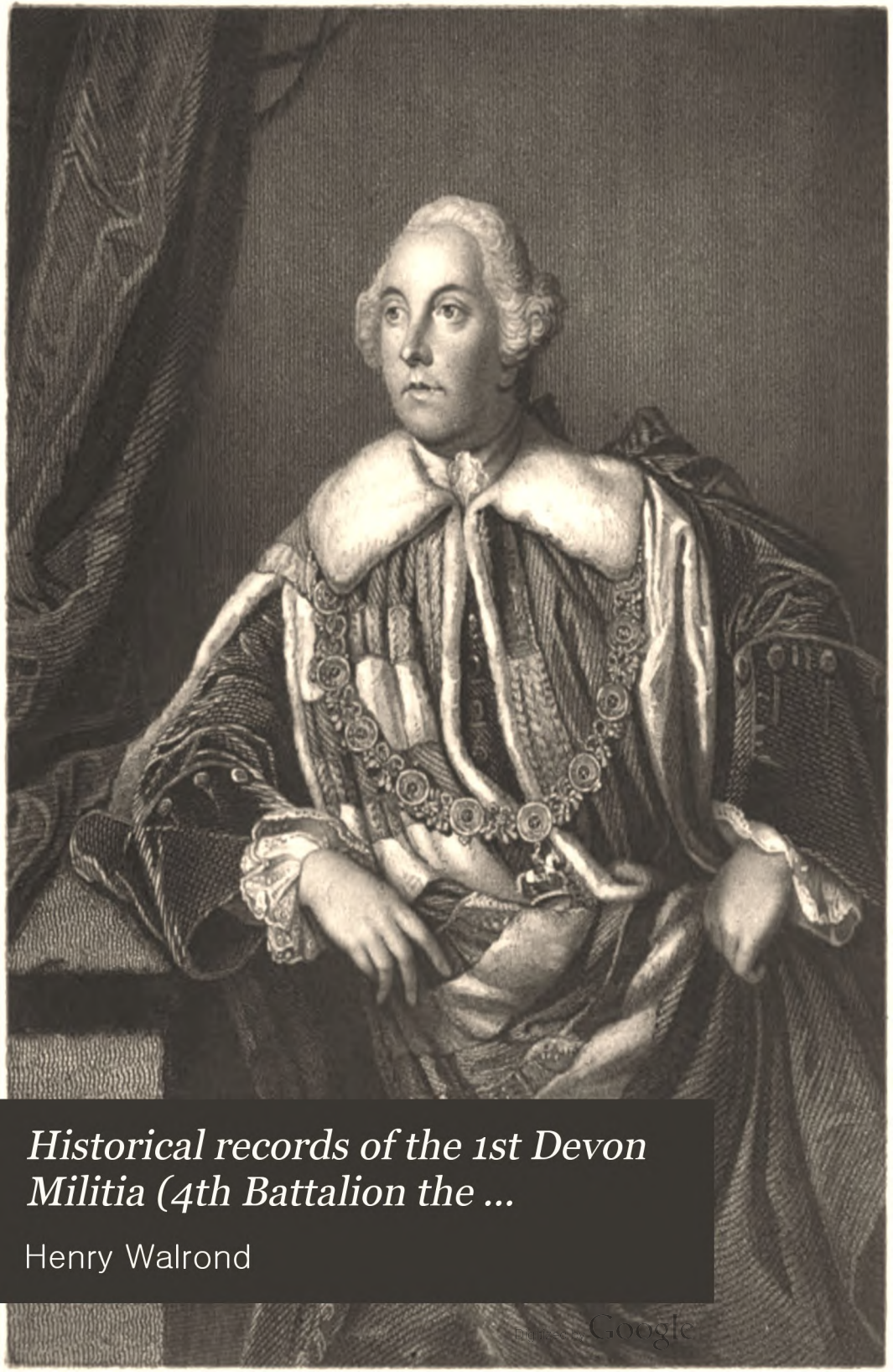

Historical records of the 1st Devon Militia (4th Battalion the ...

Henry Walrond

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1. Army, British — Regt. hist. —
Devonshire regiment. 4th Batt.

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HISTORICAL RECORDS

OF THE

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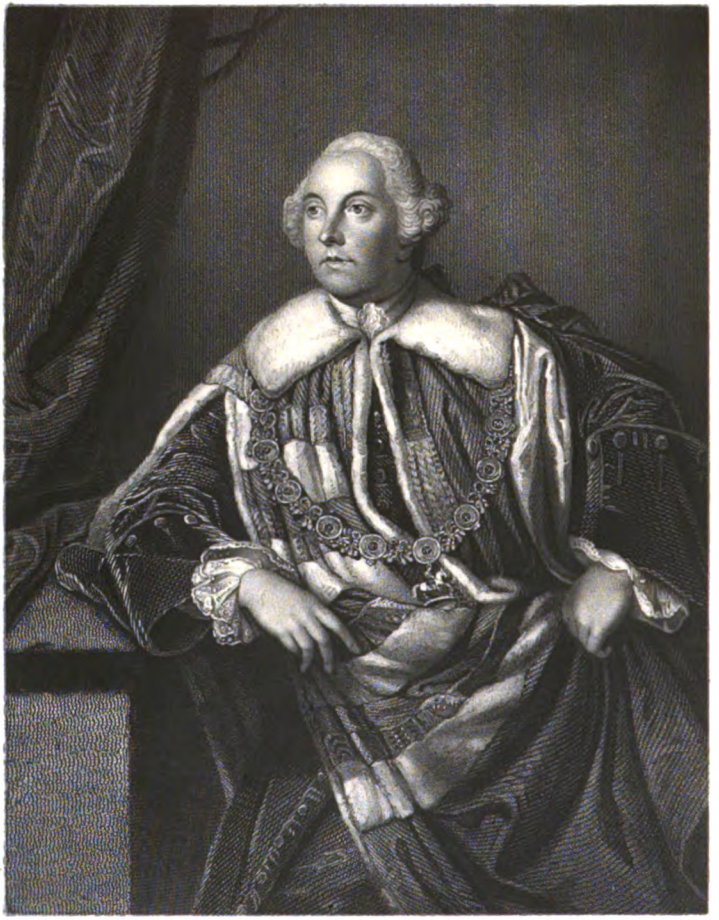

JOHN, FOURTH DUKE OF BEDFORD, K.G., COLONEL 1758–71.

From Lodge's Portraits.

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...ON MILITIA

...E DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT)

...G THE 2ND AND NORTH DEVON
...LITIA REGIMENTS

BY

...NEL H. WALROND
...LATE THE DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT

...TWENTY-SEVEN ILLUSTRATIONS

...GMANS, GREEN, AND CO.
PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON
NEW YORK AND BOMBAY
1907
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JOHN, FOURTH DUKE OF [illegible]

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HISTORICAL RECORDS

OF THE

1ST DEVON MILITIA

(4TH BATTALION THE DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT)

WITH A NOTICE OF THE 2ND AND NORTH DEVON MILITIA REGIMENTS

BY

COLONEL H. WALROND

4TH BATT. THE DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT

WITH TWENTY-SEVEN ILLUSTRATIONS

LONGMANS, GREEN, AND CO.

39 PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON

NEW YORK AND BOMBAY

1897

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TO

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD CLINTON,

LORD-LIEUTENANT AND CUSTOS ROTULORUM

OF THE COUNTY OF DEVON,

THESE RECORDS ARE,

BY PERMISSION,

Dedicated.

Francis Edwards 2 Dec. 1942

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INTRODUCTION.

A LADY said to me a short time ago, "I cannot think how you are going to find sufficient material to make the history of a Militia regiment interesting; of course it would be different with respect to a Regular one". The same thought may occur to others, and no doubt as far as stirring deeds of valour go, there is not much to chronicle, but it is hoped that the following records may prove of interest all the same. The services rendered to the country by the Militia in past times were very great, and were warmly acknowledged by the Duke of Wellington and many others well able to judge of them. Without the Militia Force and the assistance it afforded to the Regular Army both by supplying garrisons at home and a constant stream of recruits to fill up casualties, the result of the struggle maintained by this country at end of the last and beginning of the present century might have been very different. A large proportion of the soldiers who fought the later battles of the Peninsular War were originally Militiamen, and at Waterloo a large number of the men in the ranks had but lately joined from the Militia. In the Crimean War also, and on subsequent occasions, the Militia has done good service. It is hardly therefore necessary to apologise for attempting to record the doings of a unit of that force, and putting together such facts concerning it as can be ascertained.

Some years ago, when Col. Vaughan was Adjutant of the Regiment, he called attention to the old order books and the curious orders many of them contained, though nothing like an exhaustive examination of the numerous old books in the

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orderly room had then been made. Col. White-Thomson took some of these books home with him after the training, and made many notes, with the idea of printing them, but increasing public and other duties prevented his going on with it, and the matter rested for some years. Col. Raikes having kindly given me a copy of his *Historical Records of the 1st Regiment of Militia*, I was much struck with the amount of information obtainable at the Record Office, and it occurred to me that with such information and the old books in the orderly room, it might be possible to collect a fairly complete record of the 1st Devon. Finding Col. White-Thomson had finally given up the idea of going on with his notes, I took the matter up, and examined some of the papers at the Record Office, with the result that the first three chapters were partially put together and submitted to the Officers at the next training. They were good enough to think the project of having a history of the Regiment printed was a good one, and it being also approved by many former Officers and their friends, the various regimental books and other papers were systematically examined, the present book being the result.

Several hundred volumes and bundles of manuscripts have had to be gone through, besides newspapers and printed books. The regimental order books begin in 1779, and are fairly complete during the time the Regiment was embodied, though there are some rather serious gaps, the worst being from 29th August, 1808, to 30th November, 1810. The Adjutants, Paymasters, and Quartermasters' letter books between them cover the whole period from 1778, and supply many deficiencies in the order books. Besides these, there are mess books, account books, court martial books, copies of the "states" sent in, and many others. The "Succession of Officers" book only begins in 1812, and the "Services of the Regiment" is very imperfect as regards the earlier years, there practically being no reliable information in it before 1852. The various series of papers at the Record Office, containing notices of the Militia, have afforded

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much information, and all the original documents which were thought likely to throw light on the subject mentioned in the Calendar of State Papers have been examined. The information as to the trainings in early times has been got from the Lieutenancy Minute books, which the Lord-Lieutenant, Lord Clinton, was good enough to allow me to have. At the British Museum a great many manuscripts have been consulted, and some interesting facts secured, and throughout the book the source of any information not obtained from the regimental books has been duly acknowledged.

It will be readily understood that the task of selecting what should be printed and what omitted has been an anxious and difficult one, especially as it was not intended in any way to write a history of the Militia, though in order to make that of the Regiment intelligible, it was necessary to note many changes in the force generally.

Many things which appear in the regimental books might have been quoted at greater length, the curious court martials held upon Officers especially, but the line had to be drawn somewhere, though in some cases the temptation was too strong to be resisted, and what may be thought irrelevant matter has been introduced.

Very little has been said on controversial points, such as the benefit or otherwise of the various changes made in the constitution of the Militia. The subject is one which would require far more space than could be devoted to it in a volume recording the history of a Regiment. Any one who remembers what the Militia was some thirty years ago and how the men's comfort was looked after, must acknowledge there is improvement. At that time tea and bread and butter for breakfast, boiled meat and potatoes for dinner, and a repetition of breakfast at tea time constituted the daily meals throughout the training. The following is a week's menu of three companies at the present time, each man sitting down comfortably at a table with the before unknown luxury of plates.

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DIET ROLL, 4TH BATTALION DEVON REGIMENT.

WEEK ENDING 15TH JUNE, 1895.

Day.	Meal.	A Company.	B Company.	C Company.
	Early Morning.	Coffee and	Biscuits	Each day
Sun.	Breakfast	Tea, Bread, Beefst'k, Onions	Tea, Bread, German Sausage	Tea, Bread, Corned Beef
	Dinner	Boiled Meat, Dumplings	Baked Meat, Potatoes, Plum Puddings	Irish Stew, Dumplings
	Tea	Tea, Bread, Marmalade	Tea, Bread, Jam	Tea, Bread, Marmalade
Mon.	Breakfast	Tea, Bread, German Sausage	Tea, Bread, Corned Beef	Tea, Bread, Beefst'k, Onions
	Dinner	Baked Meat, Potatoes	Irish Stew, Dumplings	Boiled Meat, Plum Puddings
	Tea	Tea, Bread, Jam	Tea, Bread, Marmalade	Tea, Bread, Butter
Tues.	Breakfast	Tea, Bread, Corned Beef	Tea, Bread, Beefst'k, Onions	Tea, Bread, German Sausage
	Dinner	Irish Stew, Dumplings	Boiled Meat, Dumplings	Baked Meat, Plain Puddings
	Tea	Tea, Bread, Marmalade	Tea, Bread, Jam	Tea, Bread, Marmalade
Wed.	Breakfast	Tea, Bread, Jam	Tea, Bread, German Sausage	Tea, Bread, Corned Beef
	Dinner	Baked Meat, Plum Puddings	Meat Pies, Haricot Beans	Irish Stew, Dumplings
	Tea	Tea, Bread, Corned Beef	Tea, Bread, Marmalade	Tea, Bread, Jam
Thurs.	Breakfast	Tea, Bread, Beefst'k, Onions	Tea, Bread, Brawn	Tea, Bread, Brawn
	Dinner	Boiled Meat, Dumplings	Baked Meat, Potatoes, Plum Pudding	Meat Pies, Haricot Beans
	Tea	Tea, Bread, Jam	Tea, Bread, Jam	Tea, Bread, Marmalade
Frl.	Breakfast	Tea, Bread, German Sausage	Tea, Bread, Corned Beef	Tea, Bread, Beefst'k, Onions
	Dinner	Irish Stew, Dumplings	Boiled Meat, Dumplings	Baked Meat Pies, Haricot Beans
	Tea	Tea, Bread, Marmalade	Tea, Bread, Marmalade	Tea, Bread, Jam
Sat.	Breakfast	Tea, Bread, Beefst'k, Onions	Tea, Bread, Butter	Tea, Bread, Corned Beef
	Dinner	Baked Meat, Potatoes, Plain Pudding	Baked Meat Pies	Boiled Meat, Plum Puddings
	Tea	Tea, Bread, Cheese	Tea, Bread, Corned Beef	Tea, Bread, Jam

A great improvement has taken place in the clothing, though much still remains to be done. The men also are no longer subjected to many abuses and exactions from which they formerly used to suffer, and their lot is far better than it has ever been before. Drill and discipline has doubtless also much improved, and the value of the Militia as a Force would no doubt be proved should the occasion arrive. That much could be done to improve it is patent to any one acquainted with it, but it has ever been the fate of the Militia to suffer neglect till its services became essential.

With respect to one or two of the illustrations, the originals were unfortunately not good subjects for reproduction, but on the whole they will not be disappointing. It was not originally intended to have more than two plates of uniform; six have, however, been given, and as these practically cover all the changes of importance since the formation of the Regiment, it of course renders the history more complete.

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I have to acknowledge the great courtesy and assistance I have received from Mr. E. Salisbury, Mr. H. Hall, Mr. F. B. Bickley, and other officials at the Record Office and British Museum. My thanks are due to Lord Clinton for allowing me to have the Lieutenancy Minute books; to Sir George Stucley for the information he has given me as to the North Devon, and to Col. White-Thomson for the use of his notes. I have been fortunate in being able to obtain the likenesses of all the Commanding Officers, and I am much obliged to Earls Poulett and Fortescue, Lord Poltimore, and Mr. Bastard for either lending or allowing portraits in their possession to be copied, and to Lady Stucley for being good enough to photograph the portrait of Col. Orchard for me. To Mr. Jones, the proprietor of the *Exeter Flying Post*, and to several other gentlemen I am also indebted for allowing me to examine the files of their papers.

Allusion has been already made to the labour entailed in getting together the materials for this history: it has, however, been a pleasant task. Should this book in spite of its imperfections meet with the approval of the past, present, and future Officers and numerous friends of the old 1st Devon, I shall feel that my labours have not been in vain.

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HISTORICAL RECORDS

OF THE

1st DEVON MILITIA.

CHAPTER I.

THE MILITIA BEFORE 1754.

BEFORE commencing the history of the regiment, it is perhaps advisable to briefly state the various changes through which the constitutional forces of the country have passed, previous to that period from which the history of the 1st Devon Militia can be actually traced as a regiment.

The militia force represents the instinct which has at all times caused nations to combine against a common enemy, and so protect their homes and property. As the ancient Britons combined together to resist the landing of Julius Cæsar, so, altered to suit the exigencies of the service and requirements of civilisation, does the militia directly represent the combination to which, in a great measure, would now be entrusted the defence of the country.

The exact date at which the use of the word militia came in to designate the constitutional force of the country is uncertain. There is in the British Museum a MS.,* "Project for a Land Militia addressed to King Philip, husband of Queen Mary, in the year 1558," which appears to be one of the earliest instances of the use of the word. It is also used in a letter to the justices of Salford Hundred dated 25th Sept., 1590, requiring their presence and attendance at the next general muster of the Militia of Lancaster.† Sir John Smythe uses it in 1590,‡ and several other instances of its occurring

* Lansdowne, 1225. † Harl., 1926. ‡ *Ibid.*, 135.

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can be found during Queen Elizabeth's reign. It is therefore curious that, speaking in the House of Commons in 1641, Whitelock should make use of these words: "I do heartily wish that this great word, this new word—the militia—this harsh word, might never have come within these walls". The force had certainly been neglected for many years, but the word was not new.

In Saxon times all men capable of bearing arms were bound to take them up in case of invasion, insurrection or other emergency. The head of each family led the members of it who were capable of bearing arms into the field, and every ten families formed a tything which was led by the borsholder, who was head constable. The chief magistrate commanded ten of these tythings, which were called a hundred, and several of these hundreds being joined together were named a trything, which was under the orders of the trything man. The whole force of the country was commanded by the Dux, or Duke, who was chosen by the people in full assembly or folkmote. Sometimes a superior officer was appointed by the King, but, if so, his power lasted only during the war. Landholders were compelled to keep arms in proportion to the land they held, which were not to be sold; and there was a sliding scale of penalties for absence from musters or breach of the regulations. The arms were periodically inspected, and periodically the Fyrd, as this force was called, was drilled.

After the Conquest, an attempt was made to introduce the feudal system, but it was not established till 1088, "when the King held a great council to inquire into the state of the nation, the immediate consequence of which was the compiling of the great survey called Domesday Book, which was finished the next year; and in the latter end of that very year the King was attended by all his nobility at Sarum, where all the principal landowners submitted their lands to the yoke of military tenure, became the King's vassals, and did homage and fealty to his person".* Under this arrange-

* Blackstone's *Commentaries*.

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ment the whole country was divided into "knight's fees," 60,215 in number, each consisting of four hydes of land, or about 400 acres. Every tenant *in capite*, or holding direct from the King, was bound to hold himself in readiness to serve the King in war, either at home or abroad, for forty days at his own expense. Holders of more than one knight's fee were bound to provide a substitute for those for which they did not serve in person, and holders of less than a knight's fee had to do duty for a less period in proportion to their holding. The King could compound by accepting from his tenants pecuniary payments instead of personal service, and hiring troops with the proceeds. This system led to all sorts of abuses, and a payment called scutage came into existence by which tenants and vassals avoided personal service, which fell into disuse.

This force existed side by side with another, which was more akin to the militia, insomuch that it was not bound to serve out of England, called the *posse comitatus*. This consisted of all free men between fifteen and sixty, and though its primary duty was to keep the peace in its own county, it could be called upon to act out of it in case of invasion or rebellion. In 1118 a law was passed practically making this force hold the position which the Fyrd had formerly held. By this law every holder of a knight's fee was to have a coat of mail, helmet, shield and lance. If he held more than one, then the same armoury for each one. Free laymen, having goods or rent to the value of sixteen marks, were to have the like, while those possessed of only ten marks were to have a haubergeon, iron hat and lance. Burgesses and all freemen were to have a banbais (or padded doublet), iron hat and lance. These arms were not to be taken from the vassal by the lord, by forfeiture, gift, pledge, or any other cause, nor were they to be sold. Should any one having these arms die, they were to pass to his heir, and if he was not of sufficient age to bear them, they were to be held by his guardian, who was to provide a substitute till the heir was of age to serve himself.*

* Grose, *Mil. Ant.*

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These regulations were altered by the statute of Winton, passed in 1285, which provided that every one possessed of lands to the annual value of £15, or forty marks in goods, should keep a horse, haubergeon, iron cap, sword and knife; the same arms but no horse being kept by those having from £10 to £15 in land, or forty marks in goods. The lesser fry were to have arms as follows:—

£5 and upwards	Doublet, iron cap, sword and knife.
£5 to 40s.	Sword, bow and arrows and knife.
40s. in land	Faulchions, gisarmes, daggers, etc.
Under 20 marks in chattels	Sword, daggers and inferior weapons.
All others (not in forests) .	Bows and arrows.

These arms were to be inspected twice a year by constables, who were to report defaulters.

In 1539 the following commissioners were appointed to defend the coast of Devon, etc.: Sir John Russell, Sir Piers Edgecombe, Sir Thomas Denys, Sir Giles Strangways, Sir John Arundell, Senior, Sir Hewe Pollard, and Sir Thomas Stukeley.*

An act passed in the first year of the reign of Philip and Mary repealed the statute of Winton, and directed a fresh assortment of arms, etc., to be kept by various owners of real and personal estate. From the 1st of May, 1558, persons having estates of a thousand pounds a year or upwards were bound to keep six horses or geldings fit for mounting demilances, three of which were to have sufficient harness, steel saddles, and weapons for equipping demilances; ten light horses or geldings, with the necessary weapons; forty corselettes furnished,† forty almaine rivets,‡ or instead of the almaine rivets, forty coats of plate,§ corselettes or brigantines furnished;|| forty pikes, thirty long bows, thirty sheaves¶ of arrows, thirty steel caps or skulls,** twenty

* *S. P. Dom. and Foreign*, vol. xiv., part i.

† Corselets furnished meant the suit worn by pikemen, *i.e.*, back and breast plate, gorget, cap, and tassets or thigh pieces.

‡ Plates fastened with rivets. § Made of thin plates of iron.

|| Small plates of iron sewn on linen.

¶ A sheaf contained twenty-four arrows.

** A skull was an iron hat shaped like a bowl.

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black bills * or halberts, twenty hacquebuts,† and twenty morions ‡ or sallets. § The list goes through a sliding scale, till the humble owner of from £20 to £10 worth of goods is reached, who is required to have one bow, sheaf of arrows, steel cap, and black bill or halbert. Various exemptions are made, and penalties laid down for failing to have the required arms. It is also specially mentioned that no penalty shall be enforced for the want of a haquebut provided a longbow and sheaf of arrows be kept instead. ||

This act transferred the power of calling out the levies from the hands of the Sheriff to those of the Lord-Lieutenant, leaving the more limited power of calling out the *posse comitatus* to the former. ¶ There seems to be some doubt as to when Lord-Lieutenants were first appointed. Sir Henry Ellis says: "The earliest of these appointments are to be recognised in the commission '*de arraitione et capitaneo generali contra Francos*,' issued for a large range of the centre of the kingdom, to the Dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk, and the then Lord Russell, in 1545". ** Strype, in his *Annals*, says: "In this year (1549) began the making of Lord-Lieutenants of counties"; †† while Blackstone says: "About the reign of King Henry the Eighth and his children Lord-Lieutenants began to be introduced as standing representatives of the Crown to keep the counties in military order, for we find them mentioned as known officers in the statute 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, c. 3, though they had not long been in use, for Camden speaks of them (in the *Britannia*) in the time of Queen Elizabeth as extraordinary magistrates, constituted only in times of difficulty and danger". ‡‡ Whatever the exact date may be, it is clear that the command or management of the militia remained vested in them till the territorial regiments were established.

* A black bill was a species of halbert, not kept bright.
† A hand gun called a haque or hook gun, because its stock was hooked.
‡ A open helmet without visor. § A headpiece without a crest.
|| Grose, *Mil. Ant.* ¶ Scott. ** *Archæologia*, vol. xxxv.
†† Scott. ‡‡ *Archæologia*, vol. xxxv.

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Clode says: "From 1324 to 1557 the military forces were arrayed and mustered under commissions from the Crown directed to one or more persons. The 4th Ed. VI. gave power to the King to issue letters patent to the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, when all the mayors, bailiffs, and magistrates of the county were bound to come out and assist him to put down riot." *

Thus on the 16th of April, 1547, the King sent orders to the commissioners of musters in all the shires to survey the quantity of weapons and military stores in each county, and to warn all persons obliged by statute to maintain great horses, demilances, etc., for the wars, to have them in readiness after the 20th of May next.†

The instructions given to "the Earl of Bedford appointed their Highnesses' Lieutenant of the counties of Devon, Dorset, Cornwall, and their cittie of Exeter, 17 March, 4 and 5 of their Majesties' reign," give us the duties of the Lord-Lieutenant in 1557-8.‡ He is to take his commission with him, and depart "with all diligence". To give orders for the raising of beacons, and watching the same, and to give them in charge of competent persons. To take note of all persons within his lieutenancy, of their weapons and armour, and to pick out and describe all the able horsemen and footmen, their names and dwelling-places. To call the gentlemen together, take view of their serving men, and of their horses fit to carry them, and to consider what number there is of them fit to carry a demilance, and how many light horsemen. To appoint Captains for the horse and foot, and to divide the shires in hundreds as he shall think fit. To appoint to every Captain the number of men he should have, give him their names and addresses, and deliver to him "a precepte or commandment for his numbers within that hundred to obaie him, and to all officers for his assistance if anie disobaie". To order the Captains to have musters and drill of their bands, and to

* *Forces of the Crown.*
† *S. P. Dom.*, vol. i.
‡ *Ibid.*, vol. xii.

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keep them always in readiness. To appoint what places they should go to, when warning should be given of danger. To consider the dangerous places on the coast, and make the inhabitants put up bulwarks of earth. To cause the necessary pay to be found. If the enemy landed in too great force to be resisted, the Lord-Lieutenant was to retreat to some strong position, cutting the bridges, obstructing the roads, etc., giving notice to the Queen and her council. To punish all vagabonds, and "to have speciale care to keipe the shire in good order and quiet, especiallie at the tyme of levying the subsidie".

The instructions issued by the Earl of Bedford in consequence of the above commission are very elaborate, and show that he lost no time in carrying out his orders. They are dated Exeter, 18th of April, 1558, and are addressed to the justices of the peace and other worshipful people in the county, and he styles himself in the preamble their Majesties' "Lieutenant-General for the counties of".* They contain orders for the levying, arming, and drilling of men, and for making out lists, and seeing that all who are obliged to provide horses, geldings, armour, or arms, do so.

The following extract gives the manner in which the county was divided for defence, and the names of the officers appointed :—

The Devyc̃on of the Countye of Devon,
Sir Thomas Dennies, Knight.

The Cytty of Exeter. Hundred of Woundeforde. H. of Credyton. H. of West Budleighe. H. of Clifton. H. of Oty Saint Mary. H. of Exminster. H. of Teyngbridge. H. of Haytor.	For the defence of Tengmouth, Torbay, Dartmouth, and all creke and landing-place wth the said hundrede.

* *S. P. Dom. Mary*, vol. xii., No. 30.

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ASSISTAUNCE.	PETICAPPNES.
Sir John Fulford Knight.	Willm Forscue.
Sir Richard Chidley, Knight.	Rychard Raynolde.
Sir Thoms Pommery, Knight.	Thoms Suthcot.
Sir Robrt Dennies, Knight.	Willm Heare.
Anthony Harvy, Esquier.	John Upton, Esquier.
James Courteney, Esquier.	Gregory Huckmore.
James Coffen, Esquier.	John Holebenne of Holebenne.
John Rudgeway, Esquier.	Edward Garde, Esquier.
George Kirkeham, Esquier.	John Holeway, Esquier.
Rychard Bamefylde, Esquier.	
John Gylbert, Esquier.	
Thoms Carye, Esquier.	

Sir John Sellinger, Knight.

H. of Alberton, H. of Axminster.
H. of Hennyocke, H. of Harridge.
H. of Bamton, H. of Sollington.
H. of Tyverton, H. of Wytheridge.
H. of Est Budley.

} For the defence of Axmouth Haven, Exmothe, wth the creke between that and Lyme.

ASSISTAUNCE.	PETICAPPNES.
Sir Roger Blewet, Knight.	Willm Frye.
Sir Hughe Stukeley, Knight.	John Carew.
Sir John Pollard, Knight.	Humfry Walrond.
Sir Gawen Carew, Knight.	Ellis Holecomb.
Sir John More, Knight.	Humfry Beamunde.
Lewies Pollard, Esquier.	Walter Rawley.
John Drake, Esquier.	Willm Courtney.
John Pridiauxe Sgeant-at-Law.	John Fory.
Rycharde Duke.	

Sir John Chychester, Knight.

H. of Braunton, H. of Cherevell.
H. of Fremington, H. of Shebere.
H. of Hartelande, H. of Black Torrington.
H. of South Molton, H. of North Taton.
H. of Winkeleye.

} For the defence of Hartelande, Clovelly, Wellicomb sande, Ilfercomb, and Comb Marten, and all the creke and landing-place wth the said hunderedes.

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Assistaunce.	Peticappnes.
Rychard Forscue, Esquire.	John Marwoode.
John Byrte, Esquire.	Thoms Collarde.
Robrt Dilland, Esquire.	Phillipp Dennies.
John Parkar, Esquire.	Willm Bedloo.
John Gefford, Esquire.	Marke Slader.
John Mallet, Esquire.	Robrt Pollarde.
Robrt Caree, Esquire.	Anthony Ackcland.
Thoms Monke, Esquire.	Humfry Burye.
Robrt Yeowe, Esquire.	
John Roll, Esquire.	

Sir Rychard Edgecomb, Knight.

H. of Rughbourroughe, H. of Armington. H. of Plympton, H. of Tavestocke. H. of Lyston, H. of Stanbourroughe.	For the defence of Plymmouthe Haven and the creke adioyning to the same into Kingsbridge.

Assistaunce.	Peticappnes.
Sir Arthur Chambourne, Knight.	John Blunte.
Harrye Forscue, Esquier.	William Stratcheley.
Willm Strowde, Esquier.	John Fytz.
Edmund Sturr, Esquire.	Willm Harries.
John Askot, Esquire.	John Sevington.
Christopher Coplestone, Esquier.	Rychard Mayoo.
John Cooker, Esquier.	Humfry Bondfylde.
Leweis Davells, Esquire.	

The substitution of firearms for longbows among the musters, or militia, began at this time, as in the returns for 1560 of the arms and armour in Devonshire there are stated to be only two harquebuses in the whole of Devon available.* Nine years later there are stated to be 595, besides 112 in Exeter.† The change, however, was effected very slowly, though special efforts were made during Queen Elizabeth's reign to form in the coast towns corps of harquebuziers. Various privileges were given to them, they were to be free of all town rates, tenths,

* *S. P. Dom.*, vol. xiii.

† *Ibid.*, vol. lvii.

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fifteenths and subsidies, and from all musters except their own; besides which, they were allowed to "shoot at various fowls with respect of time and place, and *without hail shot*," which did not probably enable them to fill their larders. They were to be paid four pounds per annum, for which they had to provide a good substantial harquebuse with a compass stock of such a bore that every three shots should weigh one ounce, flask, touch-box, sword and dagger, jerkin and hood.* The bow was not really discarded till about 1600, though instances of its use and bodies of archers being raised are to be found much later. Even in 1798 a book † was written to advocate its use in combination with the pike, a manual exercise for that purpose being duly provided, which in reality was a resuscitation, without acknowledgment, of a proposal made in 1625.‡

In 1572 Queen Elizabeth issued an elaborate set of "Instructions for the executyon of the commission directed to all the justices of the peace in the county of , for generall musters, and trayning of all manner of persons hable for the wars, to serve as well on horseback as on foote," which are given at full length in Grose. The object is said to be that knowledge should be obtained of all men above sixteen who are capable of bearing arms. Out of these a certain number of the most expert were to be selected, trained and armed at the "reasonable chardge of the inhabitants in everie shire". In compliance with these instructions the following report was made by the Sheriff and Justices of Devon:—

Devon. The certificate of the nomber of abell men, mustered in the countie aforesaide, by the Justices of the Peace of the same Countie, in September, 1572, wth the names of the Captaynes appoynted for the leadinge and chardge of the said abell men, by thaucthoritie of the right honourable the Lordes of the Quenes Ma^le^, moste honourable Previe Councills l^res of the viij^th^ of September, 1572, to the Sheriffe of the said Countie and Justices of the Peace there directed.

* *S. P. Dom.*, vol. xi.
† *Pro Aris et Foris*, by R. O. Mason.
‡ *The Double Armed Men*, by W. Neade.

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The nomber of th abell men mustered wth in the saide Countie as well Tynñrs as Marryñrs are } m ix ccxxiiij.

The names of the Captaynes of the saide nomber.

Humfrie Walronde, Esquier.	John Carswill, Esquier.
John Courteney, of Ottery, Esquier.	John Fortescue, of Wood, Esquier.
John Walronde, of Bovy, Esquier.	Thomas Rowpe, gent.
Thomas Beare, Esquier.	Richard Vowell, Esquier.
Gyles Bampfeilde, Esquier.	John Harte, Esquier.
Henry Beamount, Esquier.	Roberte Aisheford, gent.
Dennys Pasmere, Esquier.	John Willm̃s, gent.
Barnard Drake, Esquier.	John Crocker, Esquier.
Ellys Grymes Esquier.	Humfry Speccot, Esquier.
John Amadas, Esquier.	George Carie, Esquier.
Willm̃ Hawkyns, Esquier.	Robert Yeowe, Esquier.
Olyver Kellie, Esquier.	Robert Courteny, Esquier.
John Dynham, Esquier.	John Chichester, of Hall, Esquier.
John Wood, Esquier.	Thomas Courteney, gent.
John Trelawny, Esquier.	John Coplestone, Esquier.
Hugh Pom̃ay, Esquier.	John Stukeley, Esquier.
Willm̃ Hurste, Esquier.	Anthony Pollard, Esquier.
Jamys Kirkeham, Esquier.	Robert Dillond, Esquier.
John Wikes, Esquier.	Roger Gifford, gent.
Thomas Ridgeway, Esquier.	Richard Bery, gent.
John Rawley, Esquier.	Richard Garland, gent.
Awdrian Gilberte, gent.	Henry Rowell, Esquier.
Willm Somaster, gent.	John Wraye, Esquier.
Richard Sparrowe, gent.	John Hexte, gent.
John Harris, of Corneworthie, gent.	Richard Wood, Esquier.
John Fortescue, of Valapytte ar̃.	Peter Ebbisworthie.
	Walter Heale, gent.

(Signed) Ga. Carewe, John Gylberte, Arthur Basset, Jo. More, A. Champernowne, Robert Denys, John Gyfford, Robt. Cary, Humfrey Smythe, Richard Reynell, Thomas Moncke, Geffrey Cotthill, Thomas Southcote, John Evelegh, Peryam, Henry Dylloñ, Roger Prideaux, John Coplestone.*

Apparently the musters were not satisfactory, and people shirked contributing arms in proportion to their property as they were bound to do by law, for in 1574 the following document† was sent to the Earl of Bedford, from which some extracts are given:—

* *S. P. Dom. Eliz.*, vol. lxxxix., No. 26.

† *Ibid.*, vol. xcvii. Reprinted in *Archæologia*, vol. xxxv., from Lans., 155.

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"Instructions given by the Queen's Majestie unto her right trustie and well beloved cosen and councellor, the Erle of Bedford, Lieutenant of her counties of Devon, Cornewall, and her cittie of Exeter. . . .

"Item, because at this presente, as the said knoweth, her Matie is speciallie occasioned by reason of the doubtfull proceedings of the French, many manner of waies, to the annoyance and danger of this realme, to put the same with all speede in good order for defence thereof, and speciallie all parties thereof lying upon the sea coasts, against such attempts or invasions as may be made. Therefere her Matie requireth most earnestlie her said cosin immediatelie with all speede, upon the receipt hereof, to renew such good orders as by him were the last yere taken upon musters for the putting of the whole force of both the said counties in such a reddiness of all men for horsemen and footmen, and for armor, horse, weapons, and other necessarie furniture as the same may, by the direction of her Matie or of her said cosen, best and most readily serve for the defence of any sodaine attempte, wherein her Matie doth lesse prescribe by any particularitie to her saide cosen in what sorte the same were best to be done, because it is well knowne in what good order and readines the same two counties and cittie were the last yeare by the wisdome and carefulnes of the said Erle, and for that at this presente yere appeareth more cause to have the same, yf yt may be, in a more larger force and in more readines, her Matie would have good celeritie used therein." It goes on to say there is reason to believe people are not contributing properly, "and therefore her Matie willeth and requireth her saide cosen to consider, by the aide of such discreete persons as he shall thinke meete to use, in what sorte everie person hath beene certified by the muster bookes this last yeare, to be furnished with horse, geldings, armor, and weapons, and in the particular considerion thereof not to respecte only the valor and substance whereof the same person is supposed to be of by the assessors for the subsidie, but rather for the augmentation of the strength of the shire, the true and most probable value either in landes or goodes of everie person (as either by their open

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doings in the worlde or by other probable means shall appeare likelie), and according to the sure estimacion and probable likelihood, in her Matie's name and by her speciall authoritie prescribe everie such person so undervalued to be better and more amplie furnished, either with horse, gelding, corslet, bowe, bill, hand gowne, or such like, or with a more number of anie of them. . . .

"Item, besides the lacke of furniture of armor, her Matie also perceaveth that in the whole realme there is lacke of men exercised and trained in feates of warre; either to wear their armor, to use their weapons, to march in order, to doe such other things as be requisite: and therefore her Matie by the advice of her councel, is resolved that her people, being able for the warre, shall be hereafter instructed in some parte in those pointes. And whereas yt shall be thought that there be not to be had by the provision of the said L^t sufficient gentlemen of knowledge either of their own retinue or within those shires and cittie to instructe the people at convenient tymes in the points aforesaid, her Matie will addresse certaine honest chosen Captains, having knowledge, into divers shires, to be at the musters and at such assemblies as for that purpose the Lieutenant shall appointe: and there to teach and train the people to understand how to wear their armor, use their weapons, and doe such like thynges, which as yt seemeth needfull to be done, so seemeth it most convenient to be up on every holy day, in the afternoone, in sundrie places to be chosen, meete for two or three monthes space." When "honest chosen captains" were not sent, the gentlemen appointed to command the musters are "First to see that noe manner of able persons be permitted to be absent from the muster, next that the armor may be seene and worne upon the backes of the person that shall weare them, and made fit for them: that where anie shall lacke armor that either ought to have yt, or shall be ordered to have yt, they be commaunded to provide it by a reasonable daie, and be informed that they shall have the same of the Queen's Matie's store, upon such reasonable prices as in the ende of these instructions shall appear".

. . . . . .

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"THE PRICE OF ARMOR AND ARTELLERIE.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
The armor for a demilaunce	liiij	iiij	A corslett	xxx	
A Currier, complete. . . .	xvj	viij	Harquebush complete	viij	
Dagge, complete	xvj	viij	A bowe of ewe . . .	ij	viij
Liverie arrows and shafte .	xxij		Morris-pike	ij	
A demilaunce staffe . . .	iij	iiij	A northerne staffe . .	ij	vj
A black bill.	xvj		A halberd	vj	viij
A murrion	vj	viij	Almaine rivette . . .	x."	
Sculler, the piece.	vij				

At the end, in what may have been meant as a private note, it is stated that these preparations are made in view of those made by the King of Spain nominally for the Low Countries "in respect as some unkindness that hath passed between us," thus contradicting the first part, and showing the real object of the precautions.

In an abridgment of the musters given in the B. M. MS., Stowe, 570, the able men in the county in 1577 are stated to have been 10,000, of whom 2974 had been "furnished" and "selected," though only 490 appear to have been trained. The arms, etc., are stated to be: "Corslets furnished, 841; Calivers furnished, 647; Murrions, 637; Longe Bowes, 651; Sheaffes of arrowes, 651; Pikes, 830; Black Bills and Halberts, 1160". An incomplete list of Officers, apparently of the same date, is as follows:—

"The County of Devon is divided into three divisions: ye East, North and South.*

"In which several divisions there are gentlemen appointed Collonels and Captaines of the trained and untrained men, who must be answerable for ye defence of ye County in time of danger as they shall be commanded."

. . . . . .

* Lansdowne, 113.

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"THE EAST DIVISION.

Sir William Courtenay, } Collonels.
Sir Robert Dennis, }

Captaines.

Mr. Kinkham, Mr. Acland,
Mr. Giffard, Mr. Argenton,
Mr. Walrond, and others.

THE NORTH DIVISION.

Hugh Ffortescue, } Collonells.
Hugh Pollard, }

Captaines.

Mr. Stucley, Mr. Speccot,
Mr. Monke, Mr. Dillon,
Mr. Carie, and others.

The number of trained and untrained men in the County of Devon is 5000, whereof each of the Collonells must have 250 per year private lands, the rest of the Captaines must have some 100, and some 150."

"THE SOUTH DIVISION.

Collonells.	Captaines.	
Sir John Gilbert.	Mr. Champernonne.	Mr. Ffulford.
Hugh Cary of Cockington.	Mr. Halse.	Mr. Carewe.
	Mr. Staninge.	Mr. Reynell."

From 1577 to 1588, the year of the Armada, many references occur in the State Papers as to the various preparations made, and there is in the Guildhall at Exeter a roll of the citizens who offered to form a guard for Her Majesty's person, with their signatures and seals attached. The general strength of the musters in Devon in 1588 is given in the following return; 3000 of these, presumably the trained men, were told off to form part of the army which was to defend the South Coast, the others remaining for the defence of the County.

"Devon. Able men 10,000 whereof furnished 6000, *videlicet*:—

"EASTE DIVISION.

	Men	Shotte Calivers	Corselettes	Bowes	Bills	Pioneers	Horses for Carriages	Nagges for Shotte
Sir W. Courteney, Captaine. Arthure Harte, Lieutenant.	608	200 Musquetts 33	166	134	75	60	100	67
Sir Robert Denys, Captaine. Edward Denys, Lieutenant.	608	200 Calivers Musquetts 33	166	134	75	60	100	67
Total trained,	1216	466	332	260	150	120	200	134."

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Each regiment had 499 lbs. of powder, 499 lbs. of match, and 499 lbs. of bullets. Attached to each and untrained were 425 men, *i.e.*, 120 Calivers, 34 Corselettes, 46 Bows, 225 Bills, and 60 Pioneers, besides 100 horses and 50 "nagges," and 240 lbs. of powder, match and bullets. The cavalry, counting the nagges as mounted infantry, was under the command of Roger Courteney, Esq., and consisted of 50 Light Horse and 10 Petronelles. At Exeter was stored two last of powder, and 1000 lbs. of match; at Tiverton, 600 lbs. and 150 lbs.; and at Collumpton, 400 lbs. and 100 lbs.

"NORTHE DIVISION.

	Men	Shotte Calivers	Corselettes	Bowes	Bills	Pioneers	Horses for Carriages	Nagges for Shotte
Hugh Fortescue, Captaine. / William Stowford, Lieutenant.	409	134	112	90	50	40	134	45
		Musquetts 23	337 lbs. of Powder, Match and Bullets.					
Hugh Pollard, Captaine. / Arthur Gifford, Lieutenant.	404	Calivers 133	110	89	50	40	133	44
		Musquetts 22	336 lbs. each of Powder, Match and Bullets.					
Anthony Monke, Captaine. / William Yeo, Lieutenant.	404	Calivers 133	110	89	50	40	133	44
		Musquetts 22	The same quantity of Powder, etc.					
Total trained,	1217	467	332	268	150	120	400	133."

The untrained men numbered 851, equally divided among the three regiments; of these 240 were Shotte (Calivers), 69 Corselettes, 92 Bows, 450 Bills, 120 Pioneers, with 400 horses and 133 nagges; the supply of powder, match and bullets being 480 lbs. of each. Lewis Pollard, Esq., commanded the 50 Light Horse and 17 Petronelles. At Barnstaple were stored 1200 lbs. of powder and 250 lbs. of match; at Torrington, 600 lbs. and 150 lbs.; at Bideford, 300 lbs. and 60 lbs.; and at South Molton, 400 lbs. and 100 lbs.

"SOUTHE DIVISION.

	Men	Shotte Calivers	Corselettes	Bowes	Bills	Pioneers	Horses for Carriages	Nagges for Shotte
Sir John Gilbert, Captaine. / Adrian Gilbert, Lieutenant.	608	200	110	134	75	60	100	67
		Musquetts 34	499 lbs. each of Powder, Match and Bullets.					

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	Men	Schotte Calivers	Corselettes	Bowes	Bills	Pioneers	Horses for Carriages	Nagges for Schotte
Rich. Champernon, Captaine. Ant. Champernon, Lieutenant.	304	100	83	67	38	30	50	34
		Musquetts 16	248 lbs. each of Powder and Bullets, and 233 of Match.					
Thomas Ffulford, Captaine. John Prye, Lieutenant.	304	Calivers 100	83	67	38	30	50	34
		Musquetts 16	248 lbs. each of Powder and Bullets, and 232 of Match.					
Total trained,	1216	466	332	268	150	120	200	135."

The Cavalry, 50 Light Horse and 23 Petronels were commanded by Gawen Champernon. 849 men were untrained, of whom 240 were shotte (Calivers), 240 Corselettes, 68 Bowes, 92 Bills and 120 Pioneers, and there were 200 horses and 100 nagges, with 480 lbs. each of powder, match and bullets. At Totnes were stored one last of powder and 500 lbs. of match; at Portlemouth, 120 lbs. and 50 lbs.; at Plymouth, one last and 500 lbs.; and Tavistock, 1000 lbs. and 200 lbs.*

It was fortunate that the Armada had no chance of landing troops, as probably the men collected to oppose the Spaniards would have prevailed but little against them, badly armed and drilled as they were, and assembled together almost too late to have been of any use. Sir John Smythe, an officer who had served under Alva in the Low Countries, says: "And because that no man can be conveniently and fitly armed, unless he be first fitly apparrelled for his armor, and also for the use of his weapon, and that in the campe and armie at Tilbury, 1588, whereas there were there regiments of different shires and divers bands of both demilaunces and light horsemen, I did see and observe so great disorder and deformitie in their apparell to arme withall, as I saw but very few of that armie that had any convenience of apparell, and chieflie of doublets to arme upon, whereof it came to passe that the most of them did weare their armor verie uncomelie, uneasilie".†

* *S. P. Dom. Eliz.*, vol. 209, No. 123.

† "Certen Instructions," etc., 1594.

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The danger from the Armada having passed away, things were apparently allowed to slide, as in 1594 we find that a letter was to be sent to Lord-Lieutenants desiring them to send a return of the forces that had lately been put into bands, as it is thought that for the last few years default has been made in the musters, and consequently there has been a decrease in their number, and decay of the arms and weapons. The Lord-Lieutenants are to be desired to view the bands and supply deficiencies; and, what would not be required now, inquiry was to be made as to what counties were without Lord-Lieutenants.*

Early in James I.'s reign the 4 and 5 of Philip and Mary was repealed, and the armour and weapons of the trained and untrained men were ordered to be stored in magazines. Trainings seem to have taken place, but little trouble was taken to make the men efficient. On the 11th of November, 1611, the Chamber of Exeter write to the Lord-Lieutenant, the Earl of Bath, and say that they have taken a general muster of all serviceable men, armour, and ammunition, and "find them rather in better than in worse condition that in former yeares they have been". They desire that some new Deputy-Lieutenants may be appointed, and among them Sir George Smyth, "he being none as he conceaveth yt because ys entitled esquire, and not by his name of dygnitie".† In May, 1613, the Earl of Bath wrote to the council as to the musters in Devonshire. He states that the trained bands number 5000 men, but not half of them know how to use their weapons. He asks for an order that their sporting time, which they chiefly expend in hunting, should be given to exercising their weapons. He further says that some able men refused their horses, and should be duly punished.‡ Musters appear to have been held by the Earl of Bath up to 1620, but according to Scott the trainings had ceased by Charles I.'s reign, and orders were sent to the Lord-Lieutenants

* *S. P. Dom. Eliz.*, vol. 247.

† *Exeter Guildhall Letters*, 142.

‡ *S. P. Dom. James I.*, 72.

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to have a general muster of both horse and foot, and to see that the arms and armour were of the most modern form.

In 1631 a commission was issued for visiting the various places where arms were stored, and to survey, prove, repair, and put the weapons of the militia in order. Under this commission Captain Nicholas Vaughan was appointed muster master,* a post somewhat similar to the present adjutants of militia, and his salary from the city of Exeter was to be £6 a year, but as he acted for the whole county probably this was not the only pay he received. His report on the numbers of the available men and names of the officers in the county, which it will be noticed is exclusive of Exeter, is as follows:†

"Devon, 1633. Ye muster taken by me, Nich. Vaughan, muster master of the countie of Devon, by warrant of command my Lordship's Lieut., and such of his Lordship's Deputy-Lieutenants of the county for the mustering and arraying of the several companies for her Ma^te's service, 26 June, 1633.

"At Dartmouth:

Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Musq.	Pikes.
Arthur Langdon.	Phillip Lovening.	John Streete.	64	32

"At Plymouth:

John Clement.	Richard Tapper.	John Picke.		
Willm Hele.	John White.	Nich. Bennet.		
John Waddon.	Francis Waddon.	Christ. Seelie.		
John Martin.	Bartho. Nicholls.	Robert Band.	218	92

"The regiment of Sir Edward Seymour, Knight and Baronet, Colonell and Captain:

Sir Edw. Seymour, Col.	Robert Saverie.	Tho. Prestwoode.		
John Seymour, Lt.-Col.	Rich. Saverie.	Nich. Forde.		
Edm. Tremeane, St.-Maj.	Francis Fortescue.	Rog. Edgcombe.		
John Bastard.	John Roope.	Richard Gilbert.		
Christ. Blackhall.	Henry Stroode.	Tho. Tawlye.		
John Connock.	Matt. Edgcombe.	John Jacob.	585	315

"The regiment of Henry Champernowne, Esq., Colonell:

H. Champernowne, Col.	John Somister.	Anth. Warren.		
John Crocker, Lt.-Col.	Thomas Meanerd.	Will. Moone.		
Arthur Ashford, St.-Maj.	Frcs. Torkington.	Rob. Ashford.		
John Pollexfen.	George Founten.	Rich. Heale.	256	125

* Jenkins, *History of Exeter.*

† *S. P. Dom. C. I.*, vol. 241., No. 55.

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"The regiment of John Bampfielde, Junior, Esq., Colonell:

Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Musq.	Pikes.
John Bampfielde, Col.	Matth. Calland.	Willm Taylor.		
George Cary, Lt.-Col.	Giles Yearde.	Nich. Procter.		
Hump. Prouse, St.-Maj.	Walter Browning.	J. Waltham.		
John Norcot.	Edward Were.	Willm Spurway.		
Hugh Clifford.	Robert Auestinge.	Nich. Rowe.		
Simon Worth.	Humphrie Band.	Edward Gould.	617	353

"The regiment of Sir John Drake, Knight and Colonell:

Sir John Drake, Col.	Gedion Walrond.	Thomas Pine.		
Sir Jn. Pole, Kt., Lt.-Col.	John Lenthall.	John Tothill.		
Thomas Drake, St.-Maj.	No Lieut.	John Siname.		
Willm Drake.	George Southcote.	Hy. Marwoode.		
Robert Ducke.	Roger Weere.	Robert Balliam.		
Willm Frye.	John Lenball.	John Bowdish.	594	408

"The regiment of Francis Courtenie, Esq., Colonell:

Francis Courtenie, Col.	Willm Courtenie.	Hump. Turner.		
Henry Ashford, Lt.-Col.	Peter Lapthorne.	John Cleeve.		
Henry Walrond, St.-Maj.	Rich. Morrish.	Anthonie Orway.		
Peter Carewe.	Silvester Hurtlie.	John Gower.		
Sir Walter Leach.	Hugh Serringer.	John Pert.		
John Frauncis.	James Style.	Rich. Spurway.	600	400

"The regiment of Hugh Pollard, Esq., Colonell:

Hugh Pollard, Col.	Anth. Pollard.	Anth. Pollard.		
Edmond Parker, Lt.-Col.	Rich. Morton.	John Spurway.		
Edward Pine, Ser.-Maj.	James Coffinge.	Thomas Dier.		
Robert Dewling.	Rich. Prichard.	Tho. Melhuish.		
John Gifford.	Hpy. Southcombe.	John Gifford.		
John Berry.	Robert Gunter.	Christ. Kelland.	640	370

"The regiment of John Ackland, Esq., Colonell:

John Ackland, Col.	Hump. Covey.	George Bellewe.		
John Arscot, Lt.-Col.	Thomas Box.	Nich. Holman.		
Leonard Yeo, Ser.-Maj.	George Yeo.	Rich. Coplestone.		
Arthur Arscot.	Rich. Carwithan.	Benj. Jewell.		
Francis Weekes.	John Yeo.	John Webber.		
Jonathan Prideaux.	Rich. Prideaux.	Edw. Chapman.	624	360

"Officers of the town of Barnstaple:

Gilbert Page.	Paule Horwode.	John Srith.	52	40"

The report also contains the names of the sergeants and "drums," and details of the number of men in each company.

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It finishes by saying: "In the whole shire there are, besides the cittie of Exon and tinners of trained men, 6745. Pickes, 2495; musquetts, 4250."

The fate of Captain Vaughan was tragic, and is recorded in the epitaph to him on the south side of the church of All-hallows on the walls, in the old St. Bartholomew's burial ground at Exeter.

"An Epitaph upon Captain Nicholas Vaghan, muster master of the Trayned Bands in the County of Devon and in the City of Exeter, who, in the execution of a warrant for taking away malignants' armes designed for the assistance of rebellious forces against King and Parliament, was treacherously slain by a shot out of a window at Dunsford, in Devon, December the 11th, and here interred December the 15th, 1642:—

Under this stone, good reader, lyes
The man whose blood to Heaven cries,
Not like a fool or fettered slave,
But Abner-like he went to grave
In loyalty to just commands,
He fell by false and wicked hands.
This stone shall lie a monument,
To cry—avenge this innocent."

There are numerous allusions in the State Papers up to 1640 of persons in the county being summoned for not having the proper number of horses, etc., and making submission, so more care as to the efficiency of the militia must have been exercised at this period. In 1639 some attempt was made to get the firearms of the county to a uniformity of bore, as on the 20th of March the Deputy-Lieutenants write to the Lord-Lieutenant that it will be very difficult to carry out this order, and say that it will be very unfair to compel men to get new muskets when they already have one.* In 1640 men were raised in Devon to go to Scotland, and it seems to have been proposed that the county should pay the cost. In October the Deputy-Lieutenants wrote to the Council saying that men would be raised, but that touching their marching

* *S. P. Dom. C. I.*, vol. 448.

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out of the county at their own charge, they did not see their way to it, as they conceived the statute of 5 H. IV., under which the commission of array was grounded, had long since expired. That were it in force, the words "*alia loca*" could only be expounded in conformity with the statutes. That it appeared some counties had been paid by the King when called out for defence against the Scotch. That the impoverishment of the county and the difference of opinion that existed on the point made a march out of the county without pay altogether impossible, as the amount required would amount to £3000 a week.*

Men were raised, but that they did not submit tamely to being led against the Covenanters is clear from several proclamations against mutineers in Rymer's *Fœdera*, one of which, affecting the Devonshire men, is as follows:—

"A proclamation for apprehending and due punishment of the mutineers at Wellington, C° Somerset. Whereas a company of one hundred and sixty soldiers lately pressed in our county of Devon, for our service, being under the conduct of Lt.-Colonel Gibson, did in their march towards the northern parts at the town of Wellington, in our county of Somersetshire, fall into an insolent and desperate mutiny, in which (amongst other outrages) they did most cruelly murder Lieutenant Compton Eures, one of their officers, and in a most barbarous and inhuman manner dragged him through the streets, and have since disbanded and departed from their commanders, contrary to the Laws and Statutes of the Realm." It goes on to order the apprehension of the 160, and especially of certain named ringleaders. These came principally from the parish of "Ninmett Episcopi," though others belonged to "Withridge," South Molton, Swynbridge, etc.† The mutinous state of the musters is also shown by letters written by Sir Jacob Astley on the 13th and 18th of July, from Selby, to Lord Conway. He says: "Part of my regiment raised at Daintree is there totally disbanded, and Lt.-Col. Culpepper beastly slain by the Devonshire men".‡

* *S. P. Dom. C. I.*, 449. † Rymer, *Fœdera*, 1640.
‡ Scott.

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The raising of men by Charles I. under Commission of Array, and the contest between him and the Parliament as to who should have command of the militia, was one of the causes of the Civil War. At the time of its breaking out a majority of the Deputy-Lieutenants and trained bands or militia were on the Parliamentary side. During the Civil War there was not much time for passing enactments as to the militia, but as soon as it was over an act was passed placing the militia under commissioners in each county. By this act, which was passed in 1650, the commissioners were to meet every month. Subject to the approval of the Council, they appointed the field officers and captains, who had the appointment of the inferior officers, who were to be approved by the commissioners. Owners of £200 a year or £2000 were liable to provide a properly equipped horseman, and owners of £20 a year or £200 had to provide a foot soldier. The men were to be told off into companies and regiments, and the commissioners could call them out in case of invasion or rebellion, when they were to be paid at the rate of 2s. 6d. a day for a horseman, and 1s. for a foot soldier. When on active service the men were to be under the same regulations as the army, a fine of £20 being imposed for absence.* The Council took care that the officers appointed to the militia should be of the Parliamentary party, as on the 29th March, 1660, the president writes to the Commissioners of Militia for Exeter ordering "that all the persons you shall present to us for officers in the militia be such as have assisted and adhered to the Parliament in their cause, or the sonnes of such, and have not at any tyme made defection or shewne dissatisfaction or opposition thereunto, without which we cannot give them our approbation and commission".† From the date, this appears to be one of the latest orders issued before the Restoration.

The 14 C. II., c. 3, and 15 C. II., c. 24, placed the militia on the basis which it occupied till 1757. These acts were practically re-enactments of the act passed in 1650, except

* *Annals of the Militia.*

† *Exeter Guildhall Letters*, 419.

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that the command of the force was given to the Lord-Lieutenant instead of the commissioners. The whole force consisted of about 15,000 men, the cost being borne by owners of property, as the men during the fourteen days' training were paid by their masters or providers. In case of invasion or rebellion they were paid in the same manner, but the amount was repaid by the Crown. The county was bound to provide a fund, which afterwards became known as trophy money, out of which ammunition and necessaries were to be bought, the balance being used for the encouragement of the inferior officers. The civil power alone could inflict punishments, though in case of desertion or neglecting to appear when summoned, the officers could inflict fines, and imprisonment in default. By these acts all trained bands, except in the city, were to be abolished by the 25th of March, 1663.*

During the reign of Charles II. the Militia of Devon were called out on several occasions, the appearance of hostile ships having caused alarm. Thus we find that on the 15th July, 1667, the Dutch fleet of sixty sail anchored in Plymouth Sound, and, having captured a fishing boat, learned that the Straits fleet was at Dartmouth. They accordingly weighed anchor and went to Bigbury Bay, and all the Militia of Devon and Cornwall are stated to be in arms and marching towards the coast. †

In Monmouth's Rebellion the Devon Militia were also out, but they do not appear to have been well affected towards James II., or to have contributed much to Monmouth's defeat. A regiment was, however, raised this year (1685) among the loyal men of Devon, Somerset, and Dorset, by the Duke of Beaufort, called the Duke of Beaufort's Musketeers, which subsequently became the "North Devon Regiment," and is now the Devonshire Regiment.‡ This was not, however, the first regiment raised in Devon, as in 1681 the "Tangerine Regiment," now the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment (4th), was raised in Exeter and the neighbourhood by the Duke of Albemarle. §

* Clode.

† *S. P. Dom.*, 209, No. 142.

‡ *History of the 11th Regiment.*

§ Jenkins, *History of Exeter.*

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In 1690 the French landed at Teignmouth, and, having burnt part of the town, re-embarked. The militia, however, assembled to attack them, and the cut facing the next page represents them marching to attack the French. It is taken from one of the Roxburghe ballads, entitled "The Devonshire boys' courage," which records the event in many indifferent verses. In the original three more men are to be seen, and it may be taken as the earliest representation of the Devon Militia.

On the landing of William of Orange, most of the Devon Militia seems to have sided with him, the 20th Regiment having been raised in Exeter and the neighbourhood by Sir Robert Peyton, whose commission as Colonel is dated 20th November, 1688.* This is now the "Lancashire Fusiliers," and it is curious that two of the regiments raised in Devonshire should, on the territorial regiments being formed, have been allotted to Lancashire.

In a MS. list of the militia† in 1697, in the British Museum, the officers of the Devon Militia are given as follows:—

"Devon. Able men furnished, 6827.

"Earle of Stamford, Lord-Lieutenant.

"Earle of Stamford, Coll.; Christopher Savory, Esq., Lt.-Col.; George Trobridge, Esq., Major; Richard Bere, Bernard Goddard, George Hartnold, James Marwood, Esqs., Captains. 7 companies, 710 men.

"Sir Francis Drake, Bart., Coll.; Josias Calmady, Esq., Lt.-Col.; Courtenay Croker, Esq., Major; William Dyer, John Fountain, William Ilbert, Esqs., Captains. 6 companies, 860 men.

"Sir William Davy, Coll.; Thomas Bere, Esq., Lt.-Col.; Peter Bevis, Esq., Major; Richard Nutcombe, Barth. Anthony, Samuel Pearse, Thomas Ford, Richard Dyer, Esqs., Captains. 8 companies, 840 men.

"Sir Walter Younge, Bart., Coll.; John Cholwich, Esq., Lt.-Col.; John Rose, Esq., Major; Richard Duke, Edmund Starr, Richard Lee, William Chaplin, Thomas Walsh, Esqs., Captains. 8 companies, 850 men.

"Sam. Roll, Esq., Coll.; Jonathan Prideaux, Lt.-Col.; John Burrington, Major.

* *History of the 20th Regiment.* † Egerton, 1626.

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Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.
The Colonel.	John Gilbert.	John Holland.
The Lieut.-Col.	William Down.	John Speddegue.
The Major.	John Bruton.	Peter West.
Thomas Docton.	John Nichols.	Edward Tucker.
Robert Yoe.	John Gilbert.	Benj. Sheland.
John Woolcomb.	John Burden.	John Watking.

6 companies, 800 men.

"John Arscot, Coll.; Moses Gould, Esq., Lt.-Col.; Henry Chichester, Major; John Garland, Henry Spurway, Richard Salisbury, Captains. 6 companies, 860 men.

Eastern Troop, 66 men.	Northern Troop, 80 men.	Southern Troop, 90 men.
Sir John Ellwill, Capt.		William Harris, Capt.
John Bennet, Lieut.		—— Noy, Lieut.
James Wright, Cor.		Cor.

"Dartmouth Independent Company, 60 men.

"John Whitson, Capt.; John Sikes, Lieut.; John Bredal, Ens.

"Exeter regiment, eight companies, 480 men.

Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.
Earle of Stamford, Coll.	James Gould.	William Maudlitt.
Edward Seaward, Lt.-Col.	James Kingswell.	Benj. Robyn.
William Glyde, Major.	Joseph Clarke.	Nicholas Brown.
Francis Lydscot, 1st Capt.	Richard Veale.	Bartho. Parr.
James Jefferyes, 2nd Capt.	Peter Prew.	Henry Hugh.
James Turner, 3rd Capt.	Nathan. Dewdny.	Edward Baily.
John Daly, 4th Capt.	John Pittwai.	John Borett.
Richard Atwill, 5th Capt.	Gabriel Mayne.	George Edwards.

"Plymouth Regiment, 5 companies, 467 men.

The Mayor, Maj.	Nathaniel Young.	Samuel Harris.
John Rogerson, 1st Cap.	Francis Jones.	John Rogers.
Richard Opie, Sen., 2nd Cp.	John Swymmer.	Richard Opie, Jnr.
Thomas Bound.	John Wallis.	Thomas Edgecombe
John Neell, Sen.	James (Neell?)	John Neell, Jnr.

"EXETER.

"Church clergy and dissenting ministers not charged for personal estate.

"Church clergy not charged for their spiritual estate, but for their temporal.

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The Devonshire Boys' courage and loyalty to their Majesties King William and Queen Mary, in defending their county from the invasion of the French. To an excellent new tune, called "The Devonshire Boys' Delight," or "The Liggan Waters."

Brave Devonshire boys made haste away,
When News did come from Tinmouth Bay,
The French were landed in that town,
And treacherously had burnt it down.

When to the town they did draw near,
The French did straightways disappear,
Because that they had then beat down,
And basely burnt poor Tinmouth town.
&c., &c., &c.

From the Roxburghe Ballads.

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"Chancellors at law and of physic residing within this city not charged for personal estate.

"PLYMOUTH.

"The number of militia within this town may bee more or less as the number and quantity of the inhabitants may be: for persons are assessed in towns as heretofore, and not strictly for estates, *viz.*, one man's arms, £50 per ann., or £600 personal estate. If soe, one-quarter of this number could not be assessed."

The militia received new arms in 1714, and was more or less trained up to 1715, but no real efforts were made to render it efficient. From 1715 to 1745 various suggestions were made for making the force of some use, but practically it was neglected and nothing was done. In 1745 the Lancashire and some of the northern regiments assisted in suppressing the rebellion, and the deficiencies observed in the force at that time prompted the bill which was brought in in 1752 by Mr. Thornton, who had himself served with the militia in 1745.

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CHAPTER II.

1757 TO 1762.

EMBODIED 23RD JUNE, 1759, TO 22ND DECEMBER, 1762.

1757. In 1756 the necessity of organising efficient means of defending the country became urgent, in consequence of the declaration of war against France. Various proposals for placing the militia on a satisfactory basis had previously been made, and as early as 1752 a bill was introduced into Parliament with this object, but it was dropped owing to the close of the Session.

A bill was brought in in 1756 by Mr. Pitt for the purpose of raising an efficient militia force, containing clauses which provided that drilling should take place after church on Sundays. It passed through the House of Commons, but being opposed, partly on account of these clauses, in the House of Lords, it was lost, and it was not till 1757 that a bill was passed placing the militia on much the same footing that it occupied till the formation of the territorial regiments in 1881.

This bill,* after having met with considerable opposition, received the Royal assent on the 28th of June, 1757.† It originally contained the clauses as to drilling on Sundays, but in deference to the opposition made to them both by clergymen and dissenting ministers, they were struck out. It provided that the Lord-Lieutenants of counties should be empowered to call out and assemble the militia; that they should appoint Deputy-Lieutenants, who were to be qualified for the

* 30 Geo. III., c. 25.

† In a circular respecting this act, the balloted men are called "impressed" men. The town clerk of Exeter also says "he has received the list of volunteers and impressed men".—*Exeter Guildhall Papers*, 531-2.

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appointment by holding a certain amount of real estate, for the purpose of assisting in organising the force; that they should grant commissions to the officers of the militia, their names, as well as those of the Deputy-Lieutenants, having been previously submitted to the King for his approval.

The following was the "property qualification" fixed by the act as necessary for holding a commission:—

Rank.	An Estate of the annual value of £	or	Heir apparent to an Estate of the annual value of £
Colonel or Deputy-Lt.,	400		800
Lt.-Col. or Major,	300		600
Captain,	200 or younger sons of persons having an estate of the annual value of £600.		400
Lieutenant,	100 or sons of persons having an estate of the annual value of £200.		
Ensign,	50 or sons of persons having an estate of the annual value of £100.		

Half the qualification was to be in the county for which the militia commission was held. A right to the immediate reversion of an estate leased out on lives on a reserved rent producing to the lessee a clear yearly rent of £300 was to be considered equivalent to an estate of £100 a year, and so on in proportion.

On the militia being embodied, however, officers could be promoted for extraordinary merit without the above qualification, but they could not rise above the rank of captain unless duly qualified. After four years' service a certain number of the officers could be changed should an equal number of duly qualified persons be desirous of receiving commissions, in order that relays of trained officers might be available.

The adjutants and sergeants were to be appointed by the King, the names of suitable persons selected from officers and sergeants serving in the army being submitted to the King for that purpose by the Lord-Lieutenants, who practically commanded the militia of their own counties.

The men were to be chosen by ballot (which was first introduced by this act), a quota being fixed for each county. This quota, however, was not finite, as power was given to the Privy Council to alter it from time to time. The men were

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to be Protestants, between eighteen and fifty years of age, and were to serve for three years, at the end of which period they were not liable to be again balloted for till their turn once more came round. Any balloted man might avoid serving by paying £10 to provide a substitute, and the parish officers might supply volunteers or substitutes and pay them the bounty fixed by the parish.

Peers, officers in the regular and militia forces, members of the universities, clergymen, dissenting ministers, peace and parish officers, articled clerks, and apprentices were exempt.

The militia was not liable to serve out of Great Britain, but the King was authorised to call out and embody the militia "in case of actual invasion, or upon imminent danger thereof, or in case of rebellion". The officers and men were to be trained for twenty-eight days in each year for six hours a day, but these days were not to be continuous, nor were the men to be under arms for more than two hours at a time.

The drill days were to be the first Monday in each month, from March to October; for squad or half-company drill the third Monday in these months, when the companies met, and the Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday in Whitsun week, which were given up to battalion drill. The Deputy-Lieutenants and magistrates were empowered to change these days in case of their being inconvenient, provided that the drill took place in Whitsun week. The place of assembly was to be fixed to suit the convenience of the men, so that no one should have to go more than six miles from his home. There was to be no drill during harvest, the number of days missed being made up at Easter. During the four days' drill at Whitsuntide the officers and men were to be billeted in the various public-houses, the allowance made to the publicans being one shilling a day, including "diet and small beer for officers under the rank of captain," and fourpence for privates.

The pay was to be the same as that of the army, the men being entitled to their clothes after they had been worn three years. In case of embodiment the men were to receive a bounty of one guinea, and their clothes at the end of the year. During the time the militia was disembodied the Captains of

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the various companies decided who should have the custody of the clothes, arms and accoutrements, the churchwardens being bound to provide chests for their reception. The custodian of the clothes, etc., was subject to six months' imprisonment if he allowed them to be removed without due and proper authority.

The Colonel and officers had not much power to enforce discipline. This was vested in the Deputy-Lieutenants and magistrates, who could inflict fines or imprisonment for absence or drunkenness. The penalties for absence and disobedience varied from fines of two shillings to forty, and from being confined in the stocks to a month's imprisonment. Whipping was also provided for under certain circumstances. The men were not liable to be tried by officers of the army, and though the officers of the militia were given rank with officers of the army, but as juniors of their rank, they could only sit on court-martials on militiamen.

The new militia law was received with considerable opposition, which was by no means confined to the lower classes, and in many places serious riots took place, but in Devonshire it seems to have been received quietly.

1758. The necessary steps for raising the militia of the county were taken early in the year, Deputy-Lieutenants were appointed, lists were prepared of the men liable to serve, and the ballot took place.

The act as passed by the Commons provided that 60,000 men should be raised, but this number was reduced by the Lords to 32,100, the quota for Devon being fixed at 1600. No difficulty was found in getting duly qualified gentlemen to serve as officers, and a sufficient number were commissioned early in the year. This was not the case everywhere, as the Duke of Bedford, who was Lord-Lieutenant of Bedfordshire as well as Devonshire, states in a letter to the Secretary of State that the militia of the latter county was complete, or nearly so, and officered, but that he had been unable to proceed with raising that of the former owing to the lack of gentlemen willing to serve as officers.*

* *War Office Militia*, No. 1.

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From the following advertisement which appeared in the *London Gazette* of the 5th of August, it appears, however, that some of those who had originally agreed to serve changed their minds, but no difficulty was experienced in filling their places:—

WOBURN ABBEY, 5 *Augt.*, 1758.

Whereas several gentlemen of the county of Devon who received commissions some months since as officers in the militia of that county have lately returned their commissions and declined to act, whereby it has become uncertain whether a sufficient number of officers for the several regiments to be raised for the said county can be appointed before the third Tuesday in August, being the day directed by the act passed last Session of Parliament for the first general meeting to be held of the Deputy-Lieutenants within their respective counties: This is to desire the Deputy-Lieutenants and gentlemen qualified to be officers in the militia raised for the said county, and willing to accept of commissions therein, to meet at the Oxford Inn, in the city of Exeter, on Tuesday, the 15th instant, and deliver, or cause to be delivered, their respective names in writing, and specify the rank in which they are willing to serve, to Mr. George Fortescue of Exeter, whom I have authorised to attend such meeting and receive the same. BEDFORD.

The 1600 men raised in Devon were divided into four regiments: the first, "raised in the neighbourhood of Exeter," was commanded by the Duke of Bedford himself; the second, "in the East of Devon," by Sir John Prideaux, Bart.; the third, "in the North of Devon," by Sir Bourchier Wrey, Bart.; the fourth, "in the South of Devon," by Sir John Rogers, Bart.* That these regiments were raised in the order in which they are given seems evident from the return on page 35.

The remainder of the year was taken up in getting the regiments into shape, and probably some drilling took place.

The Devonshire Militia was one of the first to receive arms and accoutrements; and though it is evident from the number of sergeants appointed in 1759 that it was not completed till that year,† the following authority to issue arms, etc., shows that more than three-fifths of it was enrolled:—‡

* *Home Office Militia*, No. 1. † *Ibid.*

‡ *Ordnance Entry Book* (Tower).

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WHITEHALL, *Dec.* 4, 1758.

GENTLEMEN,—The Duke of Bedford, his Majesty's Lieutenant for the county of Devon, having, agreeable to an Act of Parliament for the better ordering the militia forces in that part of Great Britain called England, certified and returned to the King that three-fifths of the four regiments of militia for the county of Devon have been chosen and enrolled, and that three-fifths of the commissioned officers for the same have been appointed and taken out their commissions and entered their qualifications, and his Grace having in consequence thereof desired that the necessary arms, accoutrements, etc., for the use of the four regiments of militia, may be delivered, I am to signify to you his Majesty's pleasure that you do accordingly direct the arms, accoutrements, etc., agreeable to the list enclosed, to be provided and delivered free of any expense of carriage at such place in the county of Devon as the Duke of Bedford, his Majesty's Lieutenant thereof, shall judge most convenient, and to such person or persons as shall be duly authorised by his Grace to receive the same.

I am, gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant,

W. PITT.

BOARD OF ORDNANCE.

A list of the arms, accoutrements, and ammunition necessary for the Militia of the County of Devon:—

	1st Batt.	2nd Batt.	3rd Batt.	4th Batt.
Silk Colours, one a Union the other ye Lord-Lieutenant's Arms,	2	2	2	2
Oyl Skin Cases for ditto lined with Baize,	2	2	2	2
Short Muskets with Bayonets, Scabbards, Wood Rammers, and Tan'd Leather Slings,	466	322	437	375
Halberts,	21	14	20	17
Large Hangers with Brass Hilts and Neat's Leather Scabbards for Sergeants,	21	14	20	17
Waist Belts for ditto,	21	14	20	17
Small Hangers with Brass Hilts & Neat's Leather Scabbards for Private Men,	466	322	437	375
for Drummers,	20	14	16	14
Waist Belts for ditto,	426	336	453	389
Drums compleat,	20	14	16	14
Drum Carriages,	20	14	16	14
Ticken Drum Cases,	20	14	16	14
Large Rammers with Worms,	21	14	20	17
Brushes and Wires,	466	322	437	375
Powder, Barrels,	10	7	8	7

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	c. q.	c. q.	c. q.	c. q.
Musket Ball, - - - - - - - - -	6 0	4 0	5 2	4 3
Flints, - - - - - - - - - -	1864	1288	1748	1500
Fine Paper, - - - - - - - Quires,	81	56	76	65
Powder Bags, - - - - - - - -	21	14	20	17
Musket Formers, - - - - - - -	21	14	20	17
Cartouch Boxes with Belts and Frogs, - -	466	322	437	375

1759. EXETER, BIDEFORD, PLYMOUTH.*—On the 28th of January the Duke of Bedford sent a list of the names of sergeants he proposed to appoint to the different regiments, further lists being sent on the 1st of March and subsequent dates.

On the 5th of June two circulars were sent out by Mr. Secretary Pitt to the Lord-Lieutenants, an address to the King having been passed by the House of Commons on the 30th of May asking him to direct them to do their utmost to carry out the Militia Acts. These are as follows:— †

WHITEHALL, *June 5th*, 1759.

MY LORD,—I am commanded by the King, in consequence of an Humble Address from the House of Commons, to signify to your Lordship His Majesty's Pleasure that you do use your utmost diligence and attention to carry into execution the several Acts of Parliament made for the better ordering of the Militia Forces of that part of Great Britain called England.

I am, etc.,
(Signed) W. PITT.

WHITEHALL, *June 5th*, 1759.

MY LORD,—The King having by a Most Gracious Message acquainted His Parliament with his having received repeated intelligence of the actual preparations making in the French ports to invade this Kingdom, and of the imminent danger of such Invasion being attempted, to the end that His Majesty may (if He shall think proper) cause the Militia, or such part thereof as shall be necessary, to be drawn out and embodied, and to march as occasion shall require: I am commanded to signify the King's Pleasure to your Grace that you do forthwith transmit to one of His Principal Secretaries of State, for His Majesty's information, an account of what progress has been made in the County of Devon in the execution of the Acts of Parliament past in the 30th and 31st

* The names of places in capitals after the date denote where the regiment was stationed during the year.

† *Home Office Militia*, No. 1.

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years of His Majesty's Reign for the better ordering of the Militia Forces in the several Counties of that part of Great Britain called England, and also an exact Return of the actual state and condition of the Militia in the County above-mentioned under your direction in order that the King may be fully informed, how soon the whole or any part of the Militia of the said County may be in readiness to be drawn out and embodied, if His Majesty shall think proper, and to march as occasion shall require.

I am, etc.,
(Signed) W. PITT.

On the 10th of June the Duke of Bedford acknowledged the receipt of the circulars, saying he had written to the Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st Devon (the Regiment under his command), Sir R. Bampfylde, and also to the Colonels of the other Regiments, directing them to make the necessary returns, which on receipt he would forward.*

On the 19th the Duke enclosed the following returns, and the words "first raised" used in the heading of Sir R. Bampfylde's report clearly seem to indicate that this actually was the first Regiment of Militia raised in the County, as the facts must have been perfectly well known to the Duke, who would scarcely have allowed the return to go in this form, had it not been correct.

"A return of the state and condition of the first Regiment of Militia raised in the County of Devon and City of Exeter, commanded by His Grace the Duke of Bedford, made the 14th day of June, 1759, by me, Sir Richard Warwick Bampfylde, Bart., Lieutenant-Colonel of the said Regiment:—

Company.	No. of Officers.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Private Men.
First	Compleat	2	2	50
Second	Compleat	2	2	48
Third	Compleat	2	2	40
Fourth	Compleat	2	2	45
Fifth	Compleat	2	2	43
Sixth	Compleat	2	2	46
Seventh	Compleat	2	2	47
Eighth	Compleat	3	2	61
Ninth	Compleat	2	2	46
Tenth	Compleat	2	2	40
		21	20	466

* *Home Office Militia*, No. 1.

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"That the whole number of private men is compleat unless a few vacancies may have happened by deaths or removals, and which will be immediately filled up.

"That the said men have been exercised (under the direction of the Officers, who have been very alert in their duty) the several days directed by the Acts of Parliament since the first week in March last, at which times they have been taught their manual exercise, in which they are now perfect.

"That not having been accustomed to firing of the Musquet, some of them are yet awkward thereat, but a little more experience will probably perfect them in this part of their duty.

"That the whole Regiment in general is a body of strong active young men, and will, when thoroughly perfected in their exercise, be very capable of doing duty.

(Signed) "R. BAMPFYLDE, Lieut.-Colonel."

"A return of the state and condition of the 2nd Regiment of Devonshire Militia made to his Grace the Duke of Bedford, Lord-Lieutenant of the said county, 15 June, 1759, by me, Sir John Prideaux, Colonel:—

Company	Officers.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Private Men.
First	Compleat	2	2	45
Second	Compleat	2	2	41
Third	Compleat	2	2	45
Fourth	Compleat	2	2	50
Fifth	1 Captain 1 Lieutenant Wants an Ensign	2	2	42
Sixth	Compleat	2	2	54
Seventh	1 Captain 1 Lieutenant Wants an Ensign	2	2	45
		14	14	322."

Nearly the same certificate as that at the end of the 1st Devon follows.

"A return of the state and condition of the 3rd Regiment of Devonshire Militia made to his Grace the Duke of Bedford, Lord-Lieutenant of the said county, 15 June, 1759, by me, Sir Bourchier Wrey, Bart., Colonel:—

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LIEUT.-COL. SIR R. W. BAMPFYLDE, BART., 1758-71.

From a portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds, P.R.A.

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Company.	Officers.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Private Men.
1st Sir B. Wrey	Compleat	3	2	65
2nd Lt.-Col. G. Buck	Compleat	2	0	62
3rd Major G. Woolacombe	Compleat	2	2	53
4th Captain W. Buck	Compleat	2	1	45
5th Captain W. Bellew	Compleat	2	1	41
6th Captain G. Ley	Compleat	2	2	46
7th Captain James Veale	Wants an Ensign	2	2	61
8th Captain T. Lethbridge	Compleat	3	2	64
		18	12	437."

The 4th Devon (375 men) required one Lieutenant, one Ensign, and five Sergeants to complete.*

The following order to embody the four battalions of the Devonshire Militia was sent to the Duke of Bedford:—

It is his Majesty's pleasure that you cause the four Battalions of the Devonshire Militia under your command, or such of them as are in readiness, to assemble immediately, and march by such routes and in such divisions as you shall think most convenient to Plymouth, where they are to be quartered, and follow such orders as they shall receive from Major-General Duroure, wherein the civil magistrates and all others concerned are to be assisting in providing quarters, impressing carriages, and otherwise as there shall be occasion.—Given at the War Office, this 23rd day of June, 1759.†

By his Majesty's command,

BARRINGTON.

To his Grace the Duke of Bedford, his Majesty's Lieutenant for the county of Devon, or to the officers commanding the Devonshire Regiments of Militia.

To this the Duke of Bedford replied:—

BEDFORD HOUSE, *23rd June*, 1759.

SIR,—I was favoured yesterday with your letter with his Majesty's sign manual ordering me to draw out and embody the Militia for the county of Devon, and by this night's post I will send a copy thereof to Sir R. Bampfylde, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Battalion under my command, and likewise a copy to each of the Colonels of the other Battalions, and will at the same time write to them that his Majesty's orders may be carried into immediate execution.

I am, etc., etc.,

BEDFORD.‡

The Right Honble. Mr. Secretary Pitt.

* *Home Office Militia*, No. 1. † *Militia Marching Book, W. O.*, vol. lxxxiv

‡ *Home Office Militia*, No. 1.

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Little time can have been lost in carrying out the order to embody. On the 4th of July * part of the Regiment (with a detachment of the 9th Regiment) was employed guarding French prisoners at Bideford, as on that day it was ordered to Exeter, probably to join the rest of the Regiment on its march to Plymouth, where it arrived on the 10th of July.

Of the state of the militia generally at this time, it appears from an article in the *Annual Register* (vol. ii., p. 273) that in July the Militia of Devon, Dorset, Norfolk, Somerset, Surrey, Warwick, and Wilts, amounting to 6280 men, were actually embodied, and that regiments numbering 17,436 men were officered and nearly complete, the number of the latter, however, being given in the *Gentleman's Magazine* (vol. xxix.) as 19,440. In this volume is also (p. 323) a long "Address to the Dorsetshire Militia," which appears to have been issued to them with their order to embody on the 27th June, which sets out there were at present 22,000 French prisoners in England at this time owing to the French having none to exchange. It goes on to say that it was necessary these should be guarded, and that, as it was advisable to form camps of the regular forces on the coast, this duty would fall on the militia.

Unfortunately none of the order books of the Regiment for this period of its embodiment are available, but from an order book of the North Devon † it appears that on arriving at Plymouth the four regiments of Devon Militia were at once employed in guarding the prisoners and given an alarm post, that of the 1st Devon being, "From ye place of arms along ye curtain to ye windmill. The Duke of Bedford's Company and Captain Hales's to form a reserve to be formed 6 deep opposite to the center of ye curtain."

The following are a few of the orders contained in this book; the standing orders and instructions how to form the

* *Militia Marching Book*, *W. O.*, vol. lxxxiv.

† This order book contains the orders from the 9th of July, 1759, to the end of the year. I am much indebted to Colonel Caunter, late Devon Artillery Militia, for the loan of it.

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piquet, and how to receive grand and visiting rounds, give us a good insight into the method of carrying on garrison duty at this time.

"STANDING ORDERS. REGULATIONS FOR DOING DUTY.

"Major-General Duroure to be received by all Guards, etc., according to the King's Regulations of Honours (*viz.*), As Major-General, rested Arms and 2 Ruffles on the Drum, the officers not to salute. Troops marching in immediately to assign an Alarm post.

"All Officers on Parades to appear in uniforms, and on all Dutys with Scarffs. The officers are to remain constantly on their Guards till relieved.

"Subaltern Officers daily to visit the Barracks to see that the men mess regularly, that the Rooms are kept clean, and examine into the sufficiency of the Rooms and Utensils, and to make a report in writing to ye commanding officer of their Regiment. All the men off duty to attend roll-calling every morning at Retreat beating. That every Officer on Guard see that the Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers under his Command are exact in the performance of every part of their Duty, that the Serjeants and Corporals keep up a proper Authority over the men, and are punctual in reporting to the Officer whatsoever shall happen amiss.

"That they oblige the Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers to a close Attendance, and if any of them presume on any pretence whatever to absent themselves without Leave, or be found strolling in the Streets, drinking in Ale Houses or committing any Riots or Disorders, they are to be confined and their crimes reported in order to their being try'd and punished.

"That no Non-Commissioned Officer nor Soldier on Duty anywhere but on the Barrack Guard be allow'd to go to the Barracks to refresh, but there victuals to be sent to them from their Messes. If the Officer of the Guard thinks proper to allow any of them to be absent they are to be limited both as to the Times and Distances they are to go from their Guard, and if any of them are found to exceed, they are to be punished for disobedience of Orders. That there be no drink-

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ing, gaming, swearing nor noise made in the Guard Rooms, and if any of the Non-Commissioned Officers are found to have passed over or connived at any of the above Crimes, they are to be punished according to the degree of their offence. All Guards are to turn out at Retreat beating and the Rolls to be called. Whoever commands the Guard is to examine ye Men's Arms and see that they are well flinted and loaded, and in every respect fit for duty, and to see that each man has his number of rounds of Powder and Ball.

"That every Officer has a Roll of his Guard wherein the men's names shall be marked with their numbers in the Duty Roll and the Corporal to give him in writing ye Orders each Centry has on his Post. The Officer to go the night rounds or to order the Sergeant to do it, according to ye Situation and number of the Guard. Officers commanding Guards to order the Rolls to be called frequently and at such times as they shall think proper. That care be taken, if Relief be turned out, that the men who go on Duty be sober.

"That when Centrys be posted ye Corporals are to be carefull that they are attentive to the orders they receive and they thoroughly understand them so as to be able to give them distinctly to the Centry who shall relieve them.

"No Centry to leave his Post or even stroll at any distance from it nor quit his Firelock out of his Hand nor sling it.

"No Centry to sit upon his Post. If any Centry is found asleep upon his Post he is to be confined in order to be tryed. No Centry to talk, sing or whistle or make any noise, or suffer any noise to be made on his Post. When a Centry sees an Officer coming near his Post, He is to stand still and make a proper Front, and if he knows the Officer to be of a Rank to whom he ought to rest, he is to do it, but to every Officer he is to stand with his arms shouldered properly till such Officer has passed him.

"When Centrys are posted with Bayonets fixed, on a General Officer (who Commands in chief) they are to rest to him only, but to all Officers of inferiour Rank they are only to rest upon their Arms properly: in like manner when Centrys with Bayonets are posted on any General

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Officer they are to rest to him and to those of superiour Ranks to him, but to none of inferiour Rank, but only rest on their arms properly. Every Centry when he rests his Firelock by way of Respect to Officers or others with or without a Bayonet fixed he is to do it from a shouldered Firelock. All Guards to pay the Compliments to General Officers on the Staff according to their several Ranks as directed in the King's Regulations of Honour. All Guards to be troop'd back regularly to ye Parade and then dismiss'd except if mounted with Colours which is to be marched back, the Colours are then to be regularly lodged and upon the return of the Ensign and party are to be dismiss'd. All Guards mounted by this detachment to turn out to Colonel with rested Arms, to Lieutenant-Colonel and Field Officers commandants of Regiments also with rested Arms, to Lieutenant-Colonels not Commandants of Regiments with shouldered Arms, to Majors not commandants of Regiments with ordered Arms.

"MANNER OF FORMING THE PICQUET.

"At the beating of Retreat the men for Picquet to be prepared by ye orderly Corporals of ye Companys who are to inspect into ye Men's Arms and Ammunition and see that they are well flinted and clean and that each man has ye number of Powder and Ball that they are ordered to appear with. They are then to be march'd to the Regimental Parade by the Corporals of their Companies. The Corporals order them to rest and order, they are then to give the Sergeant of the piquet a Roll of the Men of their respective Companies. The Sergeant to make a general Roll of the whole for the Captain of the Piquet. The Piquet being thus formed the Adjutant of the Day orders ye whole to rest and shoulder, compleats the files, he then acquaints ye Captain ye Picquet is compleat. The Officers then take Post. The Captain on ye right, Lieutenant on ye left, Ensign in the center facing ye Men. The Captain orders, *poise your Firelocks, rest upon your Arms, unfix your stoppers, draw your Ramrods.* He orders the Lieutenant to examine y^e^

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rear ranks, ye Ensign ye Centers and examines ye Front himself. When ye Subalterns have made their Report to ye Captain he will order the whole to return their Ramrods. *Poise and shoulder*, they are then to examine ye Flints and Ammunition, and when reported to ye Captain he orders *Rear Ranks close to the front, March*, and orders ye Sergeant to march them to their Barracks or Quarters.

"MANNER OF GOING THE ROUNDS AND RECEIVING THEM.

"When any Officer goes the Grand Rounds he comes to ye Main Guard and demands a Sergeant and 4 or 6 men to escort him to the next Guard, and when it's dark one of the men is to carry a Light. He may go at which Gate first he pleases, where all other rounds are to go according to the method prescribed them. As soon as ye Centinel at ye Guard Room Door perceives the Rounds coming he should give notice to the Guard that they may be ready to turn out when ordered, and when the Round comes within 20 Paces of ye Guard he is to challenge briskly, and when he is answered by the Sergeant who attends ye rounds (Grand or visiting Rounds) he is to say *stand Rounds*, and *rest his Firelock*, after which he is to call out immediately, *Sergeant, turn out the Guard*, or *visiting Rounds*. No Round is to advance after ye Centinel has challenged and ordered them *to stand*. Upon the Centinel's challenging, ye Sergeant is to turn out ye Guard immediately, drawing up ye men in good order with shoulder'd Arms. The Officer is to place himself at the Head of it with his Arms in his Hand, after this he is to order the Sergeant and 4 or 6 men to advance towards ye Rounds and *challenge*. W^n^ ye Sergeant of ye Guard comes within 6 paces of ye Sergeant who escorted ye Round he is to *halt* and challenge briskly. The Sergeant of ye escort is to answer *Grand* or *visiting rounds*, upon which ye Sergeant of ye Guard reply *stand round, advance, Sergeant, with ye parole*, and then orders his men to *rest their Firelocks*. The Sergeant of ye escort advances alone and gives the Sergeant of ye Guard ye Parole in his ear that none else may hear it, and while he is giving it ye Sergeant of ye Guard holds ye spear of his Halbert at ye other's Breast.

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He then orders ye Sergeant to return to his escort, and, leaving the men he brought with him to keep the round from advancing, goes to the Officer and gives him ye Parole he received from ye Sergeant. The Officer finding ye Parole right orders the Sergeant to return to his men and then says *advance Grand* or *visiting rounds*, and orders ye Guard to rest their Arms, upon which ye Sergeant of ye Guard orders his men to wheel back from ye centre and form a lane through which ye Grand or visiting round is to pass, ye Escort remaining where they were, and go up to ye Officer and give him the Parole, laying his mouth to his ear. The Officer holds ye spear of his half-Pike or Partizan at ye Breast of ye Officer of the visiting round while he gives him the Parole. As soon as ye round is gone ye Officer is to order his men to *lodge their arms*, and when ye Sergeant returns from conducting any of ye rounds he is to acquaint his Officer with it and whether the Centinels as he pass't were alert or not. All other Rounds must be received in the same manner as ye Grand Rounds, only with this difference, that ye Officers on Guard are to give the Parole to the Grand Rounds, but all other rounds are to give it to them. The Captain of the Main Guard is to go the grand round, which is commonly made at midnight. The Lieutenant and Ensign to go their Rounds according to his orders.

"JULY 10, 1759. GENERAL ORDERS. PAROLE. BEDFORD.

ORDERS FOR Y^E^ DUKE OF BEDFORD'S REGIMENT.

"That each Company of ye four Battalions provide themselves immediately with an Orderly Book of Quarto Paper, and the Officers likewise to be provided each with an Orderly Book in which they are to insert all Standing Orders. A Return to be given by the Major of each Battalion of what Powder and Ball they have left and what received from the Board of Ordinance, that the men off duty be exercised dayly when the weather will permit, and that they burn Powder and fire Ball at a Mark in order to teach the men to levell well, and that they have Ball in their Cartouch Boxes in pro-

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portion to their Cartridges, but not to be made up till further Orders.

"The Captains to provide ye men with Cartridge Paper, and that the Sergeants instruct the men to make up their own Cartridges.

"11 July. The men for Duty not to come to the Parade without nine Cartridges and nine Balls in their Boxes.

"13 July. That as the men of the Regiment having been practised in firing three deep at close order, for the Front Rank to step forward with their left foot and kneel on the right knee at the word make ready, and the Center Rank to step forward with the left foot at the word make ready. The Front Rank for the future is to fall back with the right foot and kneel on the right knee at the word make ready, and the Center Rank must step back about one foot in a direct line with the right foot at the word make ready.

"15 July. The first, second and third Battalions of the Duke of Bedford's Militia, quartered in the Lines of Plymouth Dock, to be reviewed at 11 o'clock to-morrow by His Royal Highness Prince Edward.

"July 20. For the future the Officers to appear in ye Field with their Espontoons, Sashes and Gorgetts upon every Field-Day, and to obey strictly ye Hours appointed by the Major or commanding officer of ye day. The Order given on 12th July is again repeated—that at least one Officer in each Company (those on Guards not inclusive) to be punctually on Duty.

"26 July. All the Subalterns that are not on Guard are dayly to visit the Barracks to see that the men mess regularly, and that the Rooms are kept clean, and examine into the sufficiencies of the Rooms and Utensils, and to make a return in writing to the Commanding Officer of the Battalion.

"27 July. G.O. As by ye last returns of ye four Battalions of ye Duke of Bedford's Regiment there were men wanting in each to compleat, and the time draws near for sending a monthly Return to Lord Barrington and to the Adjutant-General.

"The General recommends it to the several commanding

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Officers that their numbers be compleat against that Time. Like Returns of the above to be given in to the General at the same time that the others are sent to London.

"5th August. The commanding Officer of each Company is to appoint an Armorer for the Company, who is to take care of the spare Arms, and any man's Arms that are found dirty are to be cleaned by the Armorer, who shall be paid for cleaning them out of the men's weekly pay.

"August 12. To-morrow to be celebrated by ye Regiments in ye Lines and Sir John Roger's Regiment to join them as a joyfull Day on the Defeat obtained by Prince Ferdinand over the French Army as appeared by the *Extraordinary Gazette* of August ye 8th. . . . General Whitmore's Regiment to march out and line the Parapet from opposite Marlborough Square, as far as a single line will extend with one pace between each man towards the Barrier. Lord Powlett's to join the right of them, extending along the Parapet at the same distance. Sir John Roger's to the right of Lord Powlett's. Sir Bourchier Wrey's to ye right of Sir John Roger's. Sir John Prideaux's to the right of Sir B. Wrey's. And ye Duke of Bedford's to extend as far at the same distance Southwards as their number will permit. Every man to be furnished with three Cartridges and a good Flint. The Canon of ye Citadel will fire at 12 o'clock, and immediately after the first running fire of ye whole Line will begin by General Whitmore's Regiment and end with the Duke of Bedford's. The second to begin by the Duke of Bedford's and end with General Whitmore's. And the third to begin with General Whitmore's, as before. The Commanding Officers are to be very carefull their men do not begin their fire untill the Fire comes to them either from the right and left from wherever it shall begin. General Duroure desires the Favour of the Field Officers and Captains of ye several Battalions to celebrate the Day with him to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, at the King's Arms at the Dock.

"August 21. Lieutenant-General Onslow's Compliments to ye Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, and Majors of ye several Regiments, and begs ye Favour of their Company to dine

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cient, as an entry appears in the Treasury minute books* on the 9th of October saying that many of the Colonels had made complaints to this effect. Lord Barrington suggested that the militia should when embodied be allowed "off reckonings" like the Line regiments, and this was ordered on the 16th of February, 1760.

On the 18th of September the 1st Devon was moved to Tavistock and Oakhampton, and either at the end of this year or the beginning of the next a detachment was sent to Penryn.

The facings of the 1st Devon were yellow, those of the North Devon green.

1759 TAVISTOCK AND OAKHAMPTON. PENRYN. BIDEFORD. —On the 7th of July an order was sent to Major-General Dalrymple to "cause a Detachment consisting of two Serjeants, one Drummer, and thirty Private men to be made from the 1st Battalion of Devonshire Militia at Tavistock, and march from thence by the shortest and most convenient Route to Penryn, where they are to join the party of the said Battalion already there and do duty on the French Prisoners of War".†

The following Route was received early in August:—

It is his Majesty's Pleasure that you cause the 1st Battalion of Devonshire Militia under your command at Tavistock and Oakhampton, to march immediately from thence by such routes and in such Divisions as you shall think most convenient to Bideford, acquainting this office of the day on which they begin their march, and when they will arrive at Bideford where they are to relieve the Northern Battalion of the Hampshire Militia in the duty on the French Prisoners of War and remain until further orders. Wherein, etc.—Given at the War Office the 1st of August, 1759.‡

By His Majesty's Command.
(Signed) THOS. TYRWHITT.

There is no record of the date of their arrival at Bideford, but the Detachment at Penryn was ordered to join the Head-

* Vol. xxxii.
† *Militia Marching Book*, W. O., vol. lxxxiv.
‡ *Ibid.*

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UNIFORM, 1759.

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quarters at Bideford on the 30th of August, and the Regiment remained there the rest of the year.

1761. BIDEFORD. EXETER AND ST. THOMAS.—It does not appear who had hitherto performed the duties of Adjutant, but on the 5th of May Lieutenant Thomas Shepherd was appointed in that capacity.* On the 19th of May a Route was sent to the Commanding Officer desiring him when relieved by the Glamorgan Militia to proceed to Exeter and St. Thomas,† but some change took place in the arrangements, as on the 15th of June another order was sent saying he was to go to Exeter and St. Thomas, to assist in guarding French prisoners there, when relieved by the Denbigh.‡ This relief appears to have been carried out, and the Regiment was employed in guarding the prisoners at St. Thomas, and finding escorts for prisoners between Plymouth and Winchester for the remainder of the year.

1762. EXETER. BIDEFORD.—On the 3rd of June the Regiment was ordered, when relieved by the Somerset Militia, to march to Bideford to relieve the North Gloucester, which was on duty on the Prisoners of War.§ On the 24th of July, in consequence of a request from the Commissioners for sick and wounded Seamen to the Lords of the Admiralty, an order was sent that an Escort was to proceed to Exeter in charge of four French prisoners who were witnesses in the trial of a prisoner charged with stabbing another prisoner. The trial was to come off at Exeter on the 2nd of August, and the Escort was to remain there till after it was over and then march them back.||

On the 30th of November the Commanding Officer was ordered, when relieved by Colonel Barnes' Regiment, to march to such places within the County as he might think proper, provided that he did not interfere with the quarters of any of His Majesty's Forces.¶

* *Militia Letter Book, W. O.*, vol. i.
† *Militia Marching Book, W. O.*, vol. lxxxvi.
‡ *Ibid.*
§ *Ibid.*, vol. lxxxvii.
|| *Ibid.*
¶ *Ibid.*

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On the 4th of December the following order was sent:—

As the time is now drawing near when it may probably be thought expedient to disembody the Corps of Militia under your command, I am to signify His Majesty's Pleasure, that the Battalion under your Command, should not its present distribution happen to be so conveniently quartered as it might be for the return of the Non-Commissioned Officers and Private Men to the respective Divisions of the County of Devon from which they were balloted, you are hereby empowered to march any Company, Parties, or Detachments belonging to the Battalion under your command from their present quarters to any other place or places within the said County, for the greater convenience of the said Companies, Parties, or Detachments at the time of their being disembodied, in doing which you will follow your own discretion and be governed by the good of the Service and the convenience of the men.*

(Signed) C. TOWNSEND.

The following is the order to disembody:—

WHITEHALL, 22 *December*, 1762.

MY LORD,—I have the Honour to transmit to your Lordship herèwith His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual ordering you to disembody the Militia for the County of Devon, which the King wishes may be done with all possible despatch. I must beg the Favour of your Lordship to acknowledge the receipt of this letter, and

I am, etc., EGREMONT.†

On the 9th of December the following vote of thanks was passed by the House of Commons:—

"Resolved, *nem. con.*, that the thanks of this House be given to the Officers of the several Corps of Militia which are embodied, for the seasonable and meritorious service they have done their Country: and that Mr. Speaker do signify the same by letter to the Colonel or other Commanding Officer of each respective Corps".

* *Militia Marching Book*, vol. lxxxvii.
† *Militia Letter Book, W. O.*, vol. ii.

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CHAPTER III.

1763 TO 1777.

DISEMBODIED.

1763. HONITON.—The experience gained while the militia was embodied pointed very clearly to the expediency of simplifying the various Acts of Parliament passed during the previous reign, under which the force was raised. Accordingly these were repealed and a fresh act * was passed incorporating the necessary provisions. Among other things, this act provided for reducing the number of regiments in counties in which they were disproportionate to the number of men raised. It thus became necessary to reform the Devonshire Regiment, and a meeting of the Deputy-Lieutenants was called for this purpose, the result of which is given, taken from the minute book of the Devon Lieutenancy.

"At a General Meeting of the Deputy-Lieutenants for the County of Devon and City of Exeter, held at the Castle of Exeter on the 13th of February, 1763, it was ordered—'That a general meeting be held on Tuesday, the 22nd of February next, at the Castle of Exeter, for reforming the several Regiments of the Militia of the County of Devon and City of Exeter, according to an Act of Parliament passed in the second year of the reign of King George the 3rd, of which Mr. Luxmoore is to give notice in Brice's and the Sherborn Papers'."

This meeting duly took place, and adjourned from the Castle to the Oxford Inn, the following being a copy of the minutes:—

"It is the Unanimous Resolution of the Deputy-Lieutenants

* 2 Geo. III., c. 20.

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present, and agreeable to His Grace the Duke of Bedford's Recommendation from Paris, that they have a proper authority under the several Acts of Parliament to proceed to a Reform of the Devonshire Militia.

"Resolved that the Devonshire Militia shall be reformed into three Regiments.

"Resolved that the County of Devon shall for the future be divided as conveniently as may be by Hundreds or Parishes into the Eastern, Northern, and Southern Divisions pursuant to the above Resolution.

"Resolved that the Eastern Regiment shall consist of or as near as may be to 600 Private, thirty Sergeants, and twenty Drummers.

"Resolved that the Northern Regiment shall consist of or as near as may be to 500 Private men, twenty-five Sergeants, and sixteen Drummers.

"Resolved that the Southern Regiment shall consist of or as near as may be to 500 Private men, twenty-five Sergeants and sixteen Drummers.

"Ordered that the Eastern Regiment shall consist of Ten Companies.

"We do pursuant to the Act of Parliament, Post His Grace the Duke of Bedford to the Command of the ——* Eastern Regiment and desire His Grace to take upon him the Command thereof accordingly, and we do pursuant to the Powers given us post the following Officers to the said Regiment as follows, to wit:—

1st Company, His Grace the Duke of Bedford.
Edward Collins, Esq., Captain-Lieut.
Nathaniel Ford, Gent., Ensign.

2nd Company, Sir Richard Bampfylde, Bart., Lieut.-Colonel.
Stanhope Saunderson, Gent., Lieut.
Thomas Sheppherd, Gent., Ensign.

3rd Company, Thomas Putt, Esq., Major.
Henry Fry, Junr., Esq., Lieut.
Thomas Bishop, Gent., Ensign.

4th Company, William Foulkes, Esq., Captain.
Richard Inglett, Esq., Lieut.
Edward Chave, Gent., Ensign.

* The words "First or" have at a subsequent date been erased.

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5th Company, George Fursdon, Esq., Captain.
William Land, Esq., Lieut.
John Dally, Gent., Ensign.
6th Company, Captain.
Francis Stonnerd Newcombe, Esq., Lieut.
Arthur White, Gent., Ensign.
7th Company, Thomas Northmore, Esq., Captain.
Henry Honeycombe, Esq., Lieut.
Kelland Luscombe, Gent., Ensign.
8th Company, Charles Hale, Esq., Captain.
Robert Cooke, Esq., Lieut.
Yard Eastley, Gent., Ensign.
9th Company, James Pitman, Esq., Captain.
John Lightfoot, Esq., Lieut.
Samuel Mare, Gent., Ensign.
10th Company, Peter Beavis, Esq., Captain.
Richard Blundell, Esq., Lieut.
Edward Payne, Gent., Ensign.
Thomas Shepherd, Gent., Adjutant.

"The ——* Northern Regiment to consist of Eight Companies :—

1st Company, Sir Bourchier Wrey, Bart., Colonel.
Lewis Wellington, Esq., Captain-Lieut.
William Spry, Gent., Ensign.
2nd Company, George Buck, Esq., Lieut.-Colonel.
John Stafford, Junr., Esq., Lieut.
William Bruton, Esq., Ensign.
3rd Company, John Woolocombe, Esq., Major.
Arthur Kelly, Esq., Lieut.
Joseph Harris, Gent., Ensign.
4th Company, William Buck, Esq., Captain.
William Wivell, Gent., Lieut.
Henry Shortridge Cruvys, Gent., Ensign.
5th Company, William Bellew, Esq., Captain.
Thomas Hodges, Esq., Lieut.
Joseph Carpenter, Gent., Ensign.
6th Company, Thomas Lethbridge, Esq., Captain.
Faithfull Fortescue, Gent., Lieut.
John Skinner, Gent., Ensign.
7th Company, John Stafford, Senr., Esq., Captain.
George Ley, Esq., Lieut.
William Bredall, Gent., Ensign.

* The words "Second or" have been erased at a subsequent date.

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8th Company, Francis Bassett, Esq., Captain of Grenadiers.
John Partridge, Esq., First Lieut.
John Meddon, Gent., Second Lieut.
Joseph Harris, Adjutant.

"The ——* Southern Regiment to consist of eight companies:—

1st Company, Sir John Rogers, Bart., Colonel.
John Milliquet, Esq., Captain-Lieut.
William Langdon Wilkins, Gent., Ensign.
2nd Company, Charles Hayne, Esq., Lieut.-Colonel.
Walter Stevens, Esq., Lieut.
Robert Mole, Gent., Ensign.
3rd Company, Reginald Pole, Esq., Major.
John Culme, Esq., Lieut.
John Hicks, Gent., Ensign.
4th Company, Thomas Cholwich, Esq., Captain.
William Cholwich, Esq., Lieut.
Thomas Cholwich, Esq., Ensign.
5th Company, John Francis Pengelly, Esq., Captain.
William Goodridge, Esq., Lieut.
John Tracey, Gent., Ensign.
6th Company, John Savery, Esq., Captain.
John Roope, Gent., Lieut.
Ensign.
7th Company, Richard Pering, Esq., Captain.
John Widdicombe, Esq., Lieut.
William Coyde, Gent., Ensign.
8th Company, William Elford Ilbert, Esq., Captain.
Lieut.
Ensign.
John Milliquet, Esq., Adjutant.

"Ordered That the 600 Private men of the Eastern Regiment be raised from the following Hundreds:—

City of Exeter - - -	79	Brought forward - - -	378
Part of the Hundred of Teignbridge - - -	41	Clistow Hundred - -	18
Hundred of Exminster -	49	East Budley - - -	54
Wonford East and West -	90	Ottery St. Mary - -	18
Part of Crediton Hundred	41	Coliton - - - -	29
Hayridge Hundred - -	78	Axminster - - -	66
		Hemiocke - - -	37
	378		600

* The words "Third or" have been erased.

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"Ordered That the 500 Private men of the Northern Regiment be raised from the following Hundreds:—

West Budley	18	Brought forward	307
Tiverton	43	Fremington	38
Halberton	21	Northtavton	51
Bampton	39	Winkley	9
Witheridge	52	Shebbeare	62
Southmolton	52	Hartland	14
Sherwille	17	Part of Crediton	19
Braunton	65		
	307		500

"Ordered That the 500 Private men of the Southern Regiment be raised from the following Hundreds:—

Black Torrington	71	Brought forward	283
Lifton	50	Stanborough	56
Tavistock	26	Coleridge	74
Roborough	53	Haytorr	64
Plympton	36	Wonford South	7
Ermington	47	Part of Teignbridge	16
	283		500

"Ordered That the minutes of this meeting be transmitted to His Grace the Duke of Bedford, and that a General Meeting of the Deputy-Lieutenants be held at the Castle of Exeter on Tuesday, the 22nd day of March next, to receive His Grace the Duke of Bedford's answer, and to fix a proper time to assemble the Militia Regiments for this County, pursuant to Act of Parliament.

(Signed)
"BOURCHIER WREY.
JOHN ROGERS.
GEO. BUCK.
THOS. PUTT.
W. FOULKES.
G. FURSDON.

(Signed)
"JAMES PITMAN.
WILL. BELLEW.
FS. BASSETT.
THOS. NORTHMORE.
PETER BEAVIS."

By the resolution come to at this Meeting, of reforming the Militia of the County into three Regiments instead of four,

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the 2nd or East Devon commanded by Sir John Prideaux was disbanded, which brought about a curious complication. Sir John Prideaux finding himself deprived of his command strongly objected to the proceedings of the Deputy-Lieutenants, and wrote complaining to the Duke of Bedford.

At a Meeting held on the 22nd of March, Sir John Prideaux appeared by Mr. Shapleigh who acted as his Counsel, and protested against the legality of the Meeting of the 22nd of February, taking also certain other objections to the proceedings on that occasion. The Meeting requested Mr. Shapleigh to put his objections in writing, which he did. Briefly his objections were, that the Meeting of the 22nd February, as well as the present Meeting, had no power at all to reform the Devonshire Militia, as the Act conferred the power of reforming the Militia *personally* on the Lord-Lieutenant and two Deputy-Lieutenants, the former having no power to delegate his authority, and as the Duke of Bedford was not present the Meeting was consequently illegal. That the Meeting had no power to vacate his commission as Colonel, as this could only be done under certain circumstances, which had not arisen. On the rather pertinent question being asked as to how in his opinion the reform should be carried out, he replied that the matter must be referred back to Parliament.

It was agreed that the minutes should be sent to the Duke of Bedford, and a Meeting held on the 26th of April to receive his reply, which was as follows:—

BEDFORD HOUSE, 21*st April*, 1763.

SIR,—As I am to return to France in the course of the next week it will be impossible for me to preside at the Meeting appointed the 26th instant at Exeter, I must therefore desire the favour of you to inform the Gentlemen who are present at that Meeting that I very much approve of the reform that has been made in the Militia of the County of Devon by the Deputy-Lieutenants, and have wrote to Sir John Prideaux accordingly, for, however right Mr. Shapleigh may be in his opinion as to the Letter of the Act, the intention of the Legislature is so clear that such a reform should take place at the conclusion of a Peace, however accidentally the King's Lieutenant should be prevented from presiding in Person (as

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the case was with me) that I made the reform in Bedfordshire, and I believe many others of the King's Lieutenants have made reforms in different Counties in like manner by directions to the Deputy-Lieutenants. I hope Sir John Prideaux will acquiesce in the reform without giving either the gentlemen or me any further trouble, but should he persist in his pretensions contrary to my expectations he will take his own measures, for as to the Pay during the month the Militia are to be exercised, it will most certainly be directed agreeable to the reform.

I am, etc.,

(Signed) BEDFORD.*

The Chairman of the Meeting of the Deputy-Lieutenants of the County of Devon.

Sir John Prideaux did not acquiesce in this decision, but wrote to the Secretary of State complaining of the conduct of the Lord-Lieutenant and Deputy-Lieutenants, and asking for redress. On the 3rd of May the Secretary of State replied saying he could not interfere, as he considered it was a matter within the province of the Lord-Lieutenant and Deputy-Lieutenants to decide.

Nothing further seems to have occurred till shortly before the training, which had been fixed for the 1st of September, when, on the arms and accoutrements being applied for, Sir John Prideaux declined to give them up. Several unsuccessful attempts were made to get the arms, and finally the Duke of Bedford got a fresh supply sent down from the Board of Ordnance; but the training was postponed in consequence of the delay to the 3rd of October, taking place at Honiton, the North Devon training at Barnstaple and the South at Plymouth.

A good deal of difficulty was experienced in getting the arms from Sir John Prideaux, as technically they were in charge of the Duke of Bedford, and the law officers of the crown who were consulted as to the best way of getting them back, said the circumstances were unprecedented. The Deputy-Lieutenants and Board of Ordnance applied for them, but Sir John declined to give them up till "His Majesty's pleasure was made known to him". At length the difficulty was surmounted

* *Devon Lieutenancy Minutes*, vol. i.

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by the Board of Ordnance ordering, on the 10th of September, 1764, that they should be returned into store. As Sir J. Prideaux still refused to deliver them up, a prosecution was ordered on the 21st, when he thought better of it, and gave them up on the 12th of October, 1764.*

At a meeting of the Deputy-Lieutenants on the 8th of September it was ordered "That the following parishes be posted to the following Companies of the Eastern Regiment, to wit:—

Duke of Bedford's—Part of Exeter, 60 men.

Lieutenant-Colonel's—Part of Exeter, 19; St. Thomas, 11; Alphington, 4; St. Leonards, 1; Heavitree, 4; Sowton, 1; Pinhoe, 2; Stoke Cannon, 2; Huxham, 1; Poltimore, 2; Broad Clist, 10; Clyst Haydon, 3—in all, 60.

Major's — Whimple, 3; Buckerell, 2; Gittisham, 1; Fen Ottery, 1; Ottery St. Mary, 18; Honiton, 15; Coombe Rawleigh, 1; Luppitt, 3; Upottery, 5; Yarcombe, 3; Monkton, 1; Cotleigh, 1; Offwell, 2; Widworthy, 1; Northleigh, 1; Farway, 2—in all, 60.

Captain Foulkes'—Lawrence Clist, 1; Plymtree, 8; Kentisbeare, 6; Tallaton, 3; Feniton, 2; Pehembury, 3; Broadhenbury, 6; Sheldon, 1; Hemiock, 7; Culmstock, 13; Clay Haydon, 5; Church Taunton, 4; Dunkswell, 3; Awliscombe, 3—in all, 60.

Captain Fursdon's—Upton Pyne, 2; Bramford Speke, 2; Rew, 1; Thoverton, 8; Cadbury, 1; Cadeley, 2; Bickley, 2; Silverton, 10; Bradninch, 9; Columbton, 22; Butterly, 1—in all, 60.

Captain Northmore's—Ashcomb, 1; Mamhead, 1; Kenton, 7; Powderham, 3; Exminster, 5; Shillingford, 1; Kenn, 6; Ashton, 1; Doddiscombleigh and Dunchideock, 1; Ide, 4; Whitstone, 4; Tedbourne St. Mary, 8; Holcombe, 2; Dunsford, 4; Bridford, 2; Christow, 2; Chagford, 6; Drewsteignton, 7—in all, 60.

Captain Hale's—Ilsington, 5; Manaton, 2; North Bovey, 2; Moreton, 12; Listleigh, 2; Bovey Tracey, 8; Highweek, 3; Teigngraze, Hennock, 3; King's

* *Militia Letter Book, W. O.*, vols. ii. and iii. *S. P., Home Office*, 1760-4. *Ordnance Entry Book*, i. *Lieutenancy Minutes.*

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Teignton, 3; Ideford, 1; Bishop's Teignton, 4; Teignmouth, 2; Dawlish, 4; Chudleigh, 9—in all, 60.

Captain Pitman's—Cheriton Bishop, 4; Hittesleigh, 1; Gidley, 1; Throwley, 2; South Tawton, 9; Spreyton, 2; Part of Colebrooke, 4; Crediton, 33; Newton St. Cyre, 4—in all, 60.

Captain Beavis'—Topsham, 8; Clyst St. George, 2; Clyst St. Mary, 1; Clyst Sachfield Tithing, 2; Honiton Clyst, 2; Farringdon, 1; Rockbear, 2; Aylesbear, 1; Woodbury, 8; Limpstone, 3; Withycombe Rawleigh, 4; Littleham, 3; East Budleigh, 3; Bicton, 1; Colleton Rawleigh, 3; Newton Poppleford Tithing, 1; Harford, 1; Otterton, 4; Sydmouth, 3; Sydbury, 6; Salcombe, 1—in all, 60.

Captain Collins'—Southleigh, 1; Branscombe, 4; Beare and Seaton, 3; Culliton, 10; Shute, 3; Kilmington, 3; Axmouth, 5; Coombe Pyne, 1; Uplime, 3; Musbury, 2; Axminster, 11; Membury, 5; Thorncombe, 9—in all, 60." *

1764. EXETER.—The following resolutions were passed at a Meeting of the Deputy-Lieutenants held on the 29th of May: "Ordered that the three Regiments of Militia do meet on the days following, to wit, the Eastern Regiment on the seventeenth day of September next, the Northern Regiment on the 24th day of September next, and the Southern Regiment on the said twenty-fourth of September next, for their annual Exercise, which is to be for 28 days together; the Eastern Regiment at Exeter, Honiton, or Tiverton, as the Commanding Officer shall think most convenient; the Northern Regiment at Barnstaple, and the Southern at Plymouth; and that the Clerk do give notice to the chief constables accordingly".

"Ordered that warrants be issued to the chief constables of every Hundred to issue their orders to their constables, etc., of each Parish Tithing and place within their respective Hundreds; to return lists of men liable to serve in the Militia to the Deputy-Lieutenants in their respective sub-divisions."

"Ordered that the Clerk do apply to the Clerk of the

* *Devon Lieutenancy*, vol. i.

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Peace for the Names and Places of Abode of the Constables of the Hundreds."

"Ordered that the proper notice be given by the Clerk to the Receiver General of the Land-Tax to issue to the Clerks of the several Regiments the pay for the Annual Exercise."*

A note states that Exeter was chosen as the place in which the Eastern Regiment should meet.

1765. EXETER. COLLUMPTON. — The following resolution was passed at a meeting of Deputy-Lieutenants, held on the 30th of October, 1764:—

"Ordered that the three Regiments of Militia do meet on Wednesday, the first Day of May, 1765, for their Annual Exercise, which is to be for twenty-eight Days, the Eastern Regiment at Exeter, the Northern Regiment at Barnstaple or Bideford, as the Colonel shall think most convenient, and the Southern Regiment at Plymouth".†

A note states that Bideford was chosen by Sir Bourchier Wrey for the place of training of the Northern Regiment.

It appears from the minutes of a subsequent meeting, held on the 15th of April, that the small-pox was prevalent at Exeter and Plymouth, as the men who have not had it, belonging to the Eastern Regiment, are directed to meet at Collumpton, and those of the Southern at Modbury instead of Plymouth.

The following resolution, passed at the same meeting, throws a curious light on the appointment of Colonels at this time:—

"His Majesty having been graciously pleased to accept the Resignation of Sir John Rogers, Baronet, Colonel of the Southern Regiment of Militia: and the Deputy-Lieutenants having been by Advertisement of the Duke of Bedford, Lord-Lieutenant, desired to meet at this place on this Day to consider of a proper Person to be recommended to His Majesty to succeed to the Command of the said Regiment, no gentleman having offered himself for that purpose, the Deputy-Lieutenants now met beg to refer the Appointment to His Grace the Duke of Bedford".‡

* *Devon Lieutenancy Minutes*, vol. i. † *Ibid.* ‡ *Ibid.*

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1766. EXETER.—At a meeting of the Deputy-Lieutenants, held on the 29th of October, 1765, it was ordered that the Annual Trainings should take place in May, but this was repealed at a meeting on the 26th of March, 1766, and it was ordered that the Eastern Regiment should meet at Exeter on the 17th of September, the Northern at Barnstaple on the 29th of September, and the Southern at Plymouth on the 17th of September, for twenty-eight Days' Exercise.*

The usual resolutions as to pay, etc., were passed, copies of which are given on page 59.

1767. EXETER.—The Deputy-Lieutenants at a meeting held on the 10th of March, appointed the following days and places for the annual twenty-eight Days' Exercise, and passed the usual resolutions.† Eastern Regiment at Exeter on the 4th of May, Northern Regiment at Bideford on the 11th of May, Southern Regiment at Plymouth on the 4th of May.

1768. EXETER.—The Deputy-Lieutenants met on the 27th of January, and fixed the 2nd of May for the assembly of the three Regiments for their twenty-eight Days' Training: the Eastern to meet at Exeter, the Northern at Barnstaple, and the Southern at Plymouth.‡

1769. EXETER.—At a general meeting of the Deputy-Lieutenants held at the Castle of Exeter on the 4th of August, it was "Ordered that the three Regiments of Militia do meet on the days and the places following, to wit: The Eastern Regiment on the 18th day of September next at Exeter. The Northern Regiment on the 2nd day of October next at Barnstaple. The Southern Regiment on the said 18th day of September next at Plymouth, for their Annual Exercise, which is to be for twenty-eight Days."§

On the 8th of September a warrant was issued for a new set of drums for the Eastern Regiment of Devonshire Militia, "it being represented that those they have are unfit for service, and that the Regiment is ordered to assemble on the 18th of September".||

* *Devon Lieutenancy Minutes*, vol. i. † *Ibid.*
‡ *Ibid.* § *Ibid.*
|| *Ordnance Entry Book*, ii.

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1770. EXETER.—The Deputy-Lieutenants met on the 31st [illegible] and appointed the first Monday in May for the assembly of the three Regiments of Militia for twenty-eight days annual exercise, the Eastern Regiment to meet at Exeter, the Northern at Tiverton and the Southern at Plymouth.*

1771. EXETER.—A meeting of Deputy-Lieutenants was held on the 30th of October, 1770, at which, with the other usual resolutions, it was ordered that the day of assembly for all three Regiments should be the second Monday in September, the training to last twenty-eight days, the Eastern Regiment to meet at Exeter, the Northern at Barnstaple, and the Southern at Plymouth. At the instance of the Colonel of the Northern Regiment (Sir Bourchier Wrey), a Meeting of the Deputy-Lieutenants was held in January, 1771, when the date of assembly of his Regiment was altered from the 7th of September to the 28th of September.†

In January the Lord-Lieutenant, Colonel the Duke of Bedford, died. John, 4th Duke of Bedford (who was also Lord-Lieutenant of Bedfordshire) was born in 1710. In 1756 he was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and in 1762 Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of France. In the latter capacity he signed the preliminaries of the treaty of peace at Fontainebleau. He does not appear, though Colonel of the Regiment, ever to have actually taken command of it. During the whole of the embodiment, 1759-63, Sir Richard Warwick Bampfylde, Bart., the Lieutenant-Colonel, seems to have really commanded the Regiment. Sir Richard, who was M.P. for Devon, resigned this year, and died in 1776.

Earl Poulett was appointed Lord-Lieutenant in the place of the Duke of Bedford, and on the 4th of June he recommended that Major John Dyke Acland (whose name is misspelt "Duke Ackland") should be appointed Colonel, and Major Putt and Captain Fursdon, Lieutenant-Colonel and Major.‡

1772. EXETER.—On the 31st of March the Deputy-Lieutenants ordered that the Southern Regiment should assemble

* *Devon Lieutenancy Minutes*, vol. i. † *Ibid.*
‡ *Militia Letter Book, W. O.*, vol. iv.

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LIEUT.-COL. PAUL ORCHARD, 1773–79 (COLONEL NORTH DEVON, 1779–92).

From a portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds, P.R.A.

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for twenty-eight days' drill at Plymouth on the 4th of May. The date of the assembly of the Eastern and Northern Regiments was not fixed till the 26th of May, when they were ordered to meet on the 7th of September, the former at Exeter and the latter at Barnstaple. At a subsequent Meeting on the 16th July, the date for the training of the Northern Regiment was altered to the 28th of September.*

1773. EXETER.—On the 10th of December, 1772, the Deputy-Lieutenants ordered that all three Regiments should meet for their twenty-eight days' drill and exercise on the 10th of May, the Eastern at Exeter, the Northern at Bideford and the Southern at Plymouth.†

Lieutenant-Colonel Putt and Major Fursdon having died, Paul Orchard was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, and Francis Basset Major.

The suits of armour used by the old militia, which had been up to this year kept at the Castle, were ordered to be sold by auction.‡

1774. EXETER.—A Meeting of the Deputy-Lieutenants was held on the 7th of October, 1773, when the 11th of May was fixed as the date of assembly for the twenty-eight days' exercise, the Eastern Regiment to meet at Exeter, the Northern at Barnstaple and the Southern at Plymouth.§

New arms, etc., were this year served out, the warrant for doing which is as follows:—

"George R. Whereas it has been represented to us that 600 Muskets and Slings, 30 Halberts, 600 Cartouche Boxes, 600 Bayonet Belts, 50 Sergeants and Drummers' Hangers, 2 Pair of Colours and wiping rags, etc., are wanted for our First Regiment of Devonshire Militia, to replace a like number worn out and rendered unserviceable, Our will and pleasure is, that out of Our Ordnance Stores under your charge you forthwith cause the arms, etc., above-mentioned to be issued and delivered to such Person or Persons as shall be duly authorised to receive them for the use of Our said Regiment, and you are to take

* *Devon Lieutenancy Minutes*, vol. i.
† *Ibid.* ‡ *Exeter Flying Post*, 30 Ap.
§ *Devon Lieutenancy Minutes*, vol. i.

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the usual indents for the same, and to incert the charge thereof in your next Estimate to be laid before Parliament, and Our further Will and Pleasure is that you give directions that the arms, etc., represented as above to be worn out and rendered unserviceable, be received into our Stores, and for so doing this shall be as well to you as to all other War Officers and Ministers herein concerned a sufficient Warrant. Given at Our Court of St. James's the 5th day of September, 1774, in the 14th year of Our Reign.—By His Majesty's Command.

"ROCHFORD." *

Probably the Colours were returned under the terms of the above Warrant, which would account for there being no trace of them to be found.

There are curiously two Warrants for Colours, arms, and to the North Devon, one dated 27th of April and the other 6th of May, 1773. The one for the South Devon is dated 2nd of March, 1773.

1775. EXETER.—At the meeting of the Deputy-Lieutenants held on the 10th of January, 1775, it was ordered that the Eastern Regiment should meet on the 11th of September at Exeter, the Northern on the 25th of September at Bideford, and the Southern on the 8th of May at Plymouth, for twenty-eight days' exercise. †

A bill introduced into the House of Commons by Lord North on the 30th of October was the cause of bringing the 1st Devon somewhat prominently before the public. This measure was introduced to "Enable His Majesty to call out and assemble the Militia in all cases of Rebellion in any part of the Dominion belonging to the Crown of Great Britain," and met with much opposition. Several addresses were presented to the King on the subject, among them one from the 1st Devon Militia, presented by Mr. Acland,‡ which led to an acrimonious discussion.

On the second reading, Mr. Dunning vehemently opposed the bill, and, alluding to this address, said the 1st Battalion

* *Ordnance Entry Book*, ii.

† *Devon Lieutenancy Minutes*, vol. i.

‡ Apparently Colonel Acland, who was member for Callington.

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of Devonshire Militia made a tender of their services, not against the common enemy, but against the internal enemies of his Majesty's Government, one of whom he was himself, and accused Mr. Acland of having got up the address in concert with Lord North.

Mr. Acland warmly denied this, saying that the address, which had had the misfortune of drawing down the weight of that gentleman's resentment upon it, and which he had presented, was indeed criminal if its containing strong sentiments of loyalty to the King and attachment to the Constitution made it so. Both Mr. Burke and Mr. Fox condemned the address, the latter saying it was the most unconstitutional act that had ever fallen to his knowledge, adding, on the third reading, that he supposed the 1st Devon Militia wished to alienate the King from the people and imbrue their hands in the blood of their fellow-subjects, and that for his part he did not think such men should be trusted with arms. After a long discussion Lord North defended the address, saying the Militia, being a constitutional body, might with great propriety, as a military body, at any time address the throne upon the state of public affairs, to express their loyal disposition to his Majesty. The bill was finally passed on the 4th of December.*

1776. EXETER.—At a meeting of the Deputy-Lieutenants held on the 6th of October, 1775, it was ordered that the Eastern Regiment should meet at Exeter and the Southern at Plymouth on the 13th of May for twenty-eight days' exercise. The date for the Northern Regiment's training was not fixed till a subsequent meeting, held on the 22nd of March, the same day being ordered, the assembly to be at Barnstaple. †

1777. EXETER.—The meeting of the Deputy-Lieutenants took place on the 17th of January, and it was ordered that the Eastern Regiment should meet at Exeter on the 8th of September, and the Northern and Southern on the 12th of May at Bideford and Plymouth respectively, for their twenty-eight days' drill. ‡

* *Parliamentary History*, 1774-6.
† *Devon Lieutenancy Minutes*, vol. i. ‡ *Ibid.*

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CHAPTER IV.

1778 TO 1780.

EMBODIED.

1778. EXETER. WELLS. GLASTONBURY. SHEPTON MALLETT. —It was ordered on the 26th of March that the Captain-Lieutenant (the Lieutenant of the Colonel's Company) should in future rank as a Captain. The Deputy-Lieutenants met at the end of 1777 and fixed the dates on which the Militia of the County should meet for training, but on the 26th of March orders were sent to the Lord-Lieutenant to embody the three Regiments. A meeting of the Deputy-Lieutenants was held on the 4th of April, "at the house of Gregory Jackson, Esq., in the parish of St. Mary Clist," when the following resolution was passed:—

"In consequence of His Majesty's Commands to the Lord-Lieutenant of the County for the embodying all the Militia belonging to the same, We hereby order that the three several Regiments do meet as follows: The Eastern the 20th day of April instant, at the City of Exeter; the Northern Regiment the same day at Bideford, and the Southern the same day at Plymouth.

(Signed) "ARTHUR KELLY.
"GREGORY JACKSON.
"RD. PAYNE."*

In accordance with the above resolution, the following advertisement was inserted in the *Exeter Flying Post* of the 6th of April: "DEVONSHIRE MILITIA. Whereas His Majesty's Warrant has been directed to the Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Devon for the purpose of immediately embodying the Militia of the said County, and precepts agreeable thereto

* *Lieutenancy Books*, vol. i.

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have been issued by the Deputy-Lieutenants, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Militiamen belonging to the First Regiment, commanded by Colonel Acland, are to assemble at the City of Exeter on Monday, the 20th day of April instant, by 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Any Militiamen neglecting to attend in pursuance of this notice will be liable to the Penalty of Forty Pounds, or to suffer 12 months' imprisonment.

"By order,

"JAMES BAILEY, Adjutant.

"6 April, 1778."

After being embodied the Regiment remained at Exeter to be drilled, and in July was inspected by General Johnston, who issued the following order:—

"General Johnston desires that Colonel Orchard will from him return thanks to the Officers and privates of the First Battalion of the Devonshire Militia for their very Military appearance this day in the field, which would do honour to the oldest corps, and further that he will assure them from the General that he will in his Report to His Majesty try to do justice to their desert, and as they seem to wish it, by which he is greatly flattered, endeavour to get them under his command at Winchester".

The Northern Regiment does not seem to have been in such a good state of discipline as the 1st, as in July Earl Poulett, the Lord-Lieutenant, wrote as follows to the Secretary of State, Lord Weymouth:—

"Having been informed that the Northern Regiment of Devonshire Militia has been found by the Reviewing Officer of His Majesty's designation in so shamefully unmilitary a state as to be returned unfit for service".

He then proposes, the Colonel, Sir Bourchier Wrey, having resigned, to supersede both the Lieut.-Colonel and Major, as he attributes the shortcomings of the Regiment to their neglect, Colonel Sir Bourchier Wrey having from illness necessarily been much absent. On the 30th Lord Weymouth wrote to Lord Poulett telling him he would place the name of any one he proposed as Colonel before the King.*

* *Home Office Militia*, No. 4.

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... Lord Poulett repeats his objection to ... and Major, carefully saying "they ... appointing," and proposes to appoint his son ... to be Colonel and Captain Redmond Kelly ... Lieut.-Colonel Buck of the Northern ... this proposal and wrote to the Secretary ... , and the matter was eventually com- ... by Lieut.-Colonel Orchard of the 1st Devon being ... Colonel of the North Devon and Viscount Hinton ... and Captain Redmond Kelly Lieut.-Colonel of the ... Devon, Colonel Acland having died while the controversy ... on.

Colonel Acland was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Acland, Bart., and was a distinguished officer. He was a Major in the 20th Foot, and for some time represented Callington in Parliament. Though Colonel of the Regiment he was serving with the troops in America and commanded the Grenadiers at Saratoga, where he was severely wounded and taken prisoner. Lady Harriett Acland, who had gone with her husband to America, went to him after the battle and nursed him. The consideration with which they were treated strongly impressed him in favour of the Americans, and he is said to have died from the effects of a wound received in a duel which he fought on Bampton Down with an English officer who resented his favourable comments on the Colonists. An account of Colonel and Lady Harriett Acland's adventures after the battle of Saratoga is given in Creasy's *Decisive Battles*.

The Regiment remained at Exeter till November, when a Route was received directing it to march to the following places: Headquarters and five Companies to Wells, two Companies to Glastonbury, and three to Shepton Mallett.* On the 22nd December the following letter as to clothing for the ensuing year was sent:—

WAR OFFICE, 22 *December*, 1778.

SIR,—In consequence of the Representations which have been made of the smallness of the allowance proposed to be granted for

* *Militia Marching Book*, W. O., vol. lxxxviii.

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COLONEL J. DYKE ACLAND, 1771–78.

From an engraving by S. W. Reynolds, after Sir Joshua Reynolds, P.R.A.

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the clothing of the Militia for the ensuing year, a full consideration has been had of that business, and I am commanded to acquaint you, it is His Majesty's intention that an allowance shall be made for the clothing of the Militia in 1779, equal to the allowances directed by the Act of Parliament to be issued by the Receivers General of the Land Tax, together with the additional allowances granted the beginning of this year by warrant from this Office, that is to say:—

For each Serjeant - - - - -	£5	14	7
For each Drummer - - - - -	3	0	5
For each Corporal and Private man -	2	10	5

I have the honour to be
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) C. JENKINSON.

Officer Commanding 1st Regiment of Devonshire Militia.

1779. WELLS, ETC. COX HEATH CAMP. KINGSTON, ETC. —The Regiment remained at Wells, etc., till the middle of May, having been warned early in April that it would form part of the Force to be encamped at Cox Heath during the Summer. Extracts of Regimental Orders are selected out of the Order Books.

"15th May. The Lieutenant-Colonel being expected this day it is hoped the men will be very clean and well powdered.

"16th May. The Commanding Officer is sorry to observe that several of the men of this Division have contracted the habit of speaking and whispering in the Ranks, to the great Disturbance of the Discipline; he is therefore determined to put a stop to this unsoldierlike disgraceful habit by taking the first man who shall be guilty in this respect out of the Ranks and instantly trying him in the field by Regimental Court Martial for Disobedience of Orders. A firm silence produces a fixt attention and upon both the very life and spirit of Service and Discipline wholly depends; he therefore hopes that this Order will effectually establish silence and attention in this Regiment upon all future Parades."

On the 19th of May the following Route was sent:—

It is His Majesty's pleasure that you cause the East Devon Regiment of Militia under your command to march from their present Quarters in two Divisions according to the Routes annexed

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to Newbery Speen and Speenham Lane where they are to be quartered and remain until further orders. You will also acquaint this office with the receipt of this order. Wherein the Civil Magistrates and all others concerned are to be assisting in providing Quarters, impressing carriages, and otherwise as there shall be occasion. Given at the War Office, this 19th day of May, 1779.

By His Majesty's Command.

C. JENKINSON.

Officer Commanding the East Regiment of Devonshire Militia at Wells, etc.

Route for the 1st Division of the East Devon Regiment of Devonshire Militia consisting of five Companies from Wells, etc., to Newbery Speen and Speenham Lane:—

May.	Miles.*	1st Division.	2nd Division.
Mon. 24	15½	Frome and Philips Norton.	———
Tues. 25	19	Devizes and Devizes Green.	Frome and Philips Norton.
Wed. 26	14	Marlborough and Preshute.	Devizes and Devizes Green.
Thur. 27		Halt.	Halt.
Fri. 28	11	Hungerford.	Marlborough and Preshute.
Sat. 29	9	Newbery Speen and Speenham Lane and remain.	Hungerford.
Sun. 30		———	Halt.
Mon. 31		———	Newbery Speen and Speenham Lane and remain.

On the arrival of the first Division at Newbery on the 29th, the following order was issued:—

"Lt.-Col. Kelly cannot omit expressing his thanks to the first Division of this Regiment for the soldierlike conduct and profound silence in general observed upon the march from Wells to Newbery, and he doubts not of the steady

* The distances are taken from *Paterson's Roads* whenever they are given.

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perseverance of the soldiers of the First Regiment of Devon Militia in every degree of good behaviour that can render them acceptable in their present Quarters, and exemplary to all other Regiments that follow them in the Line of March".

The Regiment remained at Newbery till the 10th of June, when, in pursuance of orders dated the 1st, it started for Cox Heath Camp. The route was:—

June.	Miles.	
Thur. 10	17	Reading.
Fri. 11	11	Okingham, Brackwell, and Warfield.
Sat. 12	10	Chertsey, Botley, Thorpe Lions Green and Adjacents.
Sun. 13		Halt.
Mon. 14	10	Kingston, Esher and Ditton.
Tues. 15	10	Croydon and Beddington.
Wed. 16	17	Dartford and Cranford.
Thur. 17		Halt.
Fri. 18	14	Rochester, Stroud, Finsbury, Chatham and Brampton.
Sat. 19	9	Maidstone.
Sun. 20		Halt.
Mon. 21	7 ?	Encamp at Cox Heath and remain.

The second division marched by the same route one day later. The ten Companies were known as the "Grenadiers," "Colonels," "Lieutenant-Colonels," "Majors," "Lights," afterwards called "Chasseurs," and by the names of their respective Captains. The order in which the Companies are to march is given every day.

A large force was at this time encamped at Cox Heath, consisting, besides Cavalry and Artillery, of the 6th, 14th, 50th, 65th, and 69th Regiments, and the 1st Devon, East Suffolk, Monmouth, Northampton, Bucks, East Norfolk, Somerset, Dorset, Worcester, East and North York, North Gloucester, North Lincoln, Rutland, Anglesea and Carnarvon Militia, the whole being under the command of Lt.-Gen. Peirson. The 1st Devon was brigaded with the Suffolk and Monmouth, and in common with the other regiments had two field guns attached to it, which were manned by the men of

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the regiment, a Sergeant of Artillery and two "Mattrosses" or gunners being attached to assist.

The following Regulations were issued on the 5th of June, as to the Supply of the Troops in Camp:—

"A well-baked Loaf, weighing Six pounds, made of good English Wheat, out of which the first or coarse Bran has been taken by means of an Eight Shilling Cloth, will be delivered to each Soldier as his allowance of Bread for four days; for this Loaf the Soldier is to pay four Pence five eighths, which is to be Stopped in the hands of the Officer paying Troops or Companies till the Settlement of the Accounts by the Regimental Quarter Masters in the manner after mentioned. Servants and Bâtmen, as also the Women, are permitted to receive Bread at the same price. The Bread will be delivered at the head of each Regiment in Camp, and whatever number of Loaves has been ordered must be taken.

"That there be no unnecessary waste of Wood and Straw, these will henceforth be delivered for Effective Numbers only. For this purpose it is necessary that the Major of Brigade of the Day should regularly send the Morning Report to the residing Commissary, who, according to the actual Strength of the Regiment, including the Artillery men attached to the Battalion Guns, will regulate the subsequent delivery—as each Soldier received three Pounds of Wood per Diem, the Ration or allowance for four days will henceforth consist of 12 Pounds. This Wood is to be weighed out at the Magazine in parcels of 5 Rations or 60 lbs. each, answering to the Number of Men that should be contained in each Tent. One Ration per Troop or Company will be allowed for the use of the Washer Women.

"The Quarter and Rear Guards of the Foot and the Standard and Rear Guards of the Cavalry require no Wood until the latter end of the Summer, at which time an allowance may be made to them.

"The Officers of each Company will be allowed Eight Rations of Wood for four days, in order not only to supply the common Sutler, but likewise to afford a sufficiency for such Officers as chuse to Mess by themselves.

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"Straw will be allowed at the rate of two Trusses for the Bedding of Every Man for the first eight days, and one Truss for the second Period of eight days, and for the third after which Two Trusses will be again delivered and so on for every succeeding Period of 24 days.

"The Servants and Bâtmen, not Soldiers, and also such proportion of Women as the Commanding Officers permit to be with the Regiment, are to be allowed Straw and Wood, provided the Women do not exceed the number approved of by the Commanding Officer of the Camp.

"General Officers are permitted to draw what Wood they have occasion for themselves and their Aides-de-Camp, not exceeding 50 Rations per Diem for a Lieutenant-General and 30 for each Major-General. Each Major of Brigade may draw one Ration of Wood per Diem.

"Forage is only to be Issued from the King's Magazines for the Effective Horses actually belonging to and standing at the Picquets or in the Stables of the Camp, according to the Terms sign'd upon honor by the Commanding Officers of Regiments, and for which they are to consider themselves as responsible.

"For this purpose the Commanding Officers of Regiments will on the day of their entering into Camp, and regularly every Monday morning after, give in a Return specifying the names of the Officers of each Rank with the number of Horses they actually have to the Major-General or Officers Commanding the Brigade; from these Returns the several Majors of Brigade will fill up their respective Returns and send them to the resident Commissary, who will direct the Issue from the Magazine accordingly.

"Regiments of Foot consisting of 10 Companies of 70 Private men each are not to exceed the number of Rations in the List No. 1, nor Regiments of Dragoons of 6 Troops, the number specifyed in the List No. 2.

"No. 1.

"Forage for a Battalion of Foot of 10 Companies of 70 Private Men each in the Camp of 1779:—

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	Rations per diem at 6d. each.
Colonel, as Colonel and Captain	11
Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain	9
Major and Captain	7
7 Captains, each 5	35
Captain-Lieutenant	2
19 Subalterns, each 1	19
Adjutant	1
Quarter Master	1
Chaplain	1
Surgeon and Medicine Chest	2
Surgeon's Mate	1
Total	89

"The Sutler will be allowed to draw Forage for his Effective Horses, not exceeding 2.

. . . . . .

"After every 4th delivery or 16 days the Regimental Quarter Master will settle the Bread and Forage Accounts with the Contractor, and pay the money due for the same in presence of the residing Commissary. At this time the general Receipts and Vouchers to the Contractor are to be filled up from the particular Orders of Delivery and also the General Return, corresponding accurately with the former, which is to be transmitted to the Commissary-General."

. . . . . .

The General and Regimental Orders are minute and voluminous, and contain full descriptions of the "manœuvres" or movements to be performed, how sentries are to mount, how Rounds are to be received, etc. Some of the orders are quaint, and read curiously at the present time. The way the hair was to be worn is constantly named. For instance, the following appears on the 25th of June :—

"The Pads are immediately to be distributed amongst the Companys, and the men to be instructed by non-commissioned officers of each Company to Club their Hair smartly (Grenadiers excepted, who are to be provided with false hair to be woven in with their own hair to make the Plats the fuller)".

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The discipline at first seems to have been slack, and the officers somewhat remiss in their duties. Several of the orders show that the men were dissatisfied at the delay in settling up the balance of daily pay, which should have been done every two months, a sum of ten shillings also being "banked" in the Captain's hands to provide necessaries. "Half mounting," which consisted of one shirt, one pair of stockings, one pair of shoes, and a stock, was provided by the Colonel, and also seems to have given rise to heartburning, judging from the following extracts from orders:—

"9th July. Lt.-Col. Kelly cannot help reprobating in the severest terms that *posse* of soldiers who, contrary to all good order and Discipline, turned out in a body last night to demand half mounting of their Colonel. Can a man of this Regiment suspect or doubt of his being strictly justified by his present Colonel? Their half mounting they are entitled to when they receive their new clothing and not before, therefore their demand was arrogant and the manner extremely unsoldier-like and culpable; it hath so dangerous a tendency that the very first *posse* of the sort that starts up in this Regiment shall to a man be sent to the Quarter Guard and receive such punishment as a Court-Martial shall inflict and the nature of the Crime requires."

"13th Sept. Colonel Lord Viscount Hinton cannot omit expressing his concern at the riotous and tumultuous manner in which the men of this Regiment invested his tent this morning for their half mounting, and most of the men were heard to say that they had been told if they did not receive it before they left the camp they never should after. The Colonel assures the Regiment in these orders that he has bespoke the half mounting above a month ago, *and that of a superior quality* to what is ever given in the army, and expects the delivery of it in this camp in a few days; but if the foul and false Insinuations of seditious advisers, wickedly tending to Mutiny and Disaffection, have so far operated upon the minds of any of the Soldiers of the First Devon as to deprive their Colonel of the Confidence which he flatters himself he deserves and will always be his glory to maintain, let such men step

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forward and immediately give in their names to the Adjutant of the Regiment, and they shall with the utmost expedition be provided with half mounting agreeable to the general establishment of the army; and those who chuse to wait for the half mounting bespoke by the Colonel will find such a difference in the Quality, as every other appointment that he bespeaks shall prove itself superior in Quality, to that which is generally provided for soldiers."

The "half mounting" was eventually duly distributed, the delay arising from the money not having been paid by Government.

During a portion of the time the Regiment was in camp, the Grenadier and Light Companies were detached from the various Regiments and formed into special Regiments, being drilled separately, which in some cases was bitterly resented by the Colonels.

The following letter gives an idea of how anxious the authorities were that the Militia should be made up to its full strength:—

WAR OFFICE, 24 *July*, 1779.

MY LORD,—Observing by the Weekly State of the East Devon Regiment of Militia, under your Command, that the Corps wants fifteen men, I think it my duty to request of you to apply immediately to the Lord-Lieutenant and Deputy-Lieutenants of the County of Devon, that the Ballot may be forwarded for compleating your Regiment with as much expedition as can be used without violating the Regulations of the Militia Laws.

There is another measure by which the public may avail itself of a considerable number of effective men and which therefore in the present crisis of Affairs seems to deserve the most serious Consideration. It has been the practice of the War Office to allow in the Militia when embodied, as well as in His Majesty's other forces, a certain number of men to be non-effective for the purpose of answering the Contingent Expenses of the Captains of Companys, by which means the Countys are not called upon to furnish the full Quotas of men appointed to them respectively by the Act of the 2nd Geo. III. This Circumstance applies to all the Militia Corps, except those of Dorset and Huntingdon.

Allow me, therefore, to recommend to your Lordship that, besides filling up the vacancies above mentioned, you do also require a further supply of 30 men, which with 570, the amount of the effective

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Rank and File at present borne on your Establishment, and with 500 and 500, the amount according to the regulation now proposed of the effective Rank and File of the two other Regiments of Devon Militia, will make up 1600, the number directed by the said Act to be raised in the County of Devon.

I am aware that by rendering the whole of your present establishment effective, there will be no Fund to answer the Expenses for repair of Arms and other Contingencies to which Captains of Companys are liable: but as it is by no means my intention that they should suffer from the proposed alteration, I wish it to be clearly understood that, whenever, and for as long as it shall appear upon the Returns of the Regiment, that there are (not?) non-effectives equal to the number of contingent men now allowed per company, the difference shall from time to time be made good in the Contingent Bill of your Regiment, or in such other manner as may be found more expedient.

I have, etc.,
(Signed) C. JENKINSON.

Colonel Lord Hinton, of the East Devon Militia.

On the 31st of August a letter was sent saying that the contingent allowance would be made up by the Paymasters issuing to the Captains, in addition to the pay of the effective men, a sum equivalent to the pay of the men hitherto borne as non-effective, for the purpose of paying the contingent.

The transport was at this period done regimentally. The Officers were each allowed a bât horse for their baggage, two per Company carried the tents and blankets, and others were provided for the medicine chest, intrenching tools and ammunition. The tent poles, mallets, tent pegs, camp kettles, etc., were carried by the men, no man being allowed to carry more than one tent pole, "which was not on any account to be tied or fastened to his firelock".

Irregularities in camp having occurred in some of the Regiments, a general order on discipline was issued, and the following Regimental order was made on the 7th of August, and ordered to be read at three successive parades:—

"The Col. hopes that the Soldiers of his Regiment will verify the character given of them for Regularity and good conduct to General Peirson yesterday morning when he spoke of various shameful complaints received of Soldiers of this

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Line, and which drew out these pointed General Orders—the men of this Regiment will therefore upon no account go out of the line of encampment without a Pass from the Commanding Officer, as Partys of the Regiment will lay in wait to pick up such men as do, and some would be happy to level the soldiers of the first Devon with themselves in point of straggling and other irregularities; but the soldiers of the first Devon breathe different Sentiments".

The Regiment having been ordered to parade for Inspection on the 9th of August, the men were warned the day before that—"Every one must strive to do his best, and observe profound silence". After the Inspection, the following order appears: "Lieut.-General Peirson has desired the Commanding Officer to return his thanks to the Officers and men of the first Devon for their behaviour in the Field this morning, and to express his entire approbation of the men's marching, their formation of columns, and again into Battalion, wherein he saith the first Devon excelled all other Regiments he had ever seen. . . . The Commanding Officer expects that the praises given the Regiment this day will redouble the men's attention and alertness in preserving a character they industriously acquired and meritoriously deserve."

A fever having broken out in camp, general orders were issued recommending the tents to be shifted more often, and also, somewhat against modern ideas, that the "ground on which the tents stood should be turned up, and also some fresh earth thrown on it". The Regiment does not appear to have suffered from the epidemic.

Independently of fevers, etc., Cox Heath Camp must have been a fairly exciting place of residence, as will be seen from the following extracts from the *Exeter Flying Post* of the 27th August and 3rd of September:—

"Cox Heath Camp. Last night, 19th. Captain Emmerson was stopt by the Provost Guard about half a mile from Maidstone. Corporal Jeering stopped him, and desired to know where he was going, if he had permission and such other necessary questions as his duty required. Captain Emmerson

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is an officer in the Bucks; he only told the Corporal, 'I'm an officer, let me pass or I'll shoot you'. The Corporal endeavouring to seize him, on his refusing to comply with his request, made the sign for assistance, and Captain Emmerson said, 'D—n you,' then fired a pistol at him and wounded him in the right breast. The Guard immediately coming up, and Captain Emmerson endeavouring to escape, he was unfortunately shot dead by the guard: three men fired, by whom he was killed cannot be ascertained. The Corporal is in a very dangerous way, and is in the new General Hospital."

"Cox Heath Camp. 24th August. Lieut. Williams of the Monmouth was tried and acquitted of inciting his men. He challenged his accuser, Lieut.-Colonel Owens of the same Regiment, and they fought behind the lines of the Northampton. They fired twice, and on the third shot Lieut. Williams shot Lieut.-Colonel Owens in the left breast, and he died seven minutes afterwards. Lieut. Williams, who was a relative, is said to be nearly dead with grief."

On the 20th October the following general orders were issued: "It being said that some soldiers in this Camp have been desperate enough to maraud with their arms, the General orders the Commanding Officers to make it known to them that whatever Soldier takes his Arm out of the Bell Tents after the Retreat beating will suffer death by a General Court Martial". On the 7th November special care is enjoined on the Commanding Officer to see that their transport horses are quickly available, "as the enemy's fleet being understood to be at Sea it may occasion a very sudden movement to this Army". On the 19th November orders were given to break up Cox Heath Camp, the 1st Devon being ordered into winter quarters at Kingston-on-Thames with Detachments at Esher, Ditton, Cobham, Woking, etc. The following order was issued on the 28th November:—

"The Lieutenant-Colonel most heartily congratulates the Regiment upon their Destination to Winter Quarters, which he hopes the Soldiers will find agreeable in the true sense of the word. The conduct of the first Devon in this their first Campaign hath done them infinite Honour. Lieutenant-General

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Peirson has not only expressed his entire approbation of the Regiment, but represented its Merit in the most favourable Light to the King, and this he desired to be made known to the whole. The Lieutenant-Colonel will constantly attend the Regiment the entire Winter and Spring, and he hath positive Orders from Colonel Lord Viscount Hinton to indulge the men in every respect in his power consistent with the Discipline and Credit of the Regiment which will be *the pride and pleasure of his heart to obey.*"

The Regiment left Cox Heath Camp on the 29th of November, taking their guns with them, and arrived at Kingston on the 2nd of December. On the next day, one company was sent to Esher and Ditton, one to Cobham and Woking, one to Chertsey, and two to Ripley, Walton, and Weybridge. One month's furlough was given to fifteen men per company, the married men being given leave first, and on their return a fresh batch were sent off.

On the 5th December an order was issued strongly exhorting the men to behave well, telling them that His Majesty never failed to inform himself of the conduct of Officers and Men of Regiments quartered near his Royal Palaces, and that it was trusted they would prove to His Majesty that they deserved the high praise they had received, and that "any Soldier of the Regiment who shall be found a Traitor to its high reputation by appearing at any time out of his Quarters in a Slovenly, Dirty, ill-dressed form, or in any unsoldierlike respect, shall for the first offence be disgraced with a scavenger's duty of sweeping the public Market Place, the general parade of the Regiment, and for the second be tried by a Regimental Court Martial and most rigidly receive the Punishment that thereby may be inflicted for disobedience of Orders, and for a rascally inattention to the fame and respect of the first Regiment of Devon Militia".

A fresh Act of Parliament having been passed authorising the raising of extra companies formed of Volunteers to be attached to Regiments of Militia, two such Companies were raised, making the number of Companies during the remainder of the time the Regiment was embodied twelve. Warrants

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for arms for these Companies were issued on the 27th December, 1779, and 21st April, 1780.*

1780. KINGSTON, ETC. PLAYDEN CAMP NEAR RYE. TAUNTON.—The Companies interchanged their quarters on various occasions while at Kingston, etc., and those at Head Quarters left Kingston during the Assizes and were distributed in the adjacent places. The following orders were issued on the dates given:—

"6th Jan. Officers will in future please to carry their Fuses right up and down in the left hand with the Barrels to the front when posted to Divisions, and Sergeants are ordered to carry their Fuses right up and down in their right hands with their Barrels to the rear."

"19th Jan. The Sergeant of the New Guard will in future wait upon the Officers and inform himself how many of the gentlemen intend Dining at the Regimental Mess, and report to Mr. Portman every morning by 11 o'clock the Gentlemen's names who intend dining at his House."

Shooting was evidently still a popular amusement among the men.

"31st Jan. Colonel Lord Viscount Hinton is extremely concerned to hear by many different people that some of the Soldiers of his Regiment have been seen shooting several times a great distance from Quarters, and he is determined to spare no pains in finding out such men who behave in so unmilitary a manner; they may depend on it that such men who are detected shall be brought to a Court Martial and punished with the utmost severity."

"7th Feb. It being a general custom in this Town to Play at Football on Shrovetide, which is to-morrow—Colonel Lord Hinton orders that no Soldier of his Regiment is upon any account whatsoever to be seen either in the mob or kicking at the Ball; any Soldier who shall be found disobeying this Order will be punished with the utmost severity."

New cloth was obtained in February to make the uniforms, and the price to be paid to the tailors for making it up was, besides their pay, three shillings a suit.

* *H. O. Ordnance Entry Books*, 3 and 4.

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"27th Feb. The Commanding Officer orders that no soldier is upon any account whatsoever to be seen in the Streets in his Regimentals without his side Arms on, and in every respect dressed in a soldierlike manner."

"17th March. The Colonel has ordered a Jacket to be sent to Head Quarters as a pattern for the Regimental Jacket to be worn by the Officers of his Regiment, and which he recommends to every Officer of the whole Corps to provide themselves with (by the 4th of June next) without the least alteration or deviation whatsoever from said Pattern Jacket—there will be likewise appointed a Regimental Dress Coat; and such of the Gentlemen Officers of his Corps as choose to make up one will please to conform strictly to said Pattern Dress Coat."

"3rd April. The Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Devon desires the favor of the Gentlemen Officers of Kingston, Hampton Wick and Teddington Divisions to dine with his Lordship at his Villa at Twickenham on Friday next the 7th instant."

The following order was sent with respect to the men being inoculated:—

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, 17 *April*, 1780.

It having been represented to Lord Amherst by the Surgeon-General of the Army that great inconveniences arose last year from soldiers recently inoculated arriving in camp and spreading the infection.

It is recommended that no soldier of the regiment you command should be inoculated after the first of May, as no allowance for inoculation will be given to any surgeon after that period.

(Signed) WM. AMHERST, Adjutant-General.

Commanding Officer of the East Devon Militia, Kingston.

It became apparently a regular business to undertake, for a consideration, to procure substitutes for men drawn to serve in the Militia. The substitutes thus procured not proving satisfactory, a clause was inserted in the Act forbidding it. The following advertisement shows how it was evaded:—

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"DEVON AND CORNWALL MILITIA OFFICES, ASHBURTON.

"Instituted by Messrs. Dolbeare, Eales, and Surtees, of Ashburton, for the benefit of those persons who may be chosen by Lot to serve in the Militia in either of the said Counties or City and County of the City of Exeter.

"Whereas there is Penal Clause in the Militia Act to prevent Insurers from procuring Substitutes, we have, in order to avoid an infringement of the said Act, substituted a certain sum of money to be paid to each subscriber, if drawn agreeable to the sum he subscribes, greater sums in proportion. Every subscriber paying 12 shillings will be entitled to five guineas should he be drawn by lot as the Act directs within the term of three years, commencing from the first day of January, 1780.

"A promissory note and receipt will be given to each subscriber, and his profession or occupation must be explained at the time of his admission, and an attested Certificate will be expected from the churchwardens of such Parish wherein a subscriber shall be drawn, when the money will be paid on demand.

"*N.B.*—All letters to be post paid, and Bills remitted at short date will be considered as cash, and the respective Receipts, signed by the Company, sent by return of post.

"☞ Or Application may be made to Mr. J. Luckombe, at the Globe Tavern, in the Churchyard, Exeter, who is properly authorised and empowered to give Receipts and promissory notes as above." *

Several similar advertisements are to be found, and in 1782 a mutual insurance scheme was started, the subscription to which was reduced to 10s. 6d., the profits, after payment of a percentage for expenses, being divided among the subscribers.

On the 27th of May the Regiment was reviewed by the Lord-Lieutenant of Devon, Earl Poulett, and the following order was issued: "The Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Devon has desired that his best thanks be returned in public

* *Exeter Flying Post*, 10th May, 1780.

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orders to the Officers and Men of the first Devon for their soldierlike performance in the field this day, by which they have gained infinite applause as well from his Lordship as from many others present, and in particular from an old Lieutenant-General, who expressed the highest approbation of the discipline of the Regiment, and most warmly expressed himself *that too much could not possibly be said in its favour*". What probably pleased the men more was that the Lord-Lieutenant gave the substantial sum of £30 to be divided among them.

On the 28th May the Regiment left Kingston, taking their guns with them, and marched to Battel and Hastings, for the purpose of being encamped with the 6th Foot. The parole on the day the Regiment left Kingston was "Happy Escape"; whether this was meant as an expression of opinion as to the desirability of that place as a winter quarter does not appear, but probably it was. The order of march for the first division was the "Chasseurs," 300 yards in front of the Artillery, which distance was to be maintained the whole of the march, then the Cannon and Artillery Waggons, followed by the Colonel's and two other Companies, the major's bringing up the rear. The route was—29th, Bromley; 30th, Sevenoaks; 31st, Wood's Gate; 1st June, Halt; 2nd, Westfield; 3rd, Battel. The second division followed on the next day. The ground on which the Regiment was to encamp on Playden Heights required clearing and preparing, and the necessary work having been done, the Regiment marched into camp on the 11th of June, the Brigade being under the Command of Major-General Sloper.

The Brigade shifted its camping ground on several occasions, returning after a few days to Playden. It appears from the orders that eight men per company were allowed to work in order to obtain "additional means for their better supply," but these men had to attend evening parades and field days. On the 1st of July it was notified that "the price of a six-pound loaf of Camp bread furnished by the Contractor this year for the Troops costs fivepence and one-eighth of a penny, whereof the Soldier is to pay fivepence".

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Iconoclastic tendencies seem to have developed themselves in both Regiments, as on the 26th of July it appeared in orders that "Complaint has been made that some of the men have begun to destroy the Church by way of getting materials, as is supposed, to build chimneys for their huts. If any person is discovered meddling with the Church in any kind of degree, they may be assured of meeting with exemplary punishment."

Trouble was caused by the sale illicit or otherwise of spirits, for on the 27th July a long order says one of the "hutters" (married men) "had most audaciously harboured several soldiers who were found playing cards at a most unreasonable hour". The Lieutenant-Colonel after ordering "the hut to be levelled to the ground," goes on, "The cheapness of gin will be the utter ruin of this Regiment, if the immoderate use of it be not prevented; therefore the Lieutenant-Colonel, who hath the honour, good order and good health of the first Devon most sincerely at heart, now throws himself upon every good man of the Regiment most assiduously to prevent the pernicious consequences that must attend such Reprobates as in disobedience of Orders, contempt of their own Credit, Character and Health, give themselves up to immoderate gin drinking; it is hoped that the old will inform the young, and the young animate the old in accomplishing this great and important point". A few days later, on the 31st, the Lieutenant-Colonel again laments the immoderate use of gin, winding up the order as follows, "What man of this Regiment who feels at all that would not gladly prefer the happiness of marching with the Regiment into its Winter destination, and that most probably Exeter, rather than be left behind here a stranger devoted to an uncomfortable Hospital, and to all the pains and sufferings that the consequences of their own cursed obstinacy and intemperance entail upon them. Recollect, soldiers, the advice of your Lieutenant-Colonel and Friend, and let not his orders and friendly admonitions stare you too late in the face."

On the 4th of August the orders say that "Any man who shall presume to make fires in the Officers' or private men's streets shall be punished with the utmost rigour," and that

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"tossing for puddings, and gaming of all sorts is strictly prohibited". In all the orders the Officers are termed "Gentlemen Officers," and on the 8th of August they are requested to return into store the "old regimental Hangers," and provide themselves immediately with the "new swords" which Colonel Lord Hinton had approved of. The arms seem to have been in a curious state considering that active service was expected, as the Lieutenant-Colonel states many of them are unserviceable, the locks being worn out and the stocks broken, and "thinks these are insufficiencies weighty enough to be represented, to be heard and redressed".

On the 17th of August the Regiment was inspected, the following order being issued: "The Lieutenant-Colonel is happy in the charge given him this day by Major-General Sloper of returning his hearty thanks to the Officers and Men of the first Devon for the excellence of their military performances this day in the field; he further added that he had *this day seen* the manœuvres prescribed by the Commander-in-Chief performed with the utmost exactness, and well-regulated order, and wholly approved and highly commended the operations of the day.

"The Lieutenant-Colonel adds his warmest acknowledgments and thanks to the Gentlemen Officers and Men for the very high honour accruing to him as their mover this day in the field, and for their strict attention and spirited military discipline, which he has reported to Colonel Lord Viscount Hinton, who desires to add his best thanks to the whole."

Strict orders were issued that no Officer should sleep out of camp without leave, or that there should ever be less than one officer per company present in camp. On the occasion of an election taking place at Hastings, the Officers were ordered not to appear in the town, but they were allowed to go to the ball in the evening.

There was considerable insubordination in both Regiments during September, as many complaints are made of fences being damaged, trees cut down, etc.; and, in consequence, the privilege of allowing the men to work was stopped, and strong pickets posted with hourly patrols during the night

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The Major-General notifies on the 19th of September that "Mr. Lamb represented that the principal inhabitants of the town and parish of Rye are at length tired of suffering themselves to be Robbed by the common men encamped in the parish, and ill-treated by the Officers; and Mr. Lamb particularly alludes to damage done last night, which has this day been cried by the Common Crier, with an offer of £5 reward for the informing on conviction of the offender or offenders," and requests the Commanding Officers to do their utmost to discover the offenders.

More personal cleanliness seems to have been desirable, as on the 23rd September the following order appears:—

"The Lieutenant-Colonel was exceedingly surprised to find this morning that several men of the Volunteer Companies make a constant practice of sleeping in their clothes, and have been thereby so offensive this morning in the Ranks that they scarcely could be borne with. The consequences of so Indolent and filthy a practice must (if allowed) prove fatal, and productive of various Diseases not only to themselves but to the whole Devon Line; therefore the Sergeants of these Companies are expressly ordered to examine their men's tents every night, at stated hours, and to confine any man they find guilty of a Breach of these Orders."

Even the Lieutenant-Colonel himself was a victim of the predatory *spirit* among the men, for on the 29th he issued this order:—

"The Lieutenant-Colonel was astonished to hear of the Audacious Burglary committed upon his Tent from a little before Ten to the hour of 6 o'clock yesterday evening, when some reprobate fellow, in contempt of all Law, Justice, and principle, feloniously entered his Tent and plundered thereout a Keg of Gin, which was removed between the Tent and Marquee close to where the Sentry was posted, and there found emptied of almost all its liquor. After gun firing an Officer's Tent *is his House, is his Castle*, and any man who shall intrude therein with such sinister views is to all intents and purposes Guilty of felony Cognisable by the Civil Law only. The unexampled and unmitigated Heinousness

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of such a crime in a line of encampment in particular, calls forth the diligence and activity of every honest Military man towards detecting so flagitious a Delinquent, and with that view as well as for the credit sake of the Regiment the Commanding Officer promises to pay One Guinea to any man (the Defaulter excepted) who shall discover the person or persons who thus feloniously entered the Lieutenant-Colonel's Tent and removed therefrom the said Keg of Gin."

Strict orders were issued on the 9th of October forbidding the practice of "hiring men to mount guard, some men being known to undertake more duty for a paltry compensation than is consistent with their health and the alert Discharge of the duty to perform".

The camp was broken up on the 19th of October, and the Regiment commenced its march in three divisions to Taunton, Wellington, Ilminster, Somerton, and Ilchester.

ROUTE.

	Miles.	1st Division, 4 Cos.	2nd Division, 4 Cos.	3rd Division, 4 Cos.
21st Oct.		Goudhurst, Lamberhurst, Horsemenden.	Hawkhurst, Cranbrook, Milkhouse St.	——
22nd Oct.	—	Halt.	Halt.	——
23rd Oct.		Tunbridge, Hadlow, Woods Gate, and Pembury.	Goudhurst, Lamberhurst, Horsemenden.	Hawkhurst, Cranbrook, Milkhouse St.
24th Oct.		Sevenoaks and Riverhead.	Tunbridge, Hadlow, Woods Gate, Pembury.	Goudhurst, Lamberhurst, Horsemenden.
25th Oct.	17	Croydon and Beddington.	Sevenoaks, Riverhead.	Tunbridge, Hadlow, Woods Gate, Pembury.
26th Oct.	—	Halt.	Halt.	Halt.
27th Oct.	9½	Epsom.	Croydon and Beddington.	Sevenoaks, Riverhead.
28th Oct.	17	Guildford.	Epsom.	Croydon and Beddington.
29th Oct.	—	Halt.	Halt.	Halt.
30th Oct.	11	Farnham.	Guildford.	Epsom.
31st Oct.	14	Basingstoke.	Farnham.	Guildford.
1st Nov.	21	Stockbridge.	Basingstoke.	Farnham.
2nd Nov.	—	Halt.	Halt.	Halt.
3rd Nov.	15	Salisbury, Fisherton, Harnham, Milford and Wilton.	Stockbridge.	Basingstoke.
4th Nov.	17	Hinton, Chicklade, Fonthill, and adjacents.	Salisbury, Fisherton, Harnham, Milford and Wilton.	Stockbridge.
5th Nov.	—	Halt.	Halt.	Halt.
6th Nov.	16	Bruton, Castle Cary, and Aynesford.	Hinton, Chicklade, Fonthill, and adjacents.	Salisbury, Harnham, Fisherton, Milford and Wilton.

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All three divisions halted from the 7th to the 13th, when the march was resumed.

	Miles.	1st Division, 4 Cos.	2nd Division, 4 Cos.	3rd Division, 4 Cos.
13th Nov.	15	Somerton and Langport.	Bruton, Castle Cary, and Aynesford.	Hinton, Chicklade, Fonthill, and adjacents.
14th Nov.	17½	Taunton, where two are to remain.	Somerton and Langport.	Bruton, Castle Cary, and Aynesford.
15th Nov.	7	2 Wellington, and remain.	Taunton, and remain.	1 Ilchester, 3 Somerton, and remain.
16th Nov.	—	——	——	Halt.
17th Nov.	—	——	——	1 Ilminster, and remain.

The distribution of Regiment during the winter was 6 companies at Taunton, 2 each at Wellington and Somerton, and 1 each at Ilchester and Ilminster. On arriving at their destination, 20 men per company were given a month's furlough, a second batch being allowed to go on the return of the first, and so on till all had had a month's leave. On the 26th of October the Bât horses were ordered to be no longer kept up.

It was customary at this time for the officers to provide their own tents, camp equipage and horses, an allowance called the "Bât Baggage and Forage allowance" being made for that purpose.

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CHAPTER V.

EMBODIED 1781 TO 1783.

1781. TAUNTON, ETC. TOTNES, DARTMOUTH, ETC. ROBOROUGH, TIVERTON, COLLUMPTON, ETC.—The Regiment remained at Taunton and the adjacent towns till the 15th of March. On the 14th an order was suddenly received by express that it should proceed to Totnes, Dartmouth, Newton Bushell, Brixton, Modbury, Ermington, Kingsbridge and Dodbroke. The first division started the next day, the two others following on the 16th and 17th. The route taken was by Tiverton (21¼ miles), Exeter (14) and Newton Bushell (15), and the Head Quarters arrived at Totnes (8) on the 20th, the other divisions reaching their destination two days later. All officers on leave and men on furlough were ordered to rejoin their Companies at once, and stringent orders were issued as to drill, etc. The arms were carefully inspected, and judging from the orders issued after their inspection the non-commissioned Officers appear to have been rather remiss in performing their duties.

The fear of a landing being attempted at this time is very clearly shown by the following orders issued to the Troops in the Western District by Major-General Grey, on the 14th of March:—

"The Commanding Officers of Corps in their Respective Districts, to appoint proper alarm posts, and to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the nature of the country and its defence. Every good post to take, and all the private, as well as the public roads, directing every Officer to do the same; that in case of the approach of an Enemy, every move-

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ment may be made with facility and without embarrassment or confusion.

"The Major-General directs, in case an Enemy comes in such force as the Troops immediately opposed to them cannot prevent their making a Landing good, that the most may be made of the tract of Country entrusted to their care, by making an impression upon the Enemy on every possible opportunity; constantly ranging upon them, keeping them in alarm, defending every post, throwing every possible obstruction and impediment in their way, by breaking up walls, cutting down trees and driving off Horses, Carriages, and all other Cattle, protracting time by delay as much as possible, but not to hazard too much or anything decisive till reinforced and orders arrive from the General Commanding the District, when it is not doubted the Enemy will have reason to repent their rash attempt.

"In case of any well-founded alarm (for all false alarms are to be avoided as prejudicial to the Service), and which Commanding Officers will see themselves and be the judge of, notice to be despatched by the quickest and safest method to the General Commanding the District, and also to the Regiment adjoining where such real alarm happens, which Regiment will send to those contiguous to their quarters, and so from post to post and Regiment to Regiment, the whole force may be upon their guard and ready for co-operation, as circumstances offer, and which their respective Commanders may be the best judge of, and what is best to be done for His Majesty's Service till they receive further orders.

"The Major-General is persuaded that the Commanding Officers, and every Officer, will attend to the strict performance of every duty, that when actual Service calls for their exertions the Soldiers may be in the full practice of good discipline: not allowing an Enemy the least advantage by neglect and surprise, a disgrace and dishonour to the Service, but that they will at all times act up to the great expectation formed of them by their King and Country.

"It is expected that the Regiments in the Western Dis-

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trict are supplied with everything necessary to enable them to take the field at the shortest notice.

"JHO. LLOYDE, Acting Major of Brigade."

On the 25th of April it was notified that the Regiment would be encamped during the summer, and that an allowance would be made to the Officers to enable them to provide themselves with Bât horses and camp equipage. Notice was also sent that the following camp equipment would be delivered to the Regiment on its arrival at Plymouth:—

14 Bell Tents with poles and lines complete.
172 Tents with poles and lines complete.
172 Tin Kettles and Bags.
172 Hatchets.
14 Camp Colours.
24 Drum Cases.
12 Powder Bags.
786 Haversacks.
172 Blankets.

On the 27th of April it was ordered that "Furloughs are immediately to be made out for all such men of this Regiment as their periods of service expire in the months of May, June, July, August, September, and October next, and choose to attend at the general drawing to make their own Chances, which is wholly left to themselves to bargain and agree for, as being to the men in general the most satisfactory plan". The men whose term expired in May were ordered to be settled with at once and dismissed. The object of this was to enable them to go home, and should they wish to continue their service, give them an opportunity of making the best bargain they could for acting as substitutes for drawn men who did not wish to serve. Great pains were evidently taken to induce the men to remain in the Regiment, as, of course, they would be better than balloted raw recruits.

The companies were changed about at different times, one being sent to Brixham, where it supplied working parties to assist in landing stores and mounting guns, etc. On the 10th of June all but this company and the one at Dartmouth were ordered to join the troops encamped at Roborough, at which place they had all arrived by the 15th.

A strong force was encamped here under the command of Lieut.-General Haviland, consisting, with Artillery and

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Cavalry, of the 50th, 75th, and 97th Regiments, the 1st North, and South Devon, North and South Gloucester, Derby, Somerset, Oxford, Shropshire, Leicestershire, Carmarthen and other Militia Regiments, who, besides the ordinary camp duties, had to supply the guards on the American and other prisoners at Mill Prison, etc. This last was a responsible duty, as attempts at escape were frequent. On the 21st of June a General Court Martial assembled for the trial of a Sergeant and five privates of the 50th for allowing and conniving at the escape of four prisoners. They were found guilty, the Sergeant being sentenced to death, four of the privates to receive 1000 lashes and the other 800. These sentences were not carried out, but the Sergeant was ordered to serve as a private during his life in a Regiment in Africa, the four privates to serve in a similar way for seven years, and the other private to enlist generally for service in the West Indies.* This sentence was promulgated on the 9th of July, and the following regimental order was issued next day:—

"General orders having entailed the Mill Prison Guard upon this line, and the first Devon being in routine for it to-morrow, the Mill Prison and Naval Hospital Guards will parade in front of the colours at half-past five o'clock extremely clean and well powdered, their firelocks well flinted and in thorough order, this being an actual duty that requires as much alertness and precision as an advanced post in front of an enemy. The Lieutenant-Colonel must observe to the Officers, non-commissioned Officers and privates who compose the Mill Prison Guard, that they are charged with the care of artful designing prisoners ready to take every advantage of the Inalert Sentinel to his own utter Disgrace and Discredit of his Corps, therefore the Lieutenant-Colonel hopes that every Soldier of this Regiment will strictly and honourably acquit himself upon his post; keep himself sober, vigilant, and

*The following appears in the *Exeter Flying Post*, 20th July, 1781: "Yesterday passed through the City, under guard of Dragoon, John Mortimer, formerly a Sergeant in the 50th Regiment, who was convicted of holding correspondence with and receiving money from the American prisoners and finally letting the notorious Cunningham escape".

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sharply pointed, to a soldier-like Discharge of the orders he receives; and lastly he strictly forbids all Intercourse and communication between the Soldiers of the first Devon upon the Mill Prison Duty, and the Rebellious American Prisoners there confined, who speak our own Language, and who are daily devising all the Schemes and Drifts that human Wisdom can Invent to escape from Prison, and return back (with?) traitorous violence, to take up arms against their King and Country."

The large number of recruits gave considerable trouble, and difficulty was apparently experienced in getting sufficiently expert drill instructors. Some of the balloted men were found on joining to be unfit for service, and on being rejected by the Commanding Officer in the presence of the Deputy-Lieutenants, were given four days' pay and sent home. The parishes to which the men belonged were then notified, and a fresh drawing had to take place to supply fresh men. The discipline of the whole camp appears to have been indifferent, and to judge from the general orders, a good deal of plundering went on in the fields adjoining the camp. The Lieutenant-Colonel issued strong orders against noise and disorder, and on the 26th of July the following was issued. The reference to the damaged blanket is good.

"The Lieutenant-Colonel cannot avoid reprehending in the most pointed manner the Barbarity of some men of this Regiment, who have last night tossed a recruit in a blanket, and probably maimed the man for life. The experienced inhumanity of this punishment, as well as the apparent damage the Blankets sustain by inflicting it, renders the following Standing Order absolutely necessary, that no man of this Regiment shall in future dare to toss a soldier of the first Devon in either a blanket or any other cloth Linen or Woollen." . . . "The insufferable Idleness and Dissipation of the Tailors employed in making the Regimental clothing—liberally paid for each Suit and excused all manner of duty, yet traitorous to the so-important concerns of the Regiment—calls forth the Commanding Officer's highest Detestation and Resentment: he therefore to defeat their idle abominable pur-

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poses must appoint Lieut. Heather, attended by Sergt. Bignell, to superintend this duty. Lieut. Heather will please to report daily the number of suits cut by the Master Tailor, Sergt. Sleeman, as also the suits finished daily by the Tailors, and the hours each man comes to work in the morning and leaves off in the evening." Which must have been a pleasing daily amusement for Lieut. Heather!

The following order appeared on the 26th of July: "The armourer of this Regiment, having examined the state of the men's arms, makes the following returns of the Different Companies' arms at present unserviceable, yet repairable, notwithstanding all prior orders:—

	Stand.		Stand.
Col. Viscount Hinton's -	22	Captain Peppin's - -	11
Lieut.-Colonel Kelly's -	23	Captain Blundell's - -	24
Major Payne's - - -	19	Captain Thornhill's - -	12
Captain Chave's - -	19	Captain Baker's - -	22
Captain Laroche's - -	24	Captain Moore's - -	15
Captain Sheppard's - -	8	Captain Lyddon's - -	30

The ample allowance made by Government for keeping arms in repair, *upon which depends the Safety of the Country*, renders it unnecessary for the Commanding Officer to say more to a Corps of Gentlemen who have laudably undertaken its Defence than to give them this hint—which he expects they will attend to with the utmost Expedition and Diligence." The Lieut.-Colonel seems to ignore the fact that his own is one of the worst companies. It seems incredible that the arms should have been allowed to get into such a condition; but it is stated after a field day that, owing to the state of the arms, one-fifth of the ammunition had been returned unexpended.

On the 13th of August the Regiment was inspected, the following order being issued next day: "Lieut.-General Haviland and Major-General Grey desire their thanks should be returned to the first Devon Regiment for their exemplary and soldier-like operations in review yesterday".

A great deal of trouble was caused by the irregularities which took place in the huts of the married men in rear of

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[illegible] Several orders appear on the subject, and on the 18th of August: "The Lieut.-Colonel perceives himself grossly abused by the indulgencies he granted to the hutters of the Regiment, whose orders and regulations to preserve soldier-like conduct and regularity in the rear of the Regiment are [illegible] violated: the Huts are become harbours for all sorts of Dissipation, Prostitution, Gaming, and Rioting; the proofs he received this morning of such vices being encouraged and allowed last night in the hut of Samuel Rice, drummer, obliged him . . . to desire that the quartermaster immediately sees his Hut levelled to the ground". It goes on to order that the man should be at once settled with, as "the Lieut.-Colonel is Determined to Discharge such a Shuffling, Shaming, Mutinous-acting fellow out of the ranks of the first Devon".

From one or two entries in General Orders, it is evident that visits from the Under-Sheriff to the camp were by no means popular, the following being issued on the 27th of August:—

"It being represented by the Sheriff and Under-Sheriff of the County of Devon that their Officers have been obstructed and threatened with severe treatment in the execution of their duty, the General cannot avoid expressing his surprise at such representation of Troops so regular in their behaviour as those encamped at Roborough, and wishes to Caution them against Obstructing the Civil Power in the proper execution of their duty, as they cannot be ignorant of the consequences attending such unlawful conduct".

The drill-sergeants on several occasions are reproved by the Commanding Officer for their shortcomings, and on the 29th of September, "The Lieutenant-Colonel must [illegible] to the drill-sergeants that the Recruits of their Recruit Squads are shamefully prone to Chatter and Whisper in the ranks to the disturbance of the silent, attentive Soldier and all Discipline, to prevent which the Commanding Officer is determined in future to have a sufficient number of Officers in the Field when the Battalion is out to form a Court Martial to try and adjudge due and instant punishment for any Culprit who shall be detected even to whisper in the Ranks whil[illegible]

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THE COLOURS, 1774-1808.

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Regiment is exercising, that being by this Standing Order expressly forbid, as destructive to all true and Military Discipline. The Sergeants are likewise peremptorily ordered not to speak in the Ranks, but to mark attentively and set down the names of such men as they shall detect guilty of a breach of this order."

On the 13th of October an extra blanket per tent was ordered to be issued, and the soldiers were enjoined to be careful of them, as it was not intended to issue more for next year's campaign.

The time for breaking up the camp was now approaching, and an order of the 29th of October on the subject concludes as follows:—

"The General cannot thus announce to the Troops he has had so great satisfaction and honour in Commanding the near approach of a separation without feeling an uncommon reluctance at parting, and of expressing his approbation at the regularity of their conduct and punctual attention to all military duties.

"He recommends it to them not to relax that Discipline in winter quarters which they have taken so much pains to enforce in the field. If in course of his services he should be so fortunate as to meet them again, it will always yield him a satisfaction which can only be surpassed by the pleasure he must experience in making the very favourable report which their conduct has enabled him to do."

On the 4th November General Orders say: "To-morrow being the anniversary of the gunpowder treason, 21 guns to be fired from the Citadel as usual". Next day the Regiment left the camp for Plymouth and Dock (Devonport), and on the 12th it was ordered to march in three divisions to winter quarters, four companies at Tiverton, two each at Crediton and Oakhampton, and one at Bradninch and Collumpton, North Tawton, and Bow, "Chimleigh" and Hatherleigh. Tiverton was reached on the 17th, when the usual furloughs were granted.

A Masonic Lodge was this year established in the Regiment under the Atholl Grand Lodge, and was not erased till

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1835. Though started by some of the Sergeants, all sorts of civilians, principally tradesmen, were initiated during the earlier years of its existence. It however became more select about 1809, and Lieutenant-Colonel Fulford, Captains Courtenay and Treby, and Lieutenant Ellicott joined it, but they were the only Officers who did so. It first met at Roborough Down, and was moved the same year to Exeter, the further changes being as follows: Dover Castle, 1794; Bristol, 1794; Totnes, 1799; Plymouth, 1800; Mermaid Tavern, Exeter, 1803; Plymouth, 1805; Portsea, 1806; Lewes, 1806; Exeter, 1807; Golden Lion, Plymouth Dock, 1808; Chelmsford, 1811; Ireland, 1812; Lichfield, 1813; Golden Ball, Exeter, 1817; and Market House Inn, Exeter, 1830. Why it should have been moved to Ireland in 1812 is not clear. A memorandum in the books of Grand Lodge states the warrant was given up by Mr. Carwithen.

1782. TIVERTON, COLLUMPTON, OAKHAMPTON, CREDITON, ETC. ROBOROUGH CAMP, BRISTOL.—The Regiment at this time consisted of twelve companies, ten of balloted men and two of volunteers, and the establishment was one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, nine Captains, fourteen Lieutenants, ten Ensigns, one Adjutant, one Quartermaster, one Surgeon, thirty-six Sergeants, thirty-six Corporals, ten Drummers, and 825 Privates. The North Devon had nine companies, and the South Devon eight.

Regular drill was resumed early in March. The companies which had been stationed during the winter at North Tawton, Bow and Hatherleigh were ordered to join the headquarters at Tiverton on the 15th of March; the company at "Chimleigh" being ordered to Collumpton and Bradninch. The drill field was on "Farmer Winn's farm in Butterley parish," and the eight companies marched there from Collumpton and Tiverton, etc., and met for Battalion drill about twice a week. Four companies were at Crediton and Oakhampton, and these of course were too far off to drill with the rest of the Regiment.

In April returns were called for of the names of the men whose period of service expired before the end of the year,

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specifying if they were willing to serve again, and for what price. The men whose service expired in May were discharged, so that they might get a chance of being engaged as substitutes, the Deputy-Lieutenants being asked to take these men in preference to others.

On the 2nd of April 350 white goatskin knapsacks were procured at five shillings each; and from the bills for cloth, etc., for making the uniforms, it appears the facings were yellow, and that silver lace was worn. The cloth, braid, etc., are duly advised as having been sent off from London by "Iliff and Parker's Exeter waggon, from the White Bear, Piccadilly".

On the 29th of April the Regiment was informed that it was to be again encamped at Roborough,* and on the 21st of June the routes were sent, the regiment starting on the 28th and 29th, in three divisions of four companies each, the two first going by Crediton, Oakhampton, and Tavistock, and the third by Exeter, Chudleigh, and Ivybridge, the whole arriving at Roborough on the 3rd of July.

From the garrison orders it appears that the troops under Lieutenant-General Haviland consisted of the following regiments divided into four Brigades:—

1st Brigade—	75th Regiment.	3rd Brigade—	50th Regiment.
	Carmarthen.		West Middlesex.
	South Devon.		North Gloucester.
	Worcestershire.		Cornish.
2nd Brigade—	Oxfordshire.	4th Brigade—	Somerset.
	1st Devon.		North Devon.
	Derbyshire.		South Gloucester.

The 3rd Brigade was at Maker, the others at Roborough. The orders for the camp are very precise, and give particular instructions as to the "Hutts". These were to be erected 40 yards from the Rear Guards, were to be of a uniform pattern, four yards in length and two yards in breadth, with doors facing towards the Regiment, and there was to be an interval of one yard between them.

* *Ordnance Warrants*, "14th March, 1782, 172 tents for East Devon Regiment".

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In consequence of orders issued on the 2nd of July, the Light Companies of the Regiments at Roborough were formed into a Battalion under the command of Colonel Earl Cork of the Somerset and Major Wauchope of the 50th. This Battalion was encamped separately at Roborough, and on the 11th of August it was ordered to march on the following Tuesday for Staddon.

The Lieutenant-Colonel had not lost during his residence in winter quarters his partiality for lengthy orders, and on the 10th and 11th of July he does not seem to have been quite pleased.

"R. O., 10th July. The Lieutenant-Colonel perceives with Inexpressible Concern that a most Shameful, Malingering disposition has crept into the ranks of this Regiment; he therefore orders that when the Soldiers of a Company discover a Shrinking, Skulking Scoundrel disposed to shun duty and danger from Cowardice and Effeminacy, they will immediately inform their non-commissioned Officers, who are hereby ordered to commit their names to the Commanding Officers, that such Female Characters may be properly distinguished. It plainly appears that men in this Regiment pretend illness to avoid field-days and ordinary exercise. How unfit such men as these are for his Majesty's Service may be easily imagined, and how justly they merit contempt and Punishment.

"Soldiers are to understand that constant and regular Exercise is as necessary for their healths as for their instruction, and that an army of men undisciplined, untaught, and unused to fatigue becomes an easy prey to people trained in Arms and brought up in manly martial Exercise. If ever the Lieutenant-Colonel hears or is informed that a Soldier expresses himself to be dissatisfied with exercise, or work, or marching, or any other duty that falls to his Share, or that he drops words tending to discourage or alienate the young men from Duty and Obedience, or finds fault with any one thing ordered or appointed, he shall mark and punish such Rascals in as exemplary a Manner as their Pernicious and Villainous Conduct deserves.

"The true Soldier is a most praiseworthy Character, who

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never fails to obey all Orders with cheerfulness, resolution, and obedience, and these are the principles *that by this standing order* are expected to be adopted by the 1st Regiment of Devon Militia.

"The Commanding Officer cannot help Lamenting and severely Reprehending the Carelessness shown to the Regimental Stores of the 1st Devon, being informed that two of the new Knapsacks committed to the Quartermaster's care have been already lost. It is hereby Ordered that he immediately pay ten shillings into the Adjutant's hands to furnish two others in their stead. Sergeant Roberts of Captain Sheppard's Company is to act as Quartermaster-Sergeant until further orders, and be considered for the additional trouble of this duty by the Quartermaster."

From the latter part of this Order it would seem that the Quartermaster was expected to pay him out of his own pocket.

The Lieut.-Colonel did not invariably agree with the findings of Regimental Court Martials, and took the law into his own hands.

"R. O., 11th July. A Court Martial having sat yesterday to try Sergeant Pyke, of Captain Bird's Company, and the evidence from an over-tenderness not reaching up to Conviction for the Crime laid to his charge; yet the Misdemeanour of a Sergeant getting into his Captain's Debt is so contrary to the Spirit and good discipline of a non-commissioned Officer, that the Lieut.-Colonel, from Pyke's own Confession, thus publicly impeaches him in Regimental Orders and Directs that three shillings per week be stopt out of his pay to liquidate the Debt he had thus shamefully incurred in violation of all confidence and duty."

The men appear from the Orders of the 13th of July to have been somewhat careless and unrefined in their language.

"The Soldiers are expressly ordered not to carry fire or Lighted Sticks in their hands amongst the Huts or in the Streets of this Regiment, and Officers will immediately provide lanthorns for their Servants to prevent the violation of this Order, and the very Distressing Inconveniencies that may arrive to the whole from a carelessness as to Fire.

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"Twenty-six men are immediately to be allotted to the Guns, and Corporal Thornton of the Royal Artillery is to perfect them in that duty with all possible expedition.

"The Lieut.-Colonel was shocked this morning at hearing a man of the first Devon give the foulest and most Indecent Language to a Woman walking in this line. The Soldiers are to be told that the practice of Insulting and Affronting the Sex is Brutal and Unmanly to the highest degree, and leaves an impression very hurtful to the Reputation of a Regiment."

The general conduct of the Troops during this campaign appears to have been indifferent, as there are numerous complaints of plundering and other crimes mentioned in General Orders, and very stringent regulations were enforced. All the men were ordered to be in their Tents or Huts by nine o'clock. Pickets and Patrols were ordered to go round the camps every half-hour by night; the Roll was ordered to be called every hour during the day, and at odd times during the night. It does not seem as if the 1st Devon behaved worse than their neighbours; indeed, it seems as if they were rather better, as only two men were tried by Court Martial for being out of their Tents, and they were acquitted. In a Regimental Order of the 13th of August, the Lieut.-Colonel also mentions "the barbarous animosities subsisting between the men of some Regiments and the Yeomanry in the neighbourhood of this line, which calls forth the attention of this Corps to keep the men of the first Devon out of such horrid scrapes," and alludes to the dreadful sight of seeing men of other Regiments flogged.

From the following order we may surmise that there was a certain amount of variety indulged in as to feathers which required to be suppressed :—

"13th Aug. The Men of the Battalion will observe that they are not allowed to have more feathers in their foraging caps than Black and Red on each side, and the Grenadiers red feathers only; there are two caps in Page the Cap Maker's Hut, to be accorded to in this respect without deviation. Every Soldier of this Regiment is strictly ordered immediately to clean up his Dress Cap, and to have each and every one of them as highly polished as hands can make them. The Lieut.-

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Colonel will at unstated periods inspect said caps and punish severely any man who Disobeys this Order."

On the 14th of August an Ordnance Warrant was issued for new arms for ten Companies of the 1st or East Regiment of Devon Militia, the others being worn out.*

On the 19th of August our old friends the "Puddings," whatever they may have been, crop up again.

"It is represented to the Lieut.-Colonel that some men of this Regiment toss up for pudding, and by that pitiful mean sort of gambling lose what would buy the comfortable and necessary meal for a soldier; the man who may be detected in tossing up for pudding, which is now expressly forbid, shall be severely punished and the Vagabond who deals in this unwholesome and dirty commodity is not in future to be admitted in the first Devon line."

A good deal of the bad behaviour seems to have sprung from the practice of allowing the sergeants to "suttle" and provide the men with eatables and drinkables, which worked badly, as they cheated the men, and it was afterwards stopped. Strict orders were also issued against the married men and their wives, who lived in huts in rear of the camp, buying up the vegetables and things brought in by the country people, and so "forestalling" the privates. That the men must have had a hard time of it is evident, as in consequence of the disorders in the camp they were no longer allowed to work so as to supplement their ordinary pay. An order of the 28th August says that, as the pay would scarcely suffice without the ammunition loaf to keep the men, no greater stoppage than sixpence a week was to be made till the men went into winter quarters. The married men whose families were at home must also have had to send them money, as they could hardly have existed on the pay allowed by the parish of ninepence a week to the mother and the same amount for each child under ten.

The Regiment being about to be reviewed, the Lieutenant-Colonel directed the gentlemen officers on the 6th of September to provide "new bunting" for their caps, and informs them

* *Ordnance Warrants.*

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that "the most perfect uniformity in dress will be expected, short jackets, white linen waistcoats and breeches, short gaiters and black Leather Stocks are to be worn, and the Officers will for their own credit's sake observe to give their words of command in an Audible, Sharp, Manly Manner; as *hanging upon* and drawling out the word defeats the men". The "hair was to be tied up in short clubs, and their curls braided and tied back in the same, the Grenadiers' hair to be plaited". On the 12th of September "Lieut.-General Haviland desires to return his thanks to the Regiments of the 2nd Brigade for their several manœuvres at their respective reviews".

On the 1st of October another blanket per tent was served out. The supply of these must have been somewhat short, for there do not seem to have been at any time more than two for each tent, which would be about one to every two men.

A great many complaints were made of potatoes being stolen from the fields, etc., and it appears from a Regimental Order of the 22nd that thieving took place in the lines of even the 1st Devon: "The Lieutenant-Colonel is alarmed at the Complaints he has received this morning of the Robberies committed in the First Devon Lines, and, to Detect the perpetrators of such horrid and unparalleled villainies, will give a premium of one guinea to any soldier of this or any other Regiment, who will produce the Cotton Stockings burglariously taken out of Martin the Grenadier's box last Sunday evening, and the Lieutenant-Colonel likewise engages that the man who produces said stockings, so as to come to the knowledge of the villain who broke open the box, shall come to no harm, but be sincerely thanked for his honesty, and the man's name kept a profound and everlasting secret by the Lieutenant-Colonel upon honour.

"The first private of this Regiment who shall be seen to go into any other Tent than his own shall be punished with the utmost rigour for disobedience of orders."

The following shows that forage caps were useful in more ways than one:—

"Camp orders, 24th October. A black leather foraging cap was found two nights ago in a farmer's field in the Rear, filled with potatoes fresh dug up out of the adjoining field.

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Those Regiments that give these sort of Caps are Desired to inspect which of their men it is has a Cap missing, and to confine him till he is reported to the General, and gives a satisfactory account how his cap happened to be in the farmer's ground."

Orders were given on the 10th of November to break up the camp, and on the 16th and 18th the Regiment started in two divisions on its march for Bristol by Tavistock (16 miles), Oakhampton (17), Crediton (12), Tiverton (18), Wellington (14), Taunton (7), Bridgwater (11), and Wells (21), arriving at Bristol (19), on the 27th and 29th.

On arriving at Bristol the Regiment took over the duties of guarding the prisoners of war, who were confined in Stapleton Prison, furnishing also the other guards of the town. The duty of guarding the prisoners was not only responsible but also disagreeable, as the Commanding Officer had to protect the prisoners from the exactions practised by the Agent who was appointed to look after them by the Admiralty. This individual, a Mr. James Jones, appears on one occasion to have paid them their allowance in spurious copper coins, as on the 10th of December he writes to Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly, that he "will have the copper that the prisoners complain of exchanged for silver, and will see that no such copper is paid to them again," but he does not seem to think he has done anything wrong.

On the 2nd December the following curious order was issued: "The Master Tailor has received orders to make eighty pairs of trousers for the men on guard, and those to remain at the respective guard rooms to be worn by the men on duty for the preservation of their breeches. No man to wear his new clothes on the Stapleton Prison on Naval Hospital guard, but are ordered to carry their old clothes with them, and put them on the instant they mount," the trousers being apparently common property, and interchangeable. Three weeks' furloughs were granted to as many men as possible during the winter.

The Regiment seems to have behaved well, as the men are informed that the "Lieutenant-Colonel cannot omit expressing the sincere pleasure it gives him to hear from all quarters of

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the City how well the soldiers of the first Devon have hitherto behaved themselves," though of course there were occasional exceptions.

The Officers come in for their share of censure in the Orders of the 23rd December :—

"The Lieutenant-Colonel cannot avoid once more repeating the indispensable necessity there is for Officers to observe upon all parades the same symmetry of Dress, as the Soldiers they command are obliged to appear in ; it is the Established Rule of all Corps in his Majesty's Service ; repeatedly recommended to *this* in the fullest lenity of orders, which are daily read to the Men, yet by them (to the prejudice of the Service) perceived to be Disobeyed by their Officers. The Reprehension of a Soldier for a neglect of this sort from the Officer who don't accord himself, requires little comment as to its weight and influence, besides that it sets down the pernicious example of inaccuracy to men in a profession that requires the most exemplified strictures and precepts.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly is persuaded that white cloth or white linen waistcoats and breeches must be equally as convenient for the Officers of this Regiment to appear in before the Men as in any other Colour ; therefore a strict attention to that, as well as to every other Regimental Accuracy upon all parades, will in future be invariably expected from the officers of this Regiment."

The doctrine expressed in the above is good, but it seems a little mixed, and fancy white linen waistcoats and breeches in December. The following was issued in consequence of the escape of some Dutch prisoners :—

"26th Dec. All Sentries to be loaded with ball cartridge when posted. The inner parts of the prison to be accurately examined by the Officer every morning, particularly that post where Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly ordered Sentinels to be posted this day ; the Officer's Inspection is meant as a check upon the Sentry. The prisoners to be counted over to the Officer of the New Guard when he relieves. Strict orders to be repeatedly given to the Sentinel at the Necessary house to admit no more than two prisoners at a time to enter it, and keep a watchful

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eye upon them until they get out again; and lastly, if any prisoner should by any means effect an escape, immediate notice thereof is to be sent to the Commanding Officer of the Regiment at Bristol."

1783. BRISTOL, EXETER.—The independence of America having been recognised in November, 1782, and preliminaries of peace with France and Spain settled early in 1783, made the disembodiment of the Militia only a question of time. The Regiment, however, remained at Bristol till the 28th of February, when the first of the three divisions (in which it was ordered to march by a route dated 15th of February) left Bristol for Exeter. The route for the three divisions was the same: by Wells (19 miles), Somerton and Langport (14), Crewkerne (14), and Honiton (15). The first division reached Exeter (16 miles) on the 6th of March, the other two arriving on the 7th and 9th.

The Royal Sign Manual to disembody the Militia is dated the 28th of February, but a letter was sent dated the 4th of March, directing Lord Hinton not to disembody the Regiment till he received specific orders to do so after reaching Exeter.

On the 12th of March a route was sent ordering the several companies of the Regiment to be marched to the most convenient places for their being disembodied, with the following letter:—

WAR OFFICE, *12th March*, 1783.

MY LORD,—The king having been pleased to sign orders for disembodying the Corps of Militia of the County of Devon, under your Lordship's Command, with all convenient speed, I am commanded by His Majesty, in his name, to express to you the great satisfaction he has received from the seasonable and meritorious service of the Militia of that County: and as a mark of his royal approbation I am commanded to acquaint you that His Majesty is Pleased to permit each non-Commissioned Officer, Drummer and Private Man to keep his clothes and knapsack, which are at present in wear, and also to allow them respectively fourteen days' pay from the day of their being disembodied exclusive, which you are hereby authorised to pay them, taking from each man respectively a receipt for the same.

Before the Disembodying you are to take care that all the Quarters be duly satisfied, that accounts between the non-Com-

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missioned Officers and Private Men and their Officers be made up, and that they be fully satisfied and paid their arrears, stoppages, bounty and all other just pretensions to the Day of their being disembodied; whereof the said Officers are to take acquittances and Discharges from them, respectively distinguishing each head of Payment, and all such acquittances, discharges and receipts are to be transmitted to your Agent, as Vouchers for the several payments herein directed, and for which you are to draw bills on the said agent.

You are to take care that the arms and accoutrements be all collected, in order to their being lodged according to the directions given in the Act of Parliament, which I send you enclosed, excepting the arms of the Volunteer Companies, which are to be delivered to such person as the Board of Ordnance shall appoint to receive them.

You are also to give strict charge to the non-commissioned Officers and Private Men when discharged not to travel with any arms, nor more than three in company, upon pain of the severest punishment.

Before the Disembodying you are to cause His Majesty's Orders and also this letter to be read at the head of each company in your corps, that they may be convinced of His Majesty's most gracious attention to them.

Permit me, my Lord, at the same time to express through your Lordship the satisfaction I feel in having the honour to communicate His Majesty's Gracious Approbation of the services of his Militia Forces, and the marks of his Royal Bounty to the non-Commissioned Officers and Private Men.

I have, etc.,

G. YOUNG.

Colonel Viscount Hinton, or officer commanding the East Devon Militia.

On the 21st of March * the Deputy-Lieutenants met, and in the absence of the Lord-Lieutenant ordered the Regiment to be disembodied on the 24th of March.

During this embodiment the non-commissioned officers and men were paid in the following manner :—

Sergeants received 7s. a week, out of which a stoppage was made of 1d. for the surgeon and 1d. for the paymaster; of this 6s. 10d., 6s. was paid in cash each week, the balance of 10d.

* *Devon Lieutenancy Minutes*, vol. i.

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being settled up every two months by the captain, who drew the full 6s. 10d. each week.

Corporals, drummers, and fifers received 4s. 8d., subject to a stoppage of ¾d. for the surgeon and paymaster; of the 4s. 6½d. left, 4s. was paid at the end of each week, the balance being accounted for in the same way as with the sergeants.

Privates received 3s. 6d. per week, the stoppage in their case being ½d. for the surgeon and paymaster; 3s. was paid weekly and the balance of 5d. was settled at the end of every two months.

Subsistence was also paid at the rate of 1s. for sergeants, 8d. for corporals, drummers and fifers, and 6d. per day for privates.

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CHAPTER VI.

DISEMBODIED 1784 TO 1792.

EMBODIED 1793 TO 1796.

1784. EXETER.—The Deputy-Lieutenants met at Exeter on 23rd of August, and ordered the usual warrants to be made out, directing the high and chief constables of the several hundreds, etc., to send in returns of all men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five dwelling in their respective hundreds, etc. The days on which the ballot should take place for the several Regiments were approved, and the men were duly drawn, but no training took place.* The following is the bill for the staff clothing, and the certificate on which it was paid:—

"Bill for clothing the 1st Devon Regiment of Militia for 1784:—

30 Sergeants' suits of regimentals, at 70s. each . . .	£105
Addition for one Sergeant-Major	1
20 Drummers' suits of regimentals, at 40s. each . . .	40
	£147

"EXETER, *24th June*, 1784.

"I do hereby certify that I have received of Mr. William Dickey, Clothier, Caroline Street, Bedford Square, London, the above clothing for the first or Eastern Regiment of Devonshire Militia now under my command, for which Clothing you are to pay the said William Dickey the above sum of One Hundred and Forty-Seven Pounds on account thereof, for which this shall be your Warrant or Order, with his receipt for the same.

"HINTON, Colonel of 1st Devon Regiment.

"To Daniel Hamilton, Esq., one of the Receiver Generals of the Land Tax for the County of Devon."

* *Devon Lieutenancy Minutes*, vol. i.

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Mr. Dickey's receipt dated 1st of July is appended.

1785. EXETER.—No ballot or training appears to have taken place this year, but the following is "a return of clothing sent for the sergeants, drummers, and music for the 1st Regiment Devon Militia from Mr. Dickey and the hat maker for the year 1785-6:—

	Coats.	Waistcoats.	Breeches.	Hats.
Sergeant-Major	1	1	1	1
Drummer-Major . . .	1	1	1	1
Music Master	1	1	1	1
Sergeants	26	26	26	26
Private Drummers . . .	12	12	12	12
Music	7	7	7	7
	48	48	48	48"

1786. A fresh Act of Parliament * was passed this year with respect to the Militia, which altered the time of service from three to five years. As this Act was being debated, the meeting of the Deputy-Lieutenants was not held till the 17th of October,† when the usual warrants were made out and the days for the ballots appointed.

This Act altered the Officers' qualification from that fixed by the 30 Geo. II., c. 25, to the following:—

	Estate of the yearly value of £	or	Heir apparent to an Estate of a yearly value of £
Colonel,	1000		2000
Lieut.-Colonel,	600		1200
Major and Captain,	200	or younger son of some person of an Estate of £600 per annum.	400
Lieutenant,	50	or Personal Estate of £1000; or Real and Personal Estate of £2000; or son of some person of an Estate of £100, or Personal Estate of £2000, or Real and Personal Estate of £3000.	
Ensign,	20		or half the above.

One half of the qualification was to be in the County in the Militia of which the commission was held.

From this year's clothing returns, the staff must have been

* 26 Geo. III., c. 107. † *Lieutenancy Minutes*, vol. i.

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reduced or partially clothed, as clothing was received for only one sergeant-major, one drum-major, one music master, sixteen sergeants, eight drummers, and five "musick".

1787. EXETER.—On the 9th of May a warrant * was issued to serve out to the 1st Devon Militia "16 rounds of powder and ball and forty-four pounds (rounds?) of powder only for each man, with a proper quantity of paper, thread, and flints".

On the 22nd of May the Deputy-Lieutenants ordered the usual warrants to be made out for the ballot, etc. The dates of the training for twenty-eight days of the several regiments were to be: 1st, at Exeter on the 17th of September; North, at Bideford, on the 1st of November; and the South, at Plymouth on the 17th of September.† The following advertisement appeared in the *Exeter Flying Post* of the 23rd of August:—

"DEVONSHIRE MILITIA.—At a general meeting of the Lieutenancy of and for the said County of Devon and the County and City of the City of Exeter, held at the Castle of Exeter, on the 22nd day of May, 1787—

"It is ordered and appointed that the Eastern Regiment of Militia of the said County be trained and exercised by Regiments for twenty-eight days together, commencing on the 17th day of September next, at Exeter, in the said County, and on their arrival there they are to be quartered and billeted there as the law directs.

"Ordered that the Clerk do insert a notice in the Exeter papers that no militiaman who was enrolled before the 1st of November last is required by this meeting to join the Regiment to which he belongs.

"ROBT. GEORGE BRYANT,
"Clerk to the Lieutenancy."

The object of the last paragraph was to carry out the system inaugurated this year of only calling out and clothing two-thirds of the enrolled strength.

On the 20th of September, the following paragraph appears in the same paper: "Exeter, 19th September.—On Monday

* *Ordnance Warrants.* † *Devon Lieutenancy Minutes*, vol. i.

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the East Battalion of Devon Militia, under the command of the Right Hon. Lord Hinton, were embodied in this city".

On the 5th of August the following arms were sent down for the use of the Regiment by "Thomas Russell, Carrier:—

600 Musquets, Bayonets and Scabbards.
600 Brushes and Wires.
600 Turn Screws.
6 Fusils, Bayonets and Scabbards.
30 Sergeants' Hangers.
24 Halberts.
20 Drummers' Hangers.
20 Drums Complete."

The agents also informed Lord Hinton that they had received allowances for "600 Cartouch Boxes, with Belts and Frogs, at 2s. 6d.; 600 Tan Leather Slings, at 1s. 4d.; 600 Waist Belts, at 1s. 6d.; and 30 Sergeants' do., at 1s. 6d.". Ammunition was to be obtained from Plymouth, to which place the old arms were ordered to be returned.

1788. EXETER.—The Deputy-Lieutenants ordered, on the 8th of April, that the three regiments should assemble for twenty-eight days' drill, the 1st at Exeter on the 27th of May, the Northern at Bideford on the 26th, and the Southern at Plymouth on the 12th.* A similar advertisement to last year's appeared in the papers.

1789. EXETER.—On the 22nd of April the Deputy-Lieutenants ordered that the twenty-eight days' drill should commence on the 25th of May, the 1st to train at Exeter, the Northern at Barnstaple, and the Southern Regiment at Plymouth.†

1790. EXETER.—Earl Poulett, the Lord-Lieutenant, died this year and was succeeded by his son, Colonel Lord Hinton, and Earl Fortescue was appointed Lord-Lieutenant. The Deputy-Lieutenants met and made the usual orders, except as regards fixing the date of the training; this was probably left to the discretion of the Colonels. The following gives the date:—

"Exeter, 13th October.—This day the East Devon Regiment of Militia was reviewed in a commodious field near the city by Earl Poulett, their Colonel, and went through their

* *Devon Lieutenancy Minutes*, vol. i.
† *Ibid.*

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evolutions, firings, etc., in a capital and soldier-like style to the satisfaction of a very numerous and genteel company."*

1791. EXETER.—"Exeter, 8th June.—Monday last, the First or Eastern Regiment of Devon Militia were mustered in this city to be trained and exercised for one month, agreeable to Act of Parliament."†

"Exeter, 6th July.—Tuesday last, the East Battalion of Devon Militia were reviewed in a field near this city by their Lieut.-Colonel, John Pollexfen Bastard, Esq. They went through their difficult evolutions, firings, etc., with an exactness that would have done credit to any corps. They were disembodied on Saturday, when, as a testimony of the satisfaction he felt with their general good conduct, the Lieut.-Colonel presented them with ten guineas."‡

1792. EXETER.—Two-thirds of the Regiment were trained in October. These two-thirds were chosen by ballot from among the whole of the enrolled men, who were called up for the purpose. Those who were not to serve were then dismissed, the chosen men being clothed and drilled for twenty-eight days. Soon after the dismissal of the Regiment, however, it was determined to embody a portion of the Militia, and on the 7th December the Lord-Lieutenant, Earl Fortescue, wrote the following letter to the Colonel, Earl Poulett:—

CASTLE HILL, *7th December*, 1792.

MY DEAR LORD,—I have just received his Majesty's order, signed by the Secretary of State, desiring me with all convenient speed to draw out and embody such part of the Devon Militia as were actually trained and exercised in the course of the present year, to be assembled at such place as I should judge expedient within the County, and that they do hold themselves in readiness to march as occasion shall require, etc., etc. I will therefore request of you to give such orders as you may think proper with respect to the 1st Devon being assembled at Exeter.

I am, etc.,

FORTESCUE.

* *Exeter Flying Post*, 14th October, 1790.
† *Ibid.*, 9th June, 1791.
‡ *Ibid.*, 7th July, 1791.

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It is clear from the above letter that it was only intended to call up the men who had been trained, but some mistake arose in making out the warrants which were sent to the Constables to summon the men, as on the 10th of December Major Edmund Bastard wrote to Sir George Young, the Secretary of State, who had written to ask for a return of how many men were serving on their own account, and how many were substitutes, that the whole of the 600 men belonging to the Regiment had been summoned and were assembling. Major Bastard asks what he is to do with respect to the 200 men for whom there were no clothes, and also how their expenses home were to be paid.

Sir George Young replied on the 12th, saying he presumed the men would be paid in the same way as those who were called up and not trained, but there seems to have been some correspondence on the subject, and eventually the Lord-Lieutenant paid some money apparently on account of these men. On the 22nd of December an order was sent directing that all the Militia of the County should be called out, and curiously enough the Deputy-Lieutenants did not meet and issue orders for calling out two-thirds of the men under His Majesty's Sign Manual till after the order had been sent to embody the whole Regiment, and when it is clear from Major Bastard's letter most of the men had already assembled.

It was found from the Returns which had been called for that a large proportion of the men were serving as substitutes. In the ordinary course of events a great number of these men would have been entitled to their discharge in a few weeks, but in consequence of the embodiment taking place they were bound by the terms of their service to continue serving till the militia were again disembodied. In order to some extent mitigate this hardship it was decided to pay the sum of two guineas to each substitute whose time would have expired at the end of 1792 or in 1793. The like sum was directed to be paid in future to each substitute on his completing five years' service from the date of his enrolment, should the militia be still embodied. This was to be in addition to the amount which they were entitled to receive under clauses 101 and 102

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of the Militia Act from the Receivers General of the Land Tax. In order to clothe the third of the Regiment who had no uniforms, an allowance was made to the Colonel of £3 10s. for each sergeant, corporal, and drummer, and £1 12s. for each private, and every non-commissioned officer and private in the Regiment was to be supplied at the public expense with the following articles: One shirt, one leather stock, one pair of stockings, one pair of shoes and one pair of long gaiters. If these articles were not supplied in kind an allowance was to be made instead to the Colonel at the following rate: Sergeant's shirt, 6s. 6d.; private's, 4s. 6d.; sergeant's stockings, 3s.; private's, 1s. 6d.; shoes, 6s.; gaiters, 4s.; stock, 1s.

The Regiment remained at Exeter the remainder of the year, the time being employed in clothing and drilling the men and generally getting them into shape.

1793. EXETER, DORKING, CUCKFIELD, RYEGATE, HORSHAM, DOVER.—On the 9th of February a detachment of one Officer and thirty men was ordered to Portsmouth to be instructed in gun drill, so that they might be able to work the "battalion" guns, which were to be attached to every Regiment. On the 12th a letter was sent from the War Office asking if the Regiment was ready to move, and if it could not yet do so, what was the earliest date on which it would be ready. The Regiment was apparently ready, as on the 18th a route was received for Beauley, Christchurch, Ringwood Pool, and Winbourne. This order was countermanded on the 20th, and on the 22nd it was ordered to march by Wellington, Taunton, Langport, and Somerton, Aynsford, Castle Cary, Shaftesbury, Salisbury, and Winchester, to Horndean, Petworth, Midhurst, Petersfield, Haslemere, and Liphook. This route was however again varied on the two divisions arriving respectively at Somerton and Winchester, and finally three companies were quartered at Horsham, three at Ryegate, and two each at Dorking and Cuckfield. They arrived at their destination on the 18th and 19th of March, but one of the companies at Ryegate was subsequently (on the 3rd of April) ordered to Leatherhead and Epsom.

This long march was accomplished under very trying cir-

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cumstances, as the weather was very inclement, and the men suffered accordingly. They are stated to have borne their troubles with great cheerfulness and without murmuring or discontent, and "to have been cheerfully welcomed and applauded in the towns they passed through". The men seem to have behaved well all through, and Lieutenant-Colonel Bastard distributed £40 among those under his command at Horsham, as a reward for their orderly and soldier-like behaviour.*

The following extract from the *Exeter Flying Post* of the 21st February is given to show the sort of discipline enforced at this time; many others could be found of equally severe punishments: "20th February, Friday last, one of the militiamen for the county of Somerset, quartered at Wells, received 400 lashes by a sentence of Court Martial for uttering treasonable expressions against his Majesty. The sentence was severely inflicted by four drummers, who alternately gave him 25 lashes till the above number was executed; he fainted away twice during the punishment. He is to receive 400 more and be drummed out of the Regiment."

On the 23rd of February the War Office informed the Colonel that the detachment which had been ordered to *Plymouth* for gun drill had been ordered to rejoin the headquarters at Exeter, before the Regiment commenced its march. To this a reply was sent saying that the detachment had, according to orders, been sent to *Portsmouth* and not Plymouth, from which it is only fair to presume that stupidity was as prevalent in Government offices in those days as it has on various occasions proved itself to be at later periods. These lost sheep however eventually returned to the fold on the 6th of April, and a similar party was on the 1st of June despatched to Woolwich.

It was originally intended that the Regiment should form part of the troops encamped at Water Down near Tunbridge Wells, Brighthelmstone, etc., and on the 23rd of February the Colonel was directed to provide the following camp necessaries:—

* *Exeter Flying Post*, 21st March and 21st April, 1793.

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12 Bell tents	149 Hatchets
12 Camp colours	149 Tin kettles with bags
20 Drum cases	684 Wooden canteens with straps
10 Powder bags	684 Haversacks

and he was informed that 149 privates' tents * and 298 blankets would be issued from store. On the 10th of April the Officers were also ordered to provide themselves with camp equipage, the allowance for which was as follows:—

	Baggage Money.	Forage Money.	Total.
Colonel	£7 10 0	£27 10 0	£35
Lieutenant-Colonel	7 10 0	22 10 0	30
Major	7 10 0	17 10 0	25
Captains and Subalterns . .	7 10 0	12 10 0	20

an additional £10 10s. being allowed for each Bât horse. Out of these allowances the Officers had to provide their own tents, pack saddles, etc. On the 25th of May the Duke of Richmond wrote to Lord Poulett, saying it had that day been decided that the 1st Devon should be one of the regiments which were to assemble at Water Down between the 24th and 29th of June, remaining there till the 5th of August. They were then to go to Ashdown Forest for a week, thence to Brighthelmstone for four weeks, returning to Water Down and remaining there till the camp broke up for winter-quarters. On the 5th of June the Colonel was informed that these arrangements had been altered, and that it was not intended to put the 1st Devon under canvas this year. The camp necessaries consequently ordered to be provided on the 22nd February were directed to be put into store, as well as the articles which the Officers had procured, it being at the same time intimated that the the amount of baggage and forage allowance would be paid.

On the 21st of March a return was called for of the number of men who had not had smallpox, and information was asked as to whether there was a convenient place in their present quarters for inoculating them. The following letter throws some light on the medical arrangements of the day:—

* *Ordnance Warrant*, dated 23rd February, 1793.

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GOODWOOD, 31*st March*, 1793.

MY LORD,—I have received your Lordship's report of the fifty-three men of the 1st Regiment of Devon Militia who have not had the smallpox, with a remark added that a convenient House for Inoculation can be procured about two miles from Ryegate, but at the exorbitant price of one guinea per week and two guineas over, and that there is no Hospital Bedding in the Stores of the Regiment.

As the War Office makes an allowance to the Regimental Surgeon of five shillings per Man for every Man he inoculates, it is expected that out of this sum he should provide a proper place for Inoculation, Bedding, Clothes, Medicine, Nurses, and, in short, bear every expense occasioned by the Inoculation.

It will therefore be for him to make the best terms he can for these articles if your Lordship approves of these men of your Regiment being inoculated, which, with their consent, I should very much recommend being done immediately.

I have the honour, etc.,

(Signed) RICHMOND, ETC.

The question of precedence seems to have cropped up at this time, though how there could ever be any doubt on the point, or on what grounds either of the other County Regiments could have supposed they had any claim to rank before the 1st, does not appear. It would be interesting now to know what the supposed claim was, as it clearly could not at this time have been founded on any drawing of numbers.

R. O.—The following are published for information :—

HILL STREET, *May* 11*th*, 1793.

MY LORD,—It having been represented to me that some doubts exist on the subject of the respective ranks of the three Regiments of Devon Militia, I have thought it highly expedient, in the circumstances of the present times, that they should be done away with. For this effect I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship the Copy of a Letter which I have sent to Colonel Rolle, and have to request that your Lordship will cause it to be communicated in orders to the Regiment under your command.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) FORTESCUE.

The Officer Commanding East Devon Regiment of Militia.

COPY.

HILL STREET, *May* 11*th*, 1793.

SIR,—Having considered the subject which you desired officially to submit to my decision as his Majesty's Lieutenant of the County

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of Devon respecting the ranks of the three Regiments of Militia of that County, and as it is possible that these three Regiments may come together in the course of the ensuing Campaign or during the War, it is highly expedient that no question should remain on this subject. I therefore direct that the East Regiment shall be considered as first, and take rank accordingly; that the North Devon shall be considered as second, and take rank accordingly, and that the South Regiment shall be considered as third, and take rank accordingly.

I have to request that you will cause this Direction to be given in orders to the Regiment under your Command.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) FORTESCUE,
Lieutenant of the County of Devon.

Colonel Rolle.

Several warrants for arms were issued this year, and on the 23rd of May twenty-five halberts, twenty-five sergeants' swords, one drum-major's, seventeen drummers' ditto, eighteen drums and accoutrements for thirty sergeants, twenty-two drummers, and 630 rank and file, were ordered to be served out to the Regiment.*

On the 18th of June a route was sent, ordering the Regiment to march in two divisions, on the 24th and 25th, by Westerham and Grinstead, Sevenoaks, Maidstone, Sittingbourne and Canterbury to Dover Castle. It arrived at Dover on the 1st and 2nd of July, relieving the Second, or Queen's Regiment, and taking over the two guns which were attached to that Regiment. Seven companies were stationed at the castle, two in the town of Dover and one at Archcliffe Fort.

Friction at once occurred between Lt.-Col. Bastard, the Lt.-Governor of Dover Castle, and the Ordnance Officers. The Lt.-Governor seems to have interfered a good deal with Lt.-Col. Bastard's arrangements, and the latter was evidently under the impression, which appears to have been correct, that the Lt.-Governor took too much upon himself. The question was referred to the Duke of Richmond (the Master-General of the Ordnance), who restored peace. The complaints against

* *Ordnance Warrants*, 11th February, 23rd, 22nd May, 15th June, 1793.

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the Ordnance Officers seem to have been well founded. They were said to monopolise quarters which properly belonged to the troops, especially at Archcliffe Fort, where, in consequence, there was not sufficient accommodation for the Officers of the company which was stationed there, two of whom had to be billeted in the town, much to the detriment of the Service. At the Castle, the Lt.-Colonel complains of not knowing where the magazine was, which would be awkward in case of emergency, and also of the general bad repair, dirt, and unhealthiness of the hospital and barracks. With respect to the magazine, the Lt.-Colonel's mind was not much relieved when he discovered its whereabouts, as it turned out to be under the men's rooms, and adjoining the carpenter's shop. The quarters appear to have been vile, there was no ventilation in the hospital, the beds were dirty, only an insufficient quantity of blankets, and no sheets were provided. There was no place where the meat could be kept, and if it was allowed to remain in the barrack-rooms, one night was sufficient to turn it putrid. The roofs, especially that of the keep, were out of repair, and allowed the rain to come in and altogether things seem to have been remarkably unpleasant. After a time, Colonel Bastard succeeded in getting some of the worst of the evils remedied.

There does not appear to have been a clock in Dover Castle, as, in consequence of the unpunctuality of the dinners, the following order was issued on the 8th August: "All the non-commissioned Officers who wear watches will regulate them by the Sergeant-Major's every morning at guard mounting". The Officers' hair seems to have been badly attended to, from the following :—

"11th August.—Col. Earl Poulett is sorry to be under the necessity of requesting the Officers will pay a little more attention to the cut and dress of their hair: the Colonel will make every excuse for the powder being blown out, but with respect to the Club being tied properly, the wind cannot affect that, more than that of the men: the sides should never be lower than the bottom of the ear, and cut even, and such gentlemen as do not choose to have their hair cut to hang

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straight, should be fizzed and dressed to appear so as much as possible. This degree of uniformity in the officers' hair is essentially necessary, as well for their own appearance as an example to the men."

On the 12th of August the Regiment was inspected, and next day the following order appeared :—

"Major-General Smith directed Colonel the Earl Poulett to return his thanks to the Officers, non-commissioned Officers and private men of the 1st Devon Regiment for their steady and soldier-like appearance this morning in the field".

The Regiment having been told off for fatigue duty, the following letter was received by the Colonel :—

DOVER, 11*th September*, 1793.

MY LORD,—The alacrity and cheerfulness with which the East or First Devon Regiment afforded their assistance in embarking the Artillery and Stores on board the Union Tender, I am desired by the General to say, demands his warmest acknowledgments; he particularly requests your Lordship to communicate his thanks to Lt.-Col. Bastard for his personal superintendence on the occasion, and wishes to be made known to the corps in general the highest sense he has of their zeal for the public service.

I am, etc., etc.,
(Signed) C. DOUGLAS SMITH,
A. D. C.

Cocked hats were substituted for the round hats hitherto worn by the officers about this time, as on the 28th of September "Lord Poulett orders that the Officers of the first Devon will wear their cocked hats with a white feather at Sunday's Parades, and likewise orders that the Evening Parades of the seven companies in the Castle after to-day will be at four o'clock, instead of six, till further orders, and that the dinner-drum beat at a quarter before five o'clock precisely". On the next day the Officers are informed that "they are now permitted to unlapel and button over their coat, except on some extraordinary occasions, when directions will be issued accordingly". A further order on the subject of dress was issued on the 1st of November, when "Colonel the Earl Poulett desires that the officers will not provide themselves with any new regimental round hats, but are at liberty to wear

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UNIFORM, 1793.

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their present ones out, except on Duties and all Parades, when they will wear their Cocked Hats till further orders. The Officers of the Light Company will wear their Helmets till their Undressed Caps are completed."

The Regiment being about to be inspected on the 18th of October, the following order was issued the day before: "The Regiment to be under Arms very highly dressed to-morrow morning at ten o'clock. The Sergeants will take care that any man whose gaiters shall be out of repair that they are neatly mended, and such men whose gaiters are very bad will get a pair from the Quartermaster, but will return them again into store after the review is over." On the 18th, "Major-General Smith returns his thanks to the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, Drummers, and Private Men of the 1st Devon Regiment for their military appearance, steadiness, attention, and the exact manner they performed their several duties this day in the Field to his entire satisfaction".

In November, Lord Poulett applied to have the Regiment removed from Dover, but Lord Amherst replied that at present the exigencies of the Service would not allow it. On the 18th the French prisoners, who had been hitherto at Dover, were ordered to be removed to Deal, an escort of an officer and forty men being furnished.

An order was issued on the 17th November that the men were to have their hair neatly tied, and the Colonel would dispense with its being powdered at morning parades till further orders, but it was to be completely powdered at evening parades. On the 22nd of November it was notified that leave might be granted to Officers, provided that one field Officer, three Captains, and one Subaltern per company remained at headquarters, but the double-commissioned Officers (Adjutant, Surgeons, etc.) were not to have leave. Furloughs were also granted to the men, who were, however, warned to be especially careful of their new clothing, as dire woe would befall any man who came back with it damaged. On the 13th of December Lord Granville ordered that the Ambassador from the Ottoman Porte should, on arrival at

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Dover, be received with the usual honours paid to ambassadors.

1794. DOVER, SALISBURY, ETC. BRISTOL.—The following orders appeared on the 3rd and 8th of January :—

"January 3rd, 1794.—The inhabitants of Dover having asked Lieutenant-Colonel Bastard's permission to give a dinner to the different corps under his command, in return for their good behaviour, he orders the band, in compliment to the inhabitants who have bespoke a play to-morrow evening, to attend the performance at the Theatre at that time, and he has no doubt but the Regiment will feel the character they have acquired and continue to merit it by the same regularity and attention to that military discipline which is so absolutely necessary for the comfort of every one concerned."

"8th January.—Lieutenant-Colonel Bastard informs the 1st Devon that the shares of the £50 the inhabitants of Dover deposited in his hands to provide a dinner, as some return for their good behaviour and of the troops, will be as follows, amounting to 1s. each man, woman, and child and 5s. 6d. a company over." The number of people entitled to partake of the dinner were: Artillery, 32; Essex, 73; 1st Devon, 677; and Rutland, 141. On the 18th it was announced that after paying 1s. for the dinner of each man, woman, and child, and 1s. 6d. for each non-commissioned officer's, there remained over 2s. 6d. per company, which he had directed to be laid out in pipeclay. The state of the arms brought down a strong censure on the pay sergeants on the 19th, the order ending up: "The mind of a good old soldier can never be at rest till he is perfectly satisfied that his firearms are in the most complete order". On the next day orders are given "that no foreigner or any person who shall have the appearance of being a foreigner is on any account to be admitted into the Garrison". If any person of this suspicious appearance turned out to be an Austrian, Hanoverian, or Prussian officer, who wanted to see the castle, he was to apply to the officer of the day, who was to examine him, and see him over the castle and out of the gates. On the 21st January the sergeants going round with the reliefs are specially ordered

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to examine the sentry boxes, and see that no stones or anything that could be used as a seat was put in them. On the 22nd it was notified that His Majesty had been pleased to direct that an allowance of five pints of small beer per day should be made to each man. Tenders were called for the supply of this beer, and one at 7s. 4d. per barrel of thirty-six gallons was provisionally accepted, with a proviso that the men should have three pints of good table beer at 12s. per barrel instead, if they preferred it. All officers on leave and men on furlough were ordered to join at once on the 12th of February.

The following garrison order was issued on the 27th of February: "To-morrow is to be observed and set apart as a day of general Fast and Thanksgiving for the Almighty's Divine Favour and Protection conformable to His Majesty's Proclamation. No provisions are to be dressed by the Troops in this Garrison till after five o'clock in the evening."

On the 26th of March a route was sent ordering the regiment to start in two divisions on the 9th and 11th of April for Salisbury. The battalion guns were to be handed over to the Somerset on its relieving the 1st Devon at Dover. The route was:—

	Miles.	1st Division.	2nd Division.
9th April.	15	Canterbury.	———
10th ,,	—	Halt.	———
11th ,,	12	Faversham and Ospringe.	Canterbury.
12th ,,	14	Rochester, Stroud and Chatham.	Faversham and Ospringe.
13th ,,	—	Halt.	Halt.
14th ,,	14	Dartford and Crayford.	Rochester, Stroud, etc.
15th ,,	17	Croydon.	Dartford and Crayford.
16th ,,	9½	Epsom and Ewell.	Croydon.
17th ,,	17	Guildford, Stoke, Stratford.	Epsom and Ewell.
18th ,,	—	Halt.	Halt.
19th ,,	11	Farnham.	Guildford, etc.
20th ,,	—	Halt.	Halt.
21st ,,	9	Alton.	Farnham.
22nd ,,	17	Winchester.	Alton.
23rd ,,	16	Rumsey.	Winchester.
24th ,,	—	Halt.	Halt.
25th ,,	14	Salisbury and Fisherton.	Rumsey.
26th ,,	—	———	Salisbury.

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On the 5th of May it was ordered to proceed in two divisions by Shaftesbury (19 miles) and Sherborne (15½) on the 8th and 9th for Roborough, where it was to be encamped. On the first division arriving at Sherborne and the second at Shaftesbury, orders were found that they were to remain. Next day a route was received ordering the two divisions to march on the 12th for Bristol, the one at Sherborne by Castle Cary (11½ miles), Wells (14½) and Bristol (19), and the one at Shaftesbury by Warminster (21), Trowbridge (8), Bath (10½), and Bristol (10). The divisions respectively arrived on the 14th and 16th.

On these marches the baggage was carried in waggons and carts impressed for the purpose at each halting place, but if the regiment was to go into camp, it was carried on Bât horses. One Bât horse was allowed for each Field Officer, Captain, Captain-Lieutenant, Adjutant, Surgeon and two Subalterns of each company. The surgeon was allowed an extra horse for the medicine chest, if the chaplain "actually pitched his tent" he had one also, one horse in addition being allowed for each company, and one for the entrenching tools and ammunition. The amount allowed for the purchase of these horses (£10 10s.) was raised to £18 18s. this year.

The duties at Bristol principally consisted in furnishing the guard at Stapleton Prison, and finding escorts for the prisoners going and coming. The Mr. Jones who was at Bristol in 1779 as agent for the prisoners still had charge of them, and it seems as if matters had not improved very much. The following letter gives a good deal of information on the subject:—

"Lieut.-Colonel Bastard presents his compliments to Mr. Jones and is sorry to be under the necessity of informing him that as he has not thought proper to take notice of Mr. Long's report, or meet Mr. Long at Stapleton as he promised, he will be under the necessity of laying the whole business before the Secretary of State, as he has also received reports since of the prisoners having had so much liquor that much tumult has been occasioned by it in the prison". Lieut.-Colonel Bastard informed Mr. Jones when the last prisoners escaped

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that the officer on guard suspected the turnkeys were concerned. He now copies the account given by the man who has retaken the prisoner: "Humphrey Sims says that the French prisoner he deposited in the Town Guard confessed that he was instigated to escape from Stapleton Prison by Mr. Jones's people for the purpose of entering on board the *Cashmere*, or another ship he believes the *Thomas*, but these ships having sailed just before he escaped, he has since been on board a Prussian.

"BRISTOL, 19*th July*, 1794."

Endeavours were being made to get some of the prisoners to enlist into a royalist marine corps, partly formed of emigrants, and a French officer was allowed access to the prisoners for recruiting purposes. Mr. Jones managed to raise the Lieutenant-Colonel's ire also in this respect, as against all orders he told prisoners who wished to enlist to inform the sentries, though they were especially forbidden to have any communication with the prisoners. By November some recruits had been obtained, and the following report shows how they were treated:—

"LIEUTENANT PYNE'S REPORT.

"Stapleton, 7th November, 1794.

"It is my duty to report to you the situation in which I found the French Prisoners who had engaged to enter into the Emigrant Regiment. The place they are now put into is so very small in proportion to their numbers that it is impossible for them all to lie down, indeed there is scarce room for them to stand with any degree of convenience; there are 43 in number and the place they are in is only 17 ft. long by 13 ft. wide, part of which is incommoded by the opening of the door. In this miserable situation the rain came in on them through several places in the ceiling which it was impossible for them to avoid; finding them in this dreadful state, my humanity prompted me to permit some of them to sleep in the guard-room, an irregularity which I hope you will this time excuse and which I should not have done could I have reported it to you last night, but it was absolutely

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necessary that something should be done, and the Commissary's people would not permit these unhappy men to be put into the hospital again, though there is to my certain knowledge sufficient room to accommodate them properly there." To Major Edmund Bastard's letter on this report Mr. Jones makes a somewhat shuffling reply, saying it was "inconvenient to have them in the hospital and there was no other place to put them, as it was desirable that they should have no communication with the other prisoners, who are violent in their principles". Major Bastard wrote to the Admiralty enclosing the report, and on the 14th a reply was sent saying orders had been given that the prisoners should be properly accommodated pending their joining their corps.

On the 4th of June a detachment was sent on some emergency to Bath, which was approved by the Secretary for War on the 5th. It remained there till the 29th of July, on which date the following appeared in orders:—

"It is with great satisfaction the Lieutenant-Colonel has been desired by the Mayor and Magistrates of Bath to return his and the magistrates' thanks to the Detachment, who have been there on duty, for their regularity and soldierlike behaviour, which has done credit to themselves and the Regiment".

The following order of the 24th of June tells us how bread was procured: "The Lieutenant-Colonel has contracted with Mr. Urch, baker in Princes Street, to furnish a shilling loaf for elevenpence and a sixpenny loaf for fivepence halfpenny, provided the whole Regiment buy their bread of him; the Regiment will therefore attend at his shop by companies after the evening parade, on those days the bread is purchased, and the companies will be first served alternately. Mr. Pine will be so obliging as to get the return from each company of the quantity of bread wanted and order the same at the baker's; the bread will be delivered every four days."

The wily militiaman was not above trying to earn a little extra between parades, for on the 5th of July, "The Colonel is extremely sorry to learn that a man of this Regiment has been found in the streets with a show box for the purpose of

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obtaining money, as nothing can be more disgraceful to the character of the Regiment than that men belonging to it should appear in the character either of beggars or puppet show-men ; he thinks it right to inform the regiment that his only motive for ordering the man to be released without a Court-Martial was, that from the man's general character he was convinced it was done through ignorance alone, an excuse which after this order will never be admitted ". Presumably a " show box " was the contemporary equivalent to an organ ; if so it had the advantage of not making a noise.

The following rather curious entry appears in orders of the 21st July : " Wm. Lane of Captain Champernowne's company who has been working in the tailors' shop ever since he has been in the Regiment, has applied to the Lieutenant-Colonel for his discharge, which the Lieutenant-Colonel will consent to when the regimental clothing is finished and the following conditions complied with : that Wm. Lane provide a substitute to be approved by Captain Laroche, and pay six guineas to be divided among the privates who have done the Stapleton duty at Bristol ".

The usual order was sent that the Regiment should move out of Bristol while the Assizes were being held, but at the request of the mayor the troops remained. A good deal of trouble appears to have been given to Lieutenant-Colonel Bastard and Major Bastard by the sick men of various regiments left behind by parties marching through Bristol. In many instances these men had no money, or means of getting any, or of joining the regiments when convalescent. The difficulty was generally got over by the money being advanced and ultimately paid back by the agents of the various regiments, but it gave rise to much correspondence. In September a certain number of men per company were allowed to work ; two men abused this privilege by going home, and consequently an order was issued that all men who had leave to work were to report themselves to the orderly-sergeant. The two delinquents were sent to the Black Hole till further orders, and deprived of their furlough.

While at Dover, the guards had on several occasions

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succeeded in seizing smuggled spirits, and in September notice was sent that about £50 was the amount to which they were entitled as prize-money.

As an example of the bounties paid at this time, it appears from an information sworn by one of the corporals before the Mayor of Bristol that he was offered fifteen guineas to enlist in the Coventry Volunteers, and it seems to have been a common practice to try to induce men to obtain their discharge and enlist in other regiments. The circumstance was duly reported, but no further steps were taken. On the 16th of October the following order was issued on the subject: "As some men of the Regiment have given information that attempts have been made by crimps, who, in fact, enlist for the Indies, to persuade them to try to get their Discharges by promises which they cannot fulfil and for purposes which they dare not avow, it is necessary the Regiment should know that it is impossible any Discharges can be granted, but in very particular cases, because the consequences would be that the Duty would fall very heavy indeed upon the company from which the men were so discharged. The Lieut.-Colonel therefore explains to the Regiment that Brown, of the major's company, had leave to enter into any Regiment he chooses, because he had served more than twenty years in this Regiment with a good character, and, having been in the Army before, would be entitled to a pension when he had completed his service. Any man in future who receives any proposals from any person about enlisting in any other Regiment is ordered to report the same to the Commanding Officer, as the person so offending will be punished." Furloughs were as usual granted to a certain number of men per company in November.

The Court-Martial book, which begins this year, shows the various punishments awarded, which vary from 100 to 500 lashes. It was not the custom to enter the sentence in orders, and no parades to witness punishment appear in them, so it is difficult to say if the number of lashes awarded was really inflicted. It is doubtful if many of the sentences were ever carried out, as at the end of the entry in several instances the

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names of the drummers and number of lashes each inflicted are entered. Thus on the 7th of November, 1795, a private, tried for "repeated neglect of duty, getting drunk, and mutinous behaviour," was found guilty of the two first offences and sentenced to 100 lashes. The entry at the end is:—

Gill,	20
Norton,	20
Isaac,	20
Smallridge,	20
Channon,	20.

In another instance, on the 9th of February, a man was tried and found guilty of "seditious and mutinous behaviour when ordered for drill". He was a defaulter, and it appears to have been a bad case. He was sentenced to receive 500 lashes. The entry after his name is:—

Gill,	20	20	20
Norton,	20	20	20
Isaac,	20	20	20
Smallridge,	20	20	
Channon,	20	20	

from which he seems to have received 260 lashes. For allowing meat to be given to a prisoner in the Black Hole a corporal was reduced and ordered to receive 200 lashes.

The most interesting part of the book, however, is that written at the opposite end, the proceedings of Court-Martials held by the men themselves, with a sergeant as president. On the 10th of November a man was tried before a sergeant and ten men for "skulking and imposing his duty on his comrades". He had been shamming sick, and the finding was "The Court are of opinion that the prisoner is guilty of the crime laid to his charge, and do sentence him by the consent of the Commanding Officer to three extra prison guards and one week's drill, and to ask the company's pardon in the front of the Regiment". The other findings are much the same.

From the following paragraph the conduct of the men must have been good: "The good conduct of the East Devon Militia, quartered at Bristol, has given the inhabitants universal satisfaction, and we understand it is intended by the

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magistrates of the city to compliment the Commandant and Officers with a card of thanks and a sum of money to the privates for their sobriety and peaceable deportment".*

An Ordnance warrant was issued on the 26th of December for colours and eighteen drums for the North Devon.

1795. BRISTOL, ROBOROUGH CAMP, PLYMOUTH DOCK.—During the end of 1794 a great deal of correspondence took place between Lieut.-Colonel and Major Bastard and the Secretary for War and Lord Amherst, as to the command of the garrison of Bristol. Regiments and recruiting parties, etc., were constantly marching in for a few days, and their commanding officers being often senior to the officer in command of the 1st Devon, a good deal of confusion arose from the various changes of command, orders being frequently changed at the last moment. On the 3rd of January Major-General Rook was appointed to command the garrison of Bristol in order to remedy these irregularities, and also to regulate the disembarkation of the regiments arriving at Bristol. Both officers and men seem to have been wanting in discipline on landing, and many orders with respect to this appear. On Major-General Rook assuming the command he appointed Captain Parker town major, and Lieutenant Farrant garrison surgeon, both Officers belonging the 1st Devon.

Several changes appear to have been made in the uniform this year, Lord Poulett issuing the following order on the 5th of January:—

"Colonel the Earl Poulett, being desirous that the Officers of the 1st Devon should always appear uniformly dressed, wishes that when any gentleman has occasion to make up a blue frock, that they would have it made agreeable to a pattern which is left with Captain Parker for their inspection. These frocks are intended to be worn when any Officer chooses to walk or ride out of quarters without his full uniform, or when an Officer of one cantonment wishes to dine with any part of the Regiment in another; they may be worn with either a cockade or round hat, and without side-arms. The

* *Exeter Flying Post*, 18th Dec., 1794.

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present frocks may now be used for that purpose. The dress and undress swords to be worn as usual." On the 18th of February appeared: "The Helmet Caps of each company to be delivered into the stores of the different companies, under the care of the Pay-Sergeants, till called for into the regimental store by the Quartermaster. The red feathers to be taken out and carefully preserved by the Pay-Sergeants till further orders for their being otherwise disposed of." On the 26th of March Lord Poulett ordered new epaulettes and wings from a "lace man in London" to secure uniformity, and directed the Quartermaster on their arrival to deliver them to the respective Officers, and ordered that they should be worn on Sundays. There seems to have been some discontent among the officers at being ordered to provide themselves with these new accoutrements, which must have manifested itself in some way, as on the 5th of April the following was put in orders:—

"The Commanding Officer having this day received the following orders from Colonel the Earl Poulett, *viz.*: that whenever his Lordship shall think proper to alter the old, or order any new appointments for the Officers, he expects they will be readily received by every Officer, without any comments being made as to the propriety or impropriety of them; and his Lordship further expects that all appointments may be had at the same place, as he does not choose to be subject to the inconveniences of any deviation as to the uniformity—the whole of this to be considered as a standing order, and to be given out as such".*

* The following paragraph, from the *Exeter Flying Post* of the 22nd of January, has nothing to do with the Regiment, but it is so interesting as an example of the curious things done a hundred years ago, that the temptation to insert it is irresistible. A previous entry states that the men dragged Colonel Thornton's carriage, and that he was received with bell ringing, etc.

"Dulverton and Tiverton have during the holidays been a constant scene of conviviality and festivity, balls, concerts, dances, etc. On one of these days at Tiverton, the head-quarters of the West York Militia, an ox, ornamented with ribbons and wreaths of flowers sent by the ladies, paraded through the streets, and after the soldiers had fired three volleys, was by Lieutenant-Colonel Thornton given to the soldiers, whose unalterable attachment to him, and their singular military appearance and peaceable conduct, have been the astonishment and admiration of all. On another day a handsome sword with

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General Rook found Mr. Jones as troublesome to deal with as Major Bastard had, and several strong orders were issued by him with respect to the irregularities that took place at Stapleton Prison. Prisoners were ordered not to be put in the Black Hole without its being reported to the office of the guard; they were not to be transferred in and out of hospital, or allowed out of the prison without his direction, and the Officer of the guard was requested to see that they were not supplied with any newspapers or other periodicals.

There was a fire on the 4th of February, and the following letters are entered in the orders of the 5th and 6th:—

The warders of the society of merchants present their respectful compliments to General Rook, and beg leave to convey to him, and to the officers of the East Devon Militia, their thanks for their exertions at the late fire on the quay, and to the privates for their great alacrity, and the good order and regularity which they preserved.

COUNCIL HOUSE, *5th February*, 1795.

The Mayor and Aldermen, sensible of the services rendered by the presence of the Officers of the East Devon Militia at the fire on board the *Juno* on Wednesday morning, beg leave through you to return them their sincere thanks, and to request you will distribute five guineas herewith sent among the guard that attended during the same, as you shall think proper.

Captain Laroche.

On the 18th of February inquiries were made as to how many seafaring men there were in the various regiments, the

an inscription testifying their attachment to him, for his upright and manly conduct for above twenty years' service, together with a noble piece of plate, was presented to him at the head of his Regiment in a respectful manner by the Sergeant-Major, in the name of every non-commissioned Officer and soldier in the Regiment. The Colonel in a handsome speech pointed out the superior advantages of our constitution, impressing the soldiers with loyal sentiments, 'to be faithful to their King, respectful to their Officers, and obedient to the laws'. The whole of the Colonel's conduct gave universal satisfaction, which was expressed by reiterated applause from thousands of spectators. The ladies, to testify their approbation of the soldiers' conduct, presented a garland to the Sergeant-Major, another was given to the Colonel, and also an elegant medallion has been ordered for him by the ladies, to commemorate the good opinion which the magistrates and every individual present expressed on his humane and manly conduct. In the evening the ladies gave a ball, the room was adorned with loyal epithets, wreaths of laurel, etc., in honour of Colonel Thornton and his Regiment."

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idea being apparently to try to get them to serve as seamen and discharge them from the militia. Lord Fortescue replied on the 12th of March that there were sixteen seamen and eighteen seafaring men in the regiment.* Nothing further seems to have been done in the matter till the 6th of June, when a circular was sent round saying that in accordance with an Act passed on the 2nd, militiamen who had been trained as gunners and seamen could be discharged if they wished to enlist in the artillery or join the navy.

The Black Hole was apparently the usual receptacle for refractory soldiers, as on the 5th of February "John Triggs, of the Lieutenant-Colonel's company, is ordered to be confined in irons in the Black Hole fourteen days and nights on bread and water for coming dirty all over and in liquor to the parade this morning when for guard". So lengthened a sojourn must have been somewhat unpleasant in this domicile, as the food was limited to that mentioned in the following order of the 4th of March: "The standing orders are here again repeated, that when any prisoner is confined in the Black Hole, his allowance is two penny worth of bread and a proportionable quantity of water for twenty-four hours only, and that no other provisions or liquor of any kind is to be suffered into the Black Hole or given to the prisoner till his time of confinement is over".

It has been before noticed that the discipline of the Regiment passing through Bristol was not particularly good. On the 11th of March General Rook ordered "that the Officers of the 126th Regiment will on no account appear on the parade or even in the garrison in coloured clothing, but properly dressed in their uniforms of the Regiment; they will likewise give strict charge to their men that they take great care of the clothing now delivered to them, and that they appear perfectly clean and well dressed at all parades". On the 16th of March it was ordered that the first twenty men on the roll off duty in each company were to be ready to turn out with arms and ammunition at a moment's warning, and in consequence leave to work was withdrawn. This seems to have been in

* *Home Office Militia*, No. 10.

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consequence of disturbances, as on the 22nd of March an "after order" says, "The cause which occasioned the indulgence to be withdrawn from the working men being pretty well subsided, Officers commanding companies are now at liberty to renew that indulgence so far as five men per company". The general however notified next day that he could not possibly, "in the critical situation of affairs in this neighbourhood," grant longer leave to the Officers than between returns, *i.e.*, from the 1st to the 14th, or 15th to the 30th of the month. The following "garrison after order" appeared the same day: "A guard consisting of one Captain, one Subaltern, two Sergeants, two Corporals, one Drummer, and fifty Private Men to march immediately for Manglesfield (Magotsfield?); the Commanding Officer will obey such orders as he shall receive from the civil magistrate who will meet the guard at the above parish of Manglesfield". On the 24th a garrison order says, "Major-General Rook takes the earliest opportunity of acknowledging the great obligation he feels himself under to Captain Laroche, the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and men of the First Devon Regiment, for the alertness they showed at nine o'clock last night in consequence of an order from a magistrate of the County of Gloucester to assist the civil power at Manglesfield".

An augmentation of three Sergeants, two Drummers, three Corporals, and sixty Privates was made to the Regiment in March.*

On the 11th of April Lord Poulett informed the Regiment that it was decided it was to go into camp, and the Officers were directed to provide themselves with camp requisites. On the 12th of May a route was sent directing the Regiment to start on the 15th and 16th for Barham Down, where they were to arrive on the 30th and be encamped. † The Regiment commenced its march on the dates ordered, but on the two divisions arriving respectively at Bath and Chippenham they found orders waiting them that they were to proceed no further, and next day they were ordered back to Bristol.

* *Ordnance Warrants*, 27th March, 1795.

† *W. O. Militia Marching Book*, vol. xcv.

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Here the Regiment remained till the 29th of June, when it started, in accordance with a route, dated 23rd of June,* for Roborough Camp. It was ordered to march in three divisions, the two first moving by Wells, Somerton, Chard, and Honiton to Exeter; thence the first division proceeded by Newton, Totnes, and Plympton, and the second by Moreton and Tavistock. The third division went by way of Axbridge, Bridgwater, Taunton, Tiverton, Crediton, Oakhampton, and Tavistock, all three being timed to arrive at Roborough Camp on the 9th of July.†

On the Regiment's arrival at Roborough directions were evidently given that all the orders issued since the formation of the camp should be copied into the regimental order book. From this we learn that the camp was formed on the 18th of May, and consisted of the Northampton, Monmouth and Brecon, Royal Cornwall, and 25th Dragoons. The first of these regiments left on the 17th of June for Bristol, but the others were in camp when the 1st Devon arrived, the Stafford, Glamorgan, Merioneth, and North Devon marching in later. Though the orders issued during this period do not actually refer to the Regiment, as they were issued before it came into camp, some interesting extracts are given. The regulations as to hair powder were relaxed in camp, as on the 22nd of May it is commanded that, "unless ordered to the contrary, the regiments will parade for the future without powder, but the greatest attention must be paid that their hair is neatly combed and well clubbed; all guards except the picket to parade well powdered". On the same day it is stated that, "Government having ordered the soldiers to be supplied with butcher's meat at 4½d. per pound, the regiments will be furnished at that price in future, and will be divided into messes of five men each".

Lieutenant-General Morris, who was in command, was, as had been the case in former years, troubled with marauding. On the 23rd of June appears: "Two sheep having been killed and the carcases carried away, from a farmer in the neighbourhood of Bickley, the night before last—the General

* *W. O. Militia Marching Book*, vol. xcv. † *Ibid.*

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cannot suppose any soldiers of this camp could have been guilty of such a crime, but he thinks it necessary to inform them that stealing of sheep is capital, and whoever is detected and found guilty thereof will accordingly be punished with death". On the 30th the "General, having been informed that several lean sheep have been killed and the carcases carried away from the farmers in the neighbourhood," orders the Colonels to have the meat in the possession of the men examined, and if any of them have any meat of this description desires they may be made to account for it. He also orders the rolls to be frequently called during the night by a commissioned Officer, and the men made to turn out. On the 7th of July a commissioned Officer is ordered to call the roll every two hours, and strong pickets are posted in consequence of the following: "Farmer Brown, near Tamerton, was robbed last night by the soldiers; says that he has lost near an acre of onions and potatoes, and that it must have taken near forty men to have carried away such a quantity in so short a time. This poor man has a family of ten children." Search is also directed to be made in all tents and huts for onions and potatoes.

In the orders of the 24th of June the result is given of a general Court-Martial held at Brighthelmstone for the trial of a Sergeant, Corporal, two Drummers, and nine Privates of the Oxford, on a charge of mutiny at Blackington, Newhaven, and Seaford, on the 17th and 18th of April. Nine of these were found guilty, three being sentenced to death, and the others, "according to their respective degrees of criminality," to receive from 1500 to 500 "lashes on their bare backs with a cat-of-nine-tails". The capital sentence was carried out on two out of the three, the other being pardoned "on condition of his serving as a soldier for the term of ten years in such corps as shall from time to time be stationed in the British settlement lately established in New South Wales".

The order book from the 9th of July to the 10th of October, on which day the Regiment left the camp and marched into barracks at Dock, is unfortunately missing. No particulars are therefore available of what took place in camp,

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but on the 8th of October the troops were reviewed by H.R.H. the Duke of York. The Regiments present were Lord Dalkeith's Dragoons, the Monmouth and Brecon, 1st Devon, Royal Cornwall and the Plymouth, and Tavistock Volunteers. After a general salute and march past the light companies of the 1st Devon and Royal Cornwall and the Volunteers assaulted and took an entrenched position two miles off, strongly defended by artillery. Having done this the whole force marched back and saluted the Duke of York, who expressed his approbation.*

On the 13th of October the following order was issued :—

HEAD QUARTERS, ROBOROUGH CAMP.

Lt.-General Morris and General Grenville return their best thanks to all the Officers of the corps in this camp for their steady conduct and good discipline during the campaign, and especially for their attention on the day they were reviewed by H.R.H. the Duke of York, and they desire that the non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers may be informed that they are well pleased with their behaviour in general, and on that day in particular.

The Brigade Major is desired to send a copy of this Order to the Adjutant of the 1st Devon Regiment in Dock Barracks to be communicated by him to that corps.

C. H. SKINNER, Major of Brigade.

The duties at Dock chiefly consisted of furnishing in their turn a guard for Mill Prison, and a detachment at the Maker Redoubt. Tying the hair seems to have been shirked on every possible occasion, and the guard at Mill Prison are twice ordered drill for returning with their hair untied, Major Bastard ordering them to carry their combs in their cartouch boxes. On the 26th of October a certain number of the men were allowed to work, but they were specially warned against doing so in uniform. On the 28th of November, three weeks' furlough was granted to five men per company.

The following paragraph appears in the *Exeter Flying Post* of the 17th of December :—

"The exemplary conduct of the Royal Cornwall, East Devon and North Devon Regiments in the line of Plymouth

* *Exeter Flying Post*, 8th October, 1795.

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barracks, is worthy the imitation of every Regiment in His Majesty's service ".

1796. PLYMOUTH DOCK.—Several entries in the order books call the attention of the officers to the Standing Orders with respect to their attending parades, and on the 1st of February, " The Commanding Officer is sorry to be obliged to take notice in Public Orders of the little attention he finds paid by some of the Officers to the orders of the 29th of December last, relative to their attendance at the general parades, an omission of duty which he will on no account dispense with, and that he shall be extremely concerned to be driven to the necessity of particularising those who shall in future occasion a breach of the said orders, which after this day must be respected". Several instances occur of the weather interfering with the regular relief every fortnight of the detachment at Maker; for instance, on the 6th of February, "As the wind was too high for the relief to pass this morning to Maker, they must pass any time this day before sunset that the wind will permit ".

Many of the orders relate to the safe custody of the prisoners at Mill Bay, and the sentries do not seem to have been backward in using their muskets. On one occasion the prisoners did not put out their lights at tattoo, and as they took no notice of the sentry's warnings, he fired. He missed the window he aimed at, but succeeded in killing a prisoner who was in his hammock in the story above. The verdict was "justifiable homicide," * but the following order against promiscuous ball practice was issued on the 13th of February:—

"The general desires that the Commanding Officer of the Mill Prison Guard will give particular orders to the sentries not to fire on the prisoners unless they are in the act of mutiny or breaking out of prison: this is to remain a standing order in the Mill Prison guard-room, and to be mentioned daily by the officer coming off to the one that relieves ".

Difficulty was also experienced from the prisoners selling their necessaries to the soldiers, as the following orders ap-

* *Exeter Flying Post*, 13th February, 1796.

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pear on the 3rd of March: "Mr. James White, agent for the prisoners, having informed the General that the soldiers of the Mill Prison Guard do buy from the prisoners their blankets, shoes, and other necessaries, by which means they are left without the proper clothing to defend them from the cold—

"The General desires that the Officers commanding the Mill Prison Guard will give particular directions that none of the men purchase any necessaries whatever from the prisoners, and before he marches his guard away he will order the sergeants to examine the men, and if any property belonging to the prisoners is found about them it is to be immediately returned and the man who purchased it must be confined and reported to the General". How the men concealed such unconsidered trifles as blankets and shoes about themselves (they had no knapsacks or haversacks) does not appear. It seems also that all the water supply of Mill Prison was conveyed there "at a very considerable expense to Government," and sentries are ordered to be posted on the water cocks to prevent waste. On the 22nd of March orders were given to stop all furloughs, and men on leave were ordered to rejoin. This was probably in consequence of the duties being heavy, as the only regiments at Plymouth were the three county regiments and the North Hants. The Quartermaster, Lieut. Pyne, having died, the following garrison order was issued on the 8th of April:—

"The Officer commanding the East Devon Regiment of Militia will give directions for the interment of the late Lieut. Pyne of that corps with such military honours as he is entitled to; the Commanding Officer will likewise take care to acquaint the different regiments of the time and place of his funeral, as the general wishes as many of the Commissioned Officers as conveniently can to attend on this melancholy occasion". A Subaltern, Sergeant, Corporal, and thirty Privates were commanded in Regimental Orders to practise the motions of the funeral exercise.

On the 4th of May orders were received from the Adjutant-General, that all troops at seaport towns, or guards on roads leading to London, were to apprehend all sailors without passes,

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"as the navy suffers very much at present from the desertion that prevails to a great extent amongst the sailors". An election being about to take place in Plymouth, the regiments were moved out of the town, and strict orders were given that during the election the soldiers belonging to the regiments at Dock should not go into Plymouth.

Orders appear regularly as to firing salutes on the various anniversaries, and on the 28th of May it is notified that as the 29th (the anniversary of the Restoration of King Charles II.) falls on a Sunday, it is to be kept on the Monday following. On the 7th of June the Regiment was inspected, the following order being issued: "The Lieut.-Colonel is happy to inform the Regiment that Major-General Coates expressed his entire approbation in very strong terms of their military appearance and steadiness in the field to-day".

In consequence of the high price of provisions, arrangements were made to enable the soldiers to obtain the same quantity and quality of provisions that they were accustomed to purchase in ordinary times without extra payment. To effect this, it was ordered on the 30th of June that each man should be supplied by the Government bakers with a four pound loaf of bread every four days, for which 5d. was to be stopped out of his pay, and an allowance at the same rate was to be made for the extra half pound of bread per day which was not supplied. At places where bread had not been made a part of the usual food of a soldier, he was to receive for the 5d. the same amount of food he had formerly received for four days. With respect to meat he was to have the usual quantity of the accustomed quality, the difference in price being paid by Government. There appears to have been a good deal of difference both in the price and quantity of the meat purchased by regiments quartered in the same town, and returns were called for from each colonel giving the necessary particulars as to the prices paid.

On the 30th of September it was ordered that as the late scarcity of wheat had ceased "the supply of bread to the troops in barracks should be six pounds per head for every four days, as heretofore". It was also directed that the men

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should be put under stoppages of 1½d. per day on account of the bread, and the general was desired to explain to the men "that this stoppage was not any deduction from their pay, but merely an appropriation of a sum equal to a grant which was made to them in the year 1792 at the rate of 1½d. per diem on account of bread, and which now constituted a part of their consolidated allowance". The following extract of a letter from the Secretary for War to General Lord Lennox appeared on the 30th of October:—

"The quantity of meat exactly allowed in regiments is from 3½ lbs. to 4 lbs. for each man per week: the largeness and certainty of the demand cannot fail with proper management to ensure to regiments the purchase of their meat under the market price, and I think there are few places where meat of the right description and in such quantities might not now be bought at 4½d. per pound or under. I have to add that where meat cannot be purchased at 4½d. per pound, Government will not pay the excess for more than 3½ or 4 lbs. at most per week each man."

On the 11th of July the following appears:—

"The Lieutenant-Colonel is sorry to observe frequently the men of the 1st Devon in their uniforms without their side-arms, out of Barracks, an omission so unmilitary that the non-commissioned Officers are ordered to confine any men they meet out of barracks in uniform without their side-arms. As there is reason to suspect some of the worst disposed men have got leave from the parade under pretence of working without having employment, it is necessary in future that every man shall leave the name of the place and master he is gone to work for with the sergeants (who are to keep copies of the same) and to deliver them every Sunday morning signed by the Commanding Officer of the companies to the Sergeant-Major for the inspection of the Commanding Officer."

The following, as we should now think, curious order appears on the 11th August: "Richard Bastin and William Matthews having been reported for being asleep on their post, a crime too heinous by the articles of war to be tried by a Regimental Court-Martial and for which the severest of all

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punishments must be inflicted, Captain Hayes, who commanded the guard, taking into consideration the extent of the punishment which would be inflicted, and the disgrace it would bring on the Regiment itself, has requested the Lieutenant-Colonel to order some punishment himself thus inadequate to the crime instead of bringing the offenders to a general Court-Martial, the only court that could try them. The Lieutenant-Colonel therefore orders that Richard Bastin and William Matthews be confined in the Black Hole sixty hours, that they mount two extra guards and attend the drill till further orders." Confinement in the Black Hole, as we have previously seen, meant bread and water, and not much of that, and only to come out of it for two periods of fifteen minutes each during the twenty-four hours.

On the 31st of August orders were given that all men who were allowed to work should be directed to rejoin their regiments by the 10th of September, and no further leave was to be given. This was preparatory to holding brigade field days on Roborough Down. The first of these took place on the 11th of September, each regiment taking its battalion guns with it, and they were ordered to march separately "in order to avoid the inconvenience attending a long line of march". The regiments were directed to rendezvous at the village of Jump and the entrance of Buckland Down, twelve rounds of blank ammunition per man and gun being served out. A second field day was held on the 21st, the troops present being the Park of Artillery, two troops of the Surrey Fencible Cavalry, the North Hants, and the 1st, North and South Devon Regiments.

Heartburnings seem to have arisen as to the relative rank of the "Captain-Lieutenant" and Adjutant when a captain by brevet, which knotty point was ordered to be decided by the dates of their respective commissions.

In October the tattoo was ordered to be beaten at eight o'clock instead of nine, and all men were ordered to be in barracks by that time. On the 6th of November a circular was sent to the Lord-Lieutenants of counties on the coasts directing them to make arrangements for removing, in case of a threatened

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invasion, all live and dead stock ten miles inland.* Officers being required in December to assist in training the supplementary militia, orders were given that any Officers beyond the proportion of three per 100 men might be employed on this service, but this was afterwards reduced to four per 200 men, it having been pointed out that the various regiments were too weak in Subalterns to be able to furnish any Officers at all under the first regulation.

The following list gives the number of men who were liable to the ballot in the different hundreds of the county this year:—

"An account of the number of persons liable to serve in the militia for the county of Devon and city of Exeter, as returned in the last list, delivered on oath by the constables for the said county and city at their last respective subdivision meetings, held November and December, 1795, and in February, 1796.

Name of Hundred.	No. of men returned for same.	Name of Hundred.	No. of men returned for same.
Axminster	999	Lifton	587
Bampton	428	Northtawton	688
Braunton	957	Ottery	204
Black Torrington	1150	Plympton	421
Cliston	254	Roborough	1542
Coleridge	808	Shebbear	978
Crediton	604	Stanborough	697
Colyton	468	Sherwill	235
Eastbudleigh	1012	Southmolton	812
Ermington	543	Teignbridge	631
Exminster	813	Tavistock	393
Fremington	373	Tiverton	430
Hemiock	308	Wonford	1286
Hayridge	799	Witheridge	661
Hartland	192	Westbudleigh	191
Haytor	913	Winkleigh	105
Halberton	298	City of Exeter	1038
			21818" †

* *Home Office Militia*, No. 14. † *Ibid.*, No. 13.

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CHAPTER VII.

EMBODIED 1797 TO 1799.

1797. PLYMOUTH DOCK.—The following order referring to a man who deserted and entered the Navy appeared on the 10th of January: "The Lieut.-Colonel, having received a request from the Court-Martial who tried Lane to forgive part of the punishment they were obliged to sentence him to receive, in consequence of his former character remits 300 lashes, though he cannot help noticing that the former indulgence Lane experienced aggravates his crime. The Lieut.-Colonel also remits 100 lashes more at the request of Captain Lewis, commanding the *Minotaur*, to whose ship he was turned over and has been serving in, as he has engaged to take him again that he may not remain a disgrace to the Regiment. The Lieut.-Colonel desires it may be understood that if he has been induced to remit any part of Lane's punishment on account of the extraordinary recommendations, he is determined never wholly to remit the punishment allotted by a Court-Martial for so atrocious an offence as desertion, which is perjury in the first instance, cheating the parish of the bounty a deserter receives when he enlists, and flinging an unfair share of duty on his comrades."

The Officers who were Members of Parliament having had an easy time of it, as far as regards their regimental duties, the following extract of a letter from Sir William Fawcett, the Adjutant-General, appeared in orders of the 20th January: "His Royal Highness has ordered me to suggest to the Generals commanding districts the propriety of their recalling to their respective posts those Officers belonging to them who, being Members of Parliament, have on that account been

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absent with leave, in order that they may be enabled to grant a similar indulgence without inconvenience to the Service and during the recess to such other Officers under their command as may apply for it". The following somewhat singular announcement was made in orders of the 25th of February: "The Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Devon has, with His Majesty's approbation, been pleased to appoint Baldwin Fulford, Esq., Captain of a Company in the First Regiment of Militia of the said county, in room of Captain the Hon. North Graves, who is appointed a Lieutenant in the said Regiment". Why the Hon. North Graves preferred to revert to the rank of a subaltern does not appear.

On the 6th of March the troops were ordered to fire a salute and "*feu de joie* in honour of the victory obtained by the British Fleet, under the command of Admiral Sir John Jarvis, on the 14th of February, over that of Spain". This is the first occasion upon which the term appears in orders; before this the order was to fire "three volleys," though the directions given make it evident that the orthodox method of firing down the front rank and up the rear rank was practised. All the officers except those attending to their Parliamentary duties were ordered to rejoin their regiments by the 10th of March, and at the end of the month tattoo was ordered to be beaten and the rolls called at nine instead of eight o'clock.

On the 17th of April appeared "His Majesty's command, signified through the Adjutant-General in his letter to Lord George Lennox, dated 28th July, 1795, that the troops are to abstain from wearing powder in their hair, is to be observed and enforced until revoked". This order, originally issued on the 19th of July, 1795, was evidently disliked and disregarded by many of the colonels, who appear to have been very reluctant to give up this piece of uniformity, as attention is again called to it in September.

On the 23rd of May the following order was issued: "General Lord George Lennox having been repeatedly informed that several people, bribed by the French, are endeavouring to corrupt the troops, the Commanding Officers of Regiments are desired to caution the soldiers against the artful

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designs of a set of men whose real meaning is an underhand way to raise discontent in the different corps in order to make fools of them to serve their own private purposes, after which they will be the first people to set themselves against the soldiers. The Commanding Officers of Regiments will therefore explain to their corps that the present object in speaking to them is merely to put the soldiers on their guard against suffering themselves to be deceived, for no one can suppose that a British soldier will designedly be so forgetful of his own honour and of everything that he owes to himself and to his family as basely to desert his country's cause at any time, but much less at a moment when Frenchmen boast of an intended invasion and decidedly challenging to meet us in our own country—under such circumstances surely no soldier can be so lost to shame as to quit his post.

"As to the grievances, if there are any, on being properly represented through their Officers they will of course be attended to as far as the laws of the country, the establishment of the corps, and the rules of the Service will admit."

This was followed next day by: "General Lord George Lennox has the satisfaction to acquaint the troops that the estimates were laid before Parliament on Monday last, in order to take the sense of the House of Commons upon the measures which Government think it right to propose for improving the situation of the soldiers, and he hopes that this fresh instance of Government's good intentions towards the Service will be received with due gratitude by every good soldier".

These orders appear to have been issued in consequence of rumours of disaffection among the troops and a report that some of the regiments contemplated laying down their arms unless they were paid 1s. a-day, as on the 27th a declaration is inserted in orders from the Non-commissioned Officers and men of the 58th Regiment. This declaration mentions the fact that such a report is said to have been made to Lord G. Lennox, and on behalf of the Regiment most strongly resents and repudiates it, finishing with a declaration of their loyalty and devotion. Similar "loyal declarations" follow

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day after day, from the Surrey Fencible Cavalry, Royal Artillery, 25th Regiment, Royal Artificers and Labourers, Royal Invalides, 1st and North Devon, 2nd Queen's at Barnstaple, 29th at Bideford, Wiltshire, Berkshire at Berry Head, 3rd King's Dragoons at Exeter, etc.; the various volunteer corps in Devon and Cornwall following suit later on. Most of these declarations are somewhat lengthy, full of loyal and patriotic phrases and sentiments, and offer substantial rewards for the discovery of any individual who tried to seduce soldiers from their allegiance. The modest ten guineas mentioned in the 1st Devon's declaration (which was one of the first sent in) gradually rises to a hundred in the later ones, as each goes "one better" than the last.

DECLARATION OF THE 1ST OR EAST DEVON REGIMENT OF MILITIA.

DOCK BARRACKS, *27th May*, 1797.

We, the non-commissioned Officers of the above Regiment, and by the desires of the drummers and privates, being resolved to the last extremity to support our KING, COUNTRY, and CONSTITUTION (ever the envy and terror of foreign and domestic foes); and in order to crush as far as we are able every seditious intention of Jacobinical principle now attempting to be adopted in these kingdoms, and for the preservation of a peaceable enjoyment of good order, do hereby of our own free will and accord unanimously agree to give out of our own subsistence a reward of TEN GUINEAS on conviction before a Magistrate of any person or persons daring to presume to distribute money, seditious writings, or persuasive language with an intention to seduce or cause any illegal disturbance amongst the men of the said regiment.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Signed by the Sergeant-Major and the rest of the Non-commissioned Officers.

No doubt much cause for anxiety existed at this time; there was a good deal of discontent in the Army, the mutiny of the Navy at Portsmouth had hardly been quelled, and there were many disturbing elements among the civilian population. In June some men of the Marines were tried for mutiny and treason, three being condemned to death, and another to receive 1000 lashes and serve in the Botany Bay Corps for life. The sentence was carried out on the 5th of July, the

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whole garrison being supplied with ten rounds of ball cartridge, and distributed in various parts of Plymouth early in the day in readiness for any emergency.

On the 10th of July a letter was sent from the Adjutant-General's Office authorising not more than one third at a time of the men being allowed to assist in gathering in the harvest, if they could be spared from their military duties. Some Non-commissioned Officers of the South Devon having claimed their discharge on completing five years' service, a letter was received on the 11th of August desiring Lord George Lennox to notify to the various Militia Regiments that the Non-commissioned Officers were not entitled to their discharge, like privates, but were bound to continue serving. The following letter relates to a change of uniform :—

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, 13*th September*, 1797.

MY LORD,—I am ordered by F. M. the Duke of York to signify to your lordship His Majesty's pleasure for the information of the Infantry Corps serving in the District under your Command, that the feather to be worn in future in the Hats of the Battalion Officers and men is to be red and white, the red at the bottom like that of the Cavalry, that to be worn by the Grenadier Officers and men is to be plain white, and that of the Light Infantry is to be green.

When Officers wear their Regimental Uniforms looped close or buttoned all the way down to the waist, their sashes are to be worn over their coats.

I have, etc.

On the 16th of October a salute and *feu de joie* was ordered to be fired in honour of the victory gained by Admiral Duncan over the Dutch fleet. On the 22nd of October "the Lieutenant-Colonel will be obliged to the Officers of the Regiment to report any sentinel belonging to it, who they may observe with their arms in unsoldier-like positions, which he is sorry to have observed once or twice when the Regiment has mounted the garrison guard".

Bad weather seems to have prevailed to a considerable extent during November and December, and the detachment on St. Nicholas Island was frequently not relieved on the proper day in consequence.

1798.—PLYMOUTH DOCK, TOTNES, DARTMOUTH, BERRY

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HEAD, ETC.—On the 14th of January the various regiments were ordered to send in returns of what camp necessaries were in their possession. This equipment had been served out to the 1st Devon on the 13th and 24th of March, 1797, and, as appears from the return, had never been unpacked, nor does it seem sufficient:—

	Never used.	Serviceable.		Never used.
Private Tents	54	—	Camp Kettles	162
Tent Poles	29	25	Kettle Bags	162
Camp Colour Poles	—	12	Canteens	680
Powder Bags	—	10	Haversacks	680
Hatchets	117	45	Blankets	680
Drum Cases	20	—	Palliasses	none

The hospital stores were in a bad way; none are shown as "serviceable". 1 tent, 5 bolster cases, 12 sheets, 10 blankets, and 5 coverlets are stated to be "repairable," a similar number of articles and 10 palliasses being "unserviceable". The following curiously worded order appeared on the 24th of February: "The Commanding Officer orders that no dogs are seen or heard in George's Square from eight o'clock at night till eight o'clock next morning".

What was the cause of the encounter mentioned in the following paragraph does not appear: "14th February.—Yesterday a duel was fought in the ditch of the lines between Lieutenant Young and Lieutenant Couch of the 1st or East Devon Regiment of Militia, quartered at Dock. Lieutenant Young was carried off the field wounded in the neck and shoulder." *

Early this year orders were given that the flank companies should drill frequently, as it was intended to form battalions of Grenadiers and Light Infantry from the flank companies of the various regiments in the district. On the 17th of March these companies were each ordered to be completed to 100 efficient rank and file, and on the 8th of May two battalions were formed, composed of companies from the 62nd, Royal Lancashire, 1st Devon, North Devon, Wiltshire, Royal Cornwall, Somerset and Somerset Supplementary Regiments. The Grenadiers were commanded by Colonel Braddyl of the

* *Exeter Flying Post*, 22nd February, 1797.

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Royal Lancashire and stationed at Maker, the Light Infantry by Major Fisher of the 62nd and were at Stanborough. This arrangement was most unpopular among the Colonels of the Militia, who strongly objected to have two companies taken from their regiments and out of their control for an indefinite time. In the eastern counties this order was strongly objected to, especially by the Marquis of Buckingham, who commanded the Bucks Militia, and it was not carried out this year, in deference apparently to his wishes. On the 23rd of April a meeting of the Field officers of militia was held at the Thatched House, at which it seems to have been decided that there was no objection to the proposal.* As the way this worked, however, became better understood, its objectionable character was seen more clearly, and at another meeting held at the Thatched House, on the 15th of December, of the Lord-Lieutenants of counties, and Field Officers of Militia, it was resolved "That it is the opinion of this meeting that the forming of flank companies into battalions is inconsistent with the Militia laws, and, therefore, this meeting requests Lord Fitzwilliam, the chairman, to express such opinion in their names to His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, praying that His Royal Highness will discontinue the corps formed on this principle". A great deal of correspondence ensued on the subject, the opinions of the Attorney and Solicitor-General being taken on the point and given decidedly in favour of its legality. The Generals commanding districts were consulted, and they were practically unanimous on its being necessary to have corps of Grenadiers and Light Infantry.† That the system gave rise to great inconvenience is manifest, and many complaints are made by Colonel Bastard, such as that he does not know the present strength of the flank companies as they send him no returns, and, therefore, he cannot provide clothes for them; and to an application to appoint a son of one of the sergeants a drummer in the Grenadier Company, he replies that he does not consider himself competent to do any one act with respect to the Grenadiers, or "that they are in any respect under the

* *Home Office Militia*, 18. † *Ibid.*, 19.

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command of the Regiment". The paymaster also complains of the difficulty of sending money to these companies, and declines to certify the men are paid, or to be responsible in any way about them, adding that, in the absence of the captains, they are frequently paid by the subalterns, and he cannot be sure of the correctness of the accounts. The loss of the flank companies was to some extent made up by drilling two of the battalion companies as Grenadiers and Light Infantry.

Half the Supplementary Militia was ordered to be called out on the 20th of February, and on the 26th the Deputy-Lieutenants met at Exeter and directed the whole of the Supplementary Militia to assemble at Exeter on the 7th of March, when they were to ballot in order to determine those men who were to serve, the balloted men being directed to assemble at the same place on the 10th to be embodied.* A certain proportion of these supplementary men were sent to each Regiment, and there seems to have been a good deal of doubt about them. The following letter from Colonel Bastard to Sir William Fawcett is given at length, as it shows the chaotic state of things existing as to the Supplementary Militia:—

PLYMOUTH DOCK BARRACKS, *6th February*, 1798.

SIR,—In obedience to your order, dated January 31st, which was not received till yesterday, I have ordered 3 Captains, 4 Subalterns, and 10 Sergeants to march for Exeter. I have taken on myself to order the eldest Captain on this Service, as there is but one Field Officer not in Parliament, and the Regiment will be left without one if he goes, as I only remain with the Regiment till I know whether the plan I have given to General Lord G. Lennox, and which has had the honour of his approbation, for arming this neighbourhood is authorised or not; in either case the presence of another Field Officer with the Regiment would be necessary. I have therefore asked General Lord G. Lennox's permission to dispense with the service of a third Captain from the Garrison at Plymouth till His Royal Highness' pleasure is known on the subject. I now beg leave to represent to you, and if the representation is improper, hope it will be imputed to the ignorance of a Militia Officer, that in consequence of ten Sergeants being sent from the Regiment there will remain only two Reliefs and a half of Sergeants for the daily guard duty of the Garrison and Regiment, and if the detachment duty

* *Devon Lieutenancy Minutes*, vol. ii.

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which we have hitherto done were taken as heretofore there would be five Sergeants wanting to make up three reliefs for daily duty, and it is impossible to supply the deficiency from the Corporals, as three guards are now obliged to be supplied with Lance-Corporals made during the guard, and we find it difficult to prevail on proper people to take the duty of Lance-Corporals in the Regiment, several Corporals have even been permitted to resign their knots. As the orders came immediately to the Regiment I have stated this to you immediately instead of General Lord G. Lennox, which I should otherwise thought it my duty to have done.

I have ordered your orders, instructions, etc., to be communicated to the party; it is impossible for me to add any orders or even advice of mine own, as I have not the original Supplementary Militia Act, and I do not know that any of that description of Militia are attached to the 1st Devon Militia, nor is it possible for me to receive them at Headquarters as belonging to the Regiment without further authority for so doing, nor can I assure the Officer I send that he will command the party, for if there are Officers already appointed to the Supplementary Militia, as your enclosure No. 1 makes probable, one of them of whom I know nothing, on their being called out, may join with the superior Commission to the Officer I send; and with whom I should not feel myself justified in corresponding or in giving any orders to him. There are so many things in the interior economy of a Militia Regiment unknown from the nature of the service to the Line which it is absolutely necessary to ascertain, not one of which I have the means of knowing respecting the Supplementary Militia named in No. 1 of your instructions, and without which it is impossible the men can obtain what is their due, etc., or that I can recognise them as militiamen. I have thought it my duty to state the above, and if I have exceeded it I trust you will impute it to the ignorance of the Militia Officer. I forbear stating other circumstances at present, as perhaps they are of more consequence in my own opinion than in reality, and I might be thought impertinent in so doing.

In a subsequent letter to Sir W. Fawcett, Colonel Bastard repeats that he does not know of any supplementary men belonging to the 1st Devon. He says: "The Lord-Lieutenant has refused to let our Officers train any part of those (the supplementary) belonging to Devon," repeats that the officer at Exeter should not receive them without proper authority, but expresses himself quite ready to do what he can on receiving proper instructions. The object of calling out these supplementary men seems to have been to get recruits for the line,

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as an Act to authorise not more than one-fifth of the quota for a county to volunteer was passed in January, and the places of these men was not to be filled by the ballot. How all these difficulties were eventually surmounted does not appear, but on the 8th of April, Major E. Bastard writes to the Secretary of State to say that 324 Supplementary Militiamen have arrived, but that he does not know how many the Regiment is to receive. On the 21st he says seven more men have arrived, but he has only received 234 muskets and 200 knapsacks, and has ordered the necessary accoutrements. Warrants for arms for the supplementary men were issued on the 2nd of March, 19th of April, 8th, 11th, and 17th of May.*

On the 3rd of May a letter was sent by Sir W. Fawcett ordering a party consisting of one Officer, one Sergeant, one Corporal, one Drummer, and one Fifer to proceed to Exeter, there to receive fifty-eight additional supplementary men. The letter states that His Majesty has determined to call out all the Supplementary Militia, except such as choose to enlist in his Regular Forces. It directs that the men on assembling at Exeter are for four days to have the option of enlisting in the 62nd; "His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief trusts that the Officers will be actuated by a zeal for the good of His Majesty's service, to use their influence with the men, and will persuade them to enter as volunteers into the above Regiment, by explaining to them the favourable terms under which they will enlist, *viz.*, that they will receive seven guineas bounty, and that they are to serve during the war, and six months after the conclusion of a general peace, and no longer, and that they shall not be liable to serve out of Europe".

The remainder of the Supplementary Militia were ordered by the Deputy-Lieutenants to assemble at Exeter on the 22nd of May; and the 4th Devon Militia, under the command of Sir Bourchier Wrey, Bart., was formed, H. Beavis being appointed Lieut.-Colonel,† the remainder being distributed among the other three Regiments. A second Major was added

* *H. O. Ordnance Warrants.* † *W. O. Militia Letter Book*, 10.

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to the establishment of the 1st Devon, and in consequence of the increase in the number of privates on the 5th of June nineteen Corporals were appointed Sergeants, Corporals and Lance-Corporals being appointed in proportion.

Officers seem to have been in the habit of absenting themselves from their Regiments unduly, as on the 24th of March a strongly worded letter was written saying that His Royal Highness the Duke of York had taken into his serious consideration the bad consequences that must arise from the inattention to His Majesty's regulations, which he sees in so many instances, with regard to the attendance of officers with their regiments. He directs Lord G. Lennox to cause a return to be sent in every fortnight, by every Regiment of Regular Militia and Fencibles, stating what Officers are absent from their regiments, specifying whether they are absent with or without leave. The period for which leave has been given is to be clearly expressed, and no officer is in future to be shown as being "on his way to join" or "not joined since his appointment".

Inquiry having been made as to the precedence of the Militia Regiments of the County, the following letter was written by Earl Fortescue:—

HILL STREET, *23rd March*, 1799.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant and to acquaint you, in answer to the question in it, that the East, North and South is the order of precedence in which the three regiments of Devon Militia have always been held.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) FORTESCUE.*

The Right Hon. H. Dundas.

On the 23rd of April, Lord George Lennox issued an order saying that the undermentioned corps might expect to receive camp equipage immediately for the number of men following:—

*H. O. *Militia*, 18.

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Corps.	Strength.	Corps.	Strength.
3rd Dragoon Guards	447	1st Devon Militia	952
Sussex Fencible Cavalry	264	North Devon „	1128
2nd Foot	589	Cornish „	1247
25th „	513	Somerset „	952
29th „	649	Lancashire „	904
Wilts Militia	1339		7984

From this it will be seen how strong the regiments were; the total is curiously enough added up wrong, as it should be 8984. A few days later the doctors are desired to "inquire into the state of each corps with respect to the small-pox, the spread of which disorder it seems at this moment very proper to guard against, by inoculating such as are desirous of it," and orders are given to provide hospital accommodation for the purpose. Some idea of the difference in the cost of carriage in those days and the present time may be formed from the paymaster's estimate that he will require £150 from the 24th of June to the 24th of December to pay the carriage of "Arms, Accoutrements, and Clothing". On the 14th of July the usual order was issued as to giving men furloughs to assist in getting in the harvest, but this privilege was not extended to the Supplementary Militia. The following "additional article of war" was published in orders on the 5th of August:—

"Whereas it is highly expedient for our service that it should be clear what shall in future be the operation, in respect to rank of the commissions heretofore granted, which shall hereafter be granted, by us to the Officers of our Fencible Horse Corps of Yeomanry, Cavalry and Volunteer Corps, when respectively serving together, or in connection with our regular forces, or Militia or both, OUR WILL AND PLEASURE therefore is, that the Officers of our Regular Forces with whom the Officers of our Militia Forces take rank, by especial provision made by Parliament in that behalf, as the youngest of their rank, shall in like manner have precedence of and command the Officers of equal degree serving in our Fencible Horse, or Yeomanry, Cavalry and Volunteer Corps, and that the Officers of our Fencible Horse, Yeomanry, Cavalry and Volunteer Corps shall rank together

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according to the dates of their respective commissions; we are at the same time pleased to declare it to be our royal intention, and do accordingly direct, that notwithstanding the foregoing regulation such Officers of our Fencibles as have commissions dated before the 25th of July, 1798, shall continue to rank with the Officers of our Regular Forces of equal degree according to the dates of their respective commissions, except when acting in conjunction also with the Officers of our Militia, in which case, if the commissions of the Fencible Officers be of a junior date to that of the Militia Officers of the same degree, the Regular Officer of equal rank, although his commission be of a junior date to that of the Fencible Officer, shall have precedence of and command both".

The following letter from H.R.H. the Duke of York, which was ordered to be read to the men, calls up to the imagination a strange scene:—

HORSE GUARDS, *2nd August*, 1798.

MY LORD,—The following very melancholy circumstance is represented to me to have happened at the French prison at Stapleton near Bristol on the 18th ultimo. Lieutenant Jaques de Lehoy, a French prisoner of war, had effected his escape from the prison, and was pursued by soldiers of the R. Pembroke Militia into the neighbouring fields, when the prisoner took refuge in a tree. While in this situation one of the soldiers, William Meredith, fired at and killed the prisoner. The Coroner's inquest has sat upon the body and the verdict given is justifiable homicide; the soldier William Meredith thus stands acquitted by the laws of this country, but upon any occasion of this unfortunate nature, I think it necessary to express in the strongest terms the regret I feel at this instance of want of humanity, which certainly under the circumstances in which the prisoner was placed might have been extended towards him without any breach of military duty or incurring any risk of allowing him to have effected his escape, and which I desire that you will communicate to the troops under your command employed in the charge of the prisoners of war, and at the same time that you point out to them the expediency of using the utmost vigilance in the execution of their duty. I desire that they may be particularly enjoined to treat with that humanity which has ever been the characteristic of the British nation persons whom the fortune of war has placed in our hands, and although it should be explained that every prisoner of war, by an attempt to make his escape,

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certainly by the customs and usages of war puts his life in the power of his guards, yet brave and generous soldiers will not have recourse to the dreadful expedient of putting an unarmed, defenceless man to death while there remains any other means of securing his person without departing from the strict charge of their duty with which they are instructed.

I am, my Lord,
(Signed) FREDERICK,
Field Marshal and Com.-in-Chief.

There was considerable trouble with respect to the pay and allowances and the manner of obtaining the money from the regimental agents. The money for the pay was drawn by them monthly, but the amount due on contingent and other allowances was considerably in arrear. On the 14th of September Messrs. Cox & Greenwood wrote to the paymaster saying they had not honoured a bill of his for £1000, as the balance in their hands only amounted to £371, and they add that the half-yearly allowances to the 24th of June had not yet been paid. On the 17th Lieutenant-Colonel Bastard enclosed a copy of the letter to the Secretary for War, asking what was to be done, as besides the balance in the agents' hands of £371 a further sum of about £684 was required, and if it was not forthcoming the men could not be paid; he also says that part of the difficulty arises from his having to send a lump sum to the detached flank companies. A reply was sent from the War Office on the 19th saying the agents had been directed to honour the paymaster's drafts "for such further sums as may be necessary for the pay of the corps". On the 28th the following letter was written by Lieutenant-Colonel Bastard to the War Office:—

SIR,—In consequence of the agents having within this fortnight protested one of the paymaster's of the 1st Devon Militia drafts, I am to request that you will be so obliging as to inform me how the enclosed bills are to be paid, as the waggoner is very pressing for payment. I am to request you will inform me how the Regiment is to procure the sums necessary for the march of the Regiment into winter quarters, which will take place in a few days. I should not have troubled you with these questions if the agent, when he protested the draft, had not informed the paymaster that he had not money enough in his hands to pay it, and in your letter to me on

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the subject you only say that the agent has been directed to honour the paymaster's drafts for such further sums as may be necessary for the pay of the corps.

I am, etc.,
(Signed) J. P. BASTARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st Devon Militia.

This letter does not seem to have had the desired effect, and on the 3rd of October Lieutenant-Colonel Bastard writes:—

SIR,—I am to inform you that a bale of clothing for the 1st Devon Militia is at the waggon warehouse, but that they refuse to deliver it without being paid for it, and threaten to send it back to town unless the carriage is immediately paid. I am therefore to request that you will give me directions what I am to do, as we are precluded by the agents protesting the paymaster's bills from drawing for anything beyond the pay of the Regiment, according to your directions.

I am, etc.,
(Signed) J. P. BASTARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st Devon Militia.

As in several other instances, the final part of the correspondence has not been entered, probably because the matter was settled in a satisfactory manner.

The winter quarters, mentioned in the first of these two letters, at Berry Head, do not seem from the report on them to have been particularly desirable. There was no messroom, kitchen storerooms of any sort, hospital, or coal cellar; the gutters are said to be unhealthy and offensive, one of the tanks is broken, and the doors of the others are said to be rotten and dangerous to walk over, as any one falling in would be drowned. Paint and whitewash are required everywhere, the roofs and windows leak, and the chimneys smoke. Lieutenant-Colonel Bastard asks that these defects may be remedied, and offers to lend men for the purpose. At the best, Berry Head must have been an unpleasant residence in winter.

The following regimental order appeared on the 21st of September:—

"Lieutenant Farrant, being Commanding Officer on this evening's parade, has given Lieutenant Martin leave of absence to-morrow.

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"The Lieutenant-Colonel is obliged to point out to the Officers that no leave of absence can be given but by himself while he is Commanding Officer of the Regiment, and that the responsibility of leave, etc., rests with him till he gives up the command to the next Field Officer, and that the momentary command of the parade devolves on the senior Officer present on it, which happened in this instance to Lieutenant Farrant by an accident which detained Major Laroche and Captain Parker a few minutes beyond four o'clock. Yet no Officer can assume the command of the Regiment till it is officially announced to him that all the superior Officers have relinquished the command of it. In future, if the Commanding Officer is not on the parade, all reports are to be delivered to the Adjutant for the Commanding Officer of the Regiment."

On the 29th of September the Regiment was inspected, and the following paragraph appeared in the *Exeter Flying Post* of the 1st October: "Yesterday the North and East Devon were reviewed by Lieutenant-General Lord G. Lennox. It is needless to say these very fine Regiments gave general satisfaction."

On the 4th of October a salute and *feu de joie* was ordered to be fired at eight o'clock in the evening "in honour of the victory gained by his Majesty's fleet under the command of Admiral Nelson". Possibly it was over-rejoicing that caused this entry on the 7th: "George Tapley confined for coming home drunk at eight o'clock and rioting and fighting in his barrack with the men, and having twice before been in the Black Hole for the same offence, is not to be trusted out of the sight of the Non-commissioned Officers. He is therefore to remain in the Guard House till further orders, from whence he is to be taken to attend all drills, parades and field days, etc. He is to be marched a prisoner when the Regiment moves, and this order to be in force wherever the said Tapley is quartered."

On the 15th of October the Regiment left Plymouth Dock for its winter quarters, two companies being stationed at Berry Head, two at Totnes, and one each at Dartmouth, Brixham, Kingsbridge and Modbury and Staddon Heights.

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The following order of the 14th October is given at length, as it describes the routine of the Regiment while in winter quarters:—

"The Lieutenant-Colonel is anxious, in consequence of the general good behaviour of the Regiment which he has experienced since it has been at Plymouth Dock, to continue to the men the same indulgence in winter cantonments as they have hitherto had, as far as it is compatible with the regularity, character and discipline of the Regiment, and for which purpose he is sure he shall continue to receive the assistance of every Officer in it in their respective stations; and he has no doubt, but with their cordial co-operation in adhering to the following regulations, and lending their assistance, not particularly mentioned, that though every possible indulgence will be granted, it will not be abused, and that the Regiment will continue to merit that character of regularity, cleanliness, obedience, discipline and steadiness under arms it now possesses, as every man must be sensible that all personal indulgence must depend on his own good behaviour, as well as the general good conduct of the Regiment.

"In order, therefore, that every man may receive such indulgence as he deserves, the following regulations must be strictly complied with while the Regiment remains in winter cantonments, all regimental orders, of course, to be strictly obeyed: the dress and appearance, both of Officers and men, to be particularly attended to, as well as the regimental rules now established for messing and quarters, which will be visited in all the quarters (except Berry Head, where there will be an Officer of the day) every day by a Sergeant, and once a week by an Officer. A list of those men in each company, worthy to be indulged with finding their own quarters, to be made out, each company to parade at ten o'clock in the morning and four in the evening. An Officer of each company, at least, to attend every parade, and to sign a report of the company before he quits the parade, which statement is to be made in the following form on the back of the duty report, to be sent in with the weekly state to headquarters on Saturday morning by ten o'clock.

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"Each company is to be under arms for two hours every Saturday at ten o'clock, if the weather permits; if not, as soon after as possible (Sundays excepted), at which time the men are to be practised in the manual and platoon exercise, wheeling and marching; each company is also to be under arms whenever they are mustered, and exercised as ordered. An inspection of necessaries will afterwards take place, when the articles of war and the following regimental order are to be read by the Officer commanding each company:—

"REGIMENTAL ORDER. 11th Feb., 1798.

"A new regulation in the paymaster's department having taken place, by which every man in the Regiment is to have his accounts settled on the 24th of every month, the Lieutenant-Colonel orders that if any man is not satisfied that his accounts are properly settled at the time, he shall state the same to the Adjutant and Commanding Officer.

"A drill is to be established in each quarter, which duty is to be taken alternately by the Non-commissioned Officers of each company, except the Pay-Sergeant.

"No leave of absence or furlough to be granted but from head-quarters.

"Officers appointed to command at out-quarters will give such men leave as they think deserving of it to work within their cantonments, but subject to general regimental orders and to the restrictions which may be made hereafter. At Head-quarters, as every man who has leave to work is to conform to the regimental orders respecting it, no man who has been denied working leave by the Commanding Officer to be indulged with it till the restriction be taken off.

"As it is absolutely essential to ascertain with exactness that working leave is not abused, it is indispensably necessary that a Non-commissioned Officer should visit each man at his work once or twice a week, on such days as the Officer appointed to command the quarters points out, or oftener if he thinks it right, which will be attended with much trouble and fatigue to the Non-commissioned Officers, occasioned solely by the indulgence granted to the men without any benefit to them-

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selves, and as there is no other mode of recompensing them for the fatigue, which will be occasioned by the indulgence given for the benefit of the men, it is necessary that each man who works should allow the Non-commissioned Officers who are to look after them threepence each week he is at work, or in proportion to the time he is so. A return of working men of each company will be sent to Head-quarters, signed by the Commanding Officer, with the weekly returns. On the back of which report is to be stated whether anything irregular was discovered respecting working leave, and such men's names stated who were not employed in the work they had leave to employ themselves in.

"The surgeon is to be at Berry Head, and will take care of the sick of the six companies there, and at Brixham, Dartmouth and Totnes. The assistant-surgeon will be responsible for the sick of the two companies stationed at Kingsbridge and Modbury; the surgeon will provide him with the necessary medicines, who is to be applied to for more whenever they are expended; the assistant-surgeon will make a return of the sick under his care to the surgeon every Saturday. He will keep a book of occurrences agreeable to the instructions from the surgeon and to the established custom of the regimental hospital; he is also to make daily reports to the Officer appointed to command at Kingsbridge, who will transmit the same to Head-quarters with the state. These orders are not to interfere with his regimental duty, unless he obtains the consent of the Officer appointed to command at Kingsbridge.

"The greatest attention is to be given to the powder and ball cartridges in each quarter, for which purpose they are to be kept in a secure place from fire, and where they cannot be exposed to damp; the place in which they are to be kept is to be examined by the Pay-Sergeant of each company twice a week, and a report of it added to the weekly state sent to Head-quarters. No man to change his quarters without the consent of the Officer commanding the cantonmnt."

The companies at Berry Head were frequently changed during the winter, it being evidently looked upon as a sort of penal settlement, as similar entries to the following of the

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31st of October are not uncommon: "George Chubb, of the Lieutenant-Colonel's company, is ordered to the Berry Head, to be billed up and drilled there till further orders, for being disgracefully drunk in the streets of Totnes last night between nine and ten o'clock; he is moreover to mount two extra guards besides the regular rotation of duty in that garrison".

While at Totnes the Regiment was under the immediate orders of General Simcoe, who commanded at Exeter, and who made periodical tours of inspection. This was done in accordance with an order of the Duke of York, to see that all servants, bâtmen, etc., attended and knew their drill, as well as to ascertain that the arms and stores were kept in a proper state. On the 17th of December, Earl Poulett (who had not been with the Regiment for a considerable time, as he was commanding the Somerset Fencible Cavalry) resigned. Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Bastard, who had virtually commanded the regiment, was appointed Colonel, his brother, 1st Major Edmund Bastard, Lieutenant-Colonel, 2nd Major Laroche 1st major, and Captain Williams 2nd major.

The following extract from the *Devon Lieutenancy Minutes*, though not relating to the 1st Devon, or even to the Militia, may be interesting, and is given as it is not likely to be reproduced elsewhere:—

22nd day of June, 1798.

Ordered that the North and South Regiments of Provisional Cavalry for the said county and city shall be divided and settled according to a paper this day produced and signed. It is also ordered and settled that the allowances to be made in certain cases by the Cavalry Acts shall be as under:—

For providing a man to attend the general musters, if the person on whom the lot has fallen or shall fall be not able or fit for service, ...	£2	2	0
For providing a substitute in case the former substitute shall die, or be discharged in pursuance of the Act, .	6	6	0

For the dress or clothing to be provided in all cases by the person on whom the lot has fallen or shall fall, according to the pattern of dress settled and fixed at a former meeting, *viz.*:—

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Green cloth Jacket, faced scarlet, and corded white,	£0	19	0
Green Pantaloons, feathered, scarlet, same as Jacket,	0	10	0
Leather Cap and Feather,	0	2	6
Half-Boots	0	14	0
For providing a mare or gelding for such muster, if the person on whom the lot has fallen or shall fall be not actually possessed of a mare or gelding, which shall be approved of in pursuance of the directions of the said Act, or in case the horse shall die or become unfit for service after having been approved of at a former muster. The money which shall *bona-fide* be paid for the same not exceeding the sum of,	15	0	0
For providing a Bridle and saddle for every mare or gelding,	1	10	0
For maintaining and keeping every mare or gelding to be provided by the person on whom the lot has fallen or shall fall, two shillings and sixpence per week to commence from the first muster,	0	2	6

1799. TOTNES, DARTMOUTH, BERRY HEAD, ETC.—The Regiment remained in the same quarters all this year, the companies taking in turn the duty at Berry Head. The attachment some of the Colonels felt towards hair powder is shown by the following order of the 15th of January: "Lieutenant-General Grenville having observed that some regiments in this garrison use hair powder occasionally, and being informed that regiments in other parts of the district wear it, he desires it may be totally laid aside, as the order issued by H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief forbidding soldiers to wear powder is not revoked". A further order on the subject was issued on the 22nd of April from the Horse Guards:—

MY LORD,—I am directed by His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief to signify to your lordship His Majesty's pleasure that in future both Officers and men of the infantry as well as cavalry, excepting the flank companies, are to wear their hair queued to be tied a little below the upper part of the collar of the coat, and to be two inches in length, including one inch of hair to appear below the binding, in consequence of which your lordship will be pleased to give positive orders that no officer or soldier is to be permitted to cut his hair so as to prevent his wearing it queued, as above directed.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) H. CALVERT, Adjutant-General.

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JOHN, EARL POULETT, K.T., COLONEL 1779–98.

From a drawing.

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A bill was introduced into Parliament at this time to reduce the Militia by allowing a portion of the men to enlist, the real object again being to obtain recruits. Many of the Lord-Lieutenants and Colonels strongly disapproved of this measure, and very naturally so, as it deprived them of the pick of the men whom they had been getting into shape. On the 14th of January, Lord Carnarvon, Lord Radnor and Earl Fitzwilliam sent a protest to the Secretary of State, objecting to the Act—"Because the measures prescribed by the Bill are destructive of the constitutional force of the country by making the Militia ballot a fund for the supply, and its discipline a drill for the accommodation of other corps, and by degrading its Officers to the humiliating situation of commanding the miserable remnant of the regiments rejected by recruiting Sergeants of the line".* On the 24th of June a meeting of Lord-Lieutenants and Militia Officers was held at the Thatched House, Earl Fitzwilliam in the Chair, and the following resolutions were passed :—

"That the system of recruiting from the Militia when embodied is destructive of the Militia system and degrading to all persons engaged in that service.

"That the raising recruits from the Militia when disembodied, though in some degree infringing the Militia system, is such as in the present situation of the country this meeting will zealously support." †

The Act,‡ however, was passed, and on the 12th of July a circular letter was sent from the Horse Guards, directing that the conditions on which the men were to be allowed to volunteer should be fully explained to them, and calling on the Officers to do everything they could to induce the men to volunteer.

The conditions were, that the men should be enlisted to serve for five years, or during the continuance of the war and for six months after a general peace, that they should not be liable to serve out of Europe, and that they should not be drafted out of the Regiment into which they had volunteered. They were to receive a bounty of ten guineas, and must be at least 5 feet 4 inches in height and pass a medical examina-

* *Home Office Militia*, No. 20. † *Ibid.* ‡ 39 Geo. III., c. 106.

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tion. The Commanding Officers were not to allow more than one quarter of the men serving to volunteer, and had the power of refusing to discharge any one. An ensign's commission was to be given for every sixty men, and if that number of men volunteered into any Regiment, the commission was to be given in that Regiment. Daily returns were ordered to be made of the men who volunteered, showing whether the men had been granted their discharge or not. On the 17th a long general order was issued, recapitulating the principal points in the circular and exhorting the Officers to encourage the men to volunteer.

On the 21st of July Colonel Bastard sent an order to the different detachments, pointing out the various sections which were to be read to the men, and concluding as follows:—

"The Colonel informs the Regiment that as the Act of Parliament leaves it entirely to the option and discretion of the Commanding Officer whether he will or will not suffer any man to enlist into the line—He intends giving permission to such men as wish to enlist into the line to the limit of the number allowed by the Bill, he orders that no man shall either persuade any man belonging to the 1st Devon to enlist into the line or dissuade him from it, but that every one should be left to his own option. The Act of Parliament will be carried into effect as soon as the General Orders have been complied with, when such men as have disgraced themselves by their conduct in the 1st Devon Militia will, notwithstanding, have the colonel's permission to embrace an opportunity of quitting it with more credit than they deserve. Any man wishing to have any explanation of the Act of Parliament or this order may apply to the Commanding Officer at Head-quarters: any disobedience of this order is to be reported immediately."

On the 24th Colonel Bastard reported that so far he had only received at Head-quarters the names of three men who wished to enlist. On the 27th he wrote to the Secretary of State, saying that as so far he had given leave to any one who wished to do so, to enlist, he considers he had given full effect to the Act of Parliament, and concludes he may now use his own discretion as to giving any more leave, "as, of course, the

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discipline of the Regiment is affected by the sort of licence which is sometimes taken on such occasions".*

Further light is thrown on the different opinions held by Militia Officers on the subject of recruiting from the Militia by a correspondence which passed between Colonel Lord Rolle and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir W. Elford (who was M.P. for Plymouth), of the South Devon, and the War Office.† Complaint was made in August of the small number of volunteers received from the Devonshire regiments, and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir W. Elford, being in temporary command of the South Devon at Exeter during the absence of Colonel Lord Rolle, promptly paraded the men and got about fifty volunteers. He reported this officially and also wrote a letter marked "most private" to Mr. Dundas, the Secretary of State. In this letter he states that personally he has done and will continue to do all he can to encourage volunteering. He goes on to say that he presumes Mr. Dundas is aware that Lord Rolle is very much against volunteering, and has done all he can to prevent the men doing so. He also accuses Lord Rolle of behaving unfairly in refusing to recommend a Mr. G. English for a commission, in consequence of a great number of men having volunteered from Lord Rolle's company, which he attributed to Mr. English's influence, as he was serving in it. He concludes his letter by strongly recommending Mr. English for a commission, and says, "he is a very fine lad *between* 16 *and* 17, *but he has been several years* in the Regiment, and, although so young, is an excellent officer". He must have joined young indeed! Lord Rolle by no means approved of Sir W. Elford's proceedings in his absence, nor did he disguise his antipathy to the system of recruiting, and in a letter to Mr. Dundas of the 24th of August he states his objections to it and says, among other things, that it is "subversive of all discipline, order, and subordination in the Militia Corps, and productive of shocking scenes of drunkenness and debauchery". On the 27th Mr. Dundas wrote to Lord Fortescue pointing out that out of 413 men who had

* *Home Office Militia*, No. 22. † *Ibid.*

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volunteered, 213 came from the North Devon, and a letter was also written to the Colonels.

On the 1st of September Colonel Bastard replies that he has not refused leave to volunteer to a single man, and goes on: "In vindication of the character of the Regiment, which you state is a painful exception from the zeal and public spirit so generally manifested, the character the Regiment bears would perhaps be a sufficient answer. I cannot, however, help adding that if the men of the 1st Devon Militia have manifested an attachment to their own Regiment and his Majesty's Militia Service, it appears to me to be a natural consequence arising from the principles which I have through the whole of my Militia Service till the year 1799 been inculcating into the men of the Regiment under my command, who I have always till this year been trying to impress with a zeal for the Militia Service, and a belief that their private characters were implicated in that of their Regiment and that it was an honour to belong to the 1st Devon Militia. These notions, however, were inculcated previous to the year 1799, imagining they were the best security for the discipline, obedience, and character of the Regiment." He hopes, as Mr. Dundas says he means to place the facts before the king, that he will also place his letter before him, as it would give him the greatest concern that his Majesty should think the 1st Devon Militia deficient in zeal for his service. He also points out that nearly all the men in the Regiment belong to the county.*

A good many more letters passed on the subject of volunteering between the Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel of the South Devon and Mr. Dundas, and considerable friction evidently existed between the two first. On the 3rd of September Sir W. Elford says Lord Rolle is very angry with him for his successful opposition to him as to the volunteering, and also because he (Sir W. Elford) had obtained from Mr. Dundas a commission for Mr. English. He complains that Lord Rolle will not give leave to the Non-commissioned Officers to enlist, and insists on considering himself in command though he is not at Exeter, but lives at Bicton. He then naïvely gives

* *Home Office Militia*, No. 22.

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the real origin of the dispute. It appears that when Lord Rolle first read out the order as to volunteering to the men, he made them a speech, saying he did not approve of the Act, and if he had been in the House of Lords when it was passed he should have voted against it. On this, Sir W. Elford states that having obtained leave to address the men, he explained that he also was a member of the Legislature, highly approved of the bill, and had voted for it. It would have been strange if Lord Rolle had not been angry at such a proceeding, and, as he was not backward at expressing his views in the correspondence, one does not wonder at finding a memorandum in Mr. Dundas' handwriting that these two Officers would hardly go on serving in the same Regiment.*

On the 5th of January the following order appeared: "Captain Fulford, having made an application to be removed from the Light Company to a company in the battalion, Colonel Bastard orders that Captain Graves be posted to the command of the Light and Captain Fulford takes the command of the Battalion Company, late Captain Graves'". This seems to have caused General Grenville to issue an order that such changes were not to be made without his knowledge, as on the 23rd of February an explanatory order was issued: "As the order given out, 29th of January last, relative to the exchange of Officers appointed to flank companies may be liable to a wrong construction, General Grenville desires that it may not be considered as to interfere with the power of Commanding Officers of regiments to make any regulations they may think necessary in their respective regiments; the General only requiring that he may be made acquainted with any such arrangements or exchanges that he may know the names of the Officers appointed to serve in the flank corps". From this it appears that the interior economy of these companies was not interfered with, though they were formed into separate regiments. The Grenadier and Light Infantry Regiments seem to have been broken up in July. There is nothing about it in the orders, but the *Exeter Flying Post* of the 18th of July, under Plymouth, 12th, says: "Marched this

* *Home Office Militia*, No. 22.

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day to join their Regiment the 1st Devon Grenadiers". In consequence of the change of Colonels, a thorough inspection of the arms, accoutrements, etc., was made, and on the 8th of January it was notified that Lord Poulett has directed Messrs. Hawkes, of Piccadilly, to deliver all badges, etc., necessary to make good deficiencies, or belonging to Lord Poulett, in their possession.

Considerable difficulty seems to have been found in obtaining cash to pay the men, the Paymaster not being allowed to charge in his accounts the amount that he was charged for discounting his bills on the regimental agents. Various expedients were tried, bank notes cut in two being sent by post, and the Receivers of taxes being ordered to cash the Paymaster's bills on the agents (who had been changed by Colonel Bastard), but the difficulty is constantly cropping up, as the Receivers frequently had not enough money in their hands for the purpose. Of course the sum was large, as will be seen from the following:—

"Estimates of money wanting for the Public Service of the 1st or Eastern Regiment of Devon Militia stationed at Totnes, etc., for one month, from 25th January to 24th February, 1799:—

1 Colonel	£42	12	6			
1 Lieut.-Colonel	24	13	5			
2 Majors	43	13	2			
7 Captains	102	3	5			
8 Lieutenants	70	5	4			
7 Ensigns	50	12	8			
1 Adjutant, etc.	13	8	8			
1 Quartermaster, etc.	14	9	4			
1 Surgeon, etc.	13	8	8			
1 Assistant-Surgeon, etc.	11	2	2			
1 Paymaster, etc.	23	5	0			
Amount of Com. Officers				£409	14	4
53 Sergeants, including Paymaster's Clerk, etc.	£129	18	2¼			
48 Corporals	88	7	0			
22 Drummers	39	1	5½			
926 Privates	1435	6	0			
Amount of Non.-Com. Officers and Privates				1692	12	7¾
Innkeepers' Allowance				120	0	0
				£2222	6	11¾"

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On the 21st of February "Colonel Bastard having understood that Wm. Hatherly has expressed himself thoroughly sensible of the impropriety of his conduct which occasioned his being reduced from the rank and pay of a Sergeant to that of a private soldier, and also of his having behaved himself very properly since he has been in the latter situation, orders that the said Wm. Hatherly be restored to his former rank and pay of a Sergeant. The Colonel cannot omit the opportunity of strictly charging all the Non-commissioned Officers of the Regiment not to interfere in the smallest degree with the recruiting service of other corps, and that they will on no account whatever presume to take money from any person under the pretence of smart money or for any other purpose." Several men are at various dates sent to Berry Head for misconduct, and on the 12th of May the following order appears: "Colonel Bastard orders that George Chubb, of his own company, be sent as a prisoner to Berry Head, and be confined in the B. Hole 48 hours on bread and water, and also to be billed up and drilled in the garrison till further orders, for being drunk on the first parade he was ordered to attend after his arrival at Totnes". The reader may remember that Geo. Chubb was sent to Berry Head last year, and from his falling so soon after his return to the bosom of his Regiment it is to be feared he was incorrigible.

On the 16th of March General Simcoe issued an order that route marching was to be practised twice a week with "laden knapsacks and arms". The distance was to be gradually extended in order that "the troops might acquire that superiority over fatigue which in all ages has formed the true value of a disciplined soldier beyond the untrained man, and rendered him not less formidable in the contest than tremendous in the pursuit". The regiments were to practise attack and defence according to the nature of the ground, the movements being explained to the young Officers. The regiments detached to various cantonments were to study the best way of concentrating themselves on an emergency, and to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the roads, bridges, passes and defensible posts, "so as to check the invaders and under

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God lead to their inevitable destruction". He concludes by saying that "the union of the volunteer corps with the Militia of the district strengthened and augmented with the great body of the people now arranged under the different classes, into which the firm and unanimous spirit of loyalty so recently displayed throughout the whole country has voluntarily distributed them, will prove in case of invasion the most certain barrier against a vain-glorious enemy and the surest defence of their KING AND COUNTRY". On the 18th of June General Simcoe ordered the various companies to be assembled together as much as possible on an early day to "fire a *feu de joie* in honour of the brilliant victory obtained by His Majesty's allies in Italy over the French Army commanded by General Macdonald, and also to commemorate the surrender of the Citadel of Turin, by which important event the capital of His Majesty the King of Sardinia's dominions is restored to its lawful sovereign".

In October * an Act was passed by which the Militia was to be reduced to two-fifths of the quota; this was to be effected by allowing three-fifths of the men to volunteer into the line, the excess over the two-fifths who did not volunteer being disembodied and called up again next year. The object of this reduction was as before to procure recruits, and by dismissing the men who did not volunteer it was hoped that, unable to find employment, they would be driven to enlist. On the 10th of October a circular was sent stating that the men would be allowed to enlist in various regiments. It goes on to say that H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief "having witnessed the brilliant success which has already attended the efforts of His Majesty's Arms in Holland, and for which the country is so much indebted to the distinguished gallantry and zeal of the first volunteers from the Militia, His Royal Highness flatters himself that the men at present belonging thereto will be eager to embrace the opportunity now offered to them of contributing to improve the advantage gained by their former comrades". The conditions of service were much the same as those stated on p. 167, except that if

* 39 and 40 Geo. III., c. 1.

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eighty men volunteered into one regiment they would be kept as a company, commissions being given to a captain, lieutenant, and ensign, and the standard was lowered to five feet two inches.

The following letter appeared in orders on the 15th November:—

HILL STREET, *8th November*, 1799.

SIR,—Having received His Majesty's commands to distribute 1134 men, which will constitute the Militia Force of the County of Devon, into three regiments of six companies each, I take the earliest moment of communicating this information to you in order that you may make it known in the manner in which you may think proper to the Regiment under your command.

I have, etc.

(Signed) FORTESCUE.

Colonel Bastard, 1st Devon Militia.

The following circular letter was published in orders of the 23rd November:—

DOWNING STREET, *22nd October*, 1799.

MY LORD,—As His Majesty's Warrant will probably be issued in the course of a few days for disembodying such number of men above 1134, being the two-fifths of the reduced quota of the Act of last Sessions, as may not at the time of such warrant being received have volunteered for His Majesty's regular Service, I think it right to state to your Lordship for your information that it is His Majesty's present intention to call back into the Militia Service in the ensuing year and to reincorporate with the County Regiments all the men so to be disembodied who may not during the winter be already balloted again into such Militia to fill any vacancies that may arise, in conformity to the 18th Section of the last Act, or may not before the above-mentioned period enter into His Majesty's regular forces, or become otherwise entitled to their discharge according to law. It will be proper that the regiments should be made acquainted by your Lordship with this intention in order that in disembodying the men the necessary precautions may be taken for collecting them again at the shortest notice whenever His Majesty's pleasure may be signified for that purpose.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) H. DUNDAS.

The Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Devon.

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On the 16th of November Lord Fortescue transmitted a copy of the King's Warrant for disembodying part of the Militia, and as a doubt had been expressed by Colonel Bastard as to whether the substitutes whose five years of service had expired were liable to be kept with the Regiment, he says he has authority for stating that "their condition of service is by no means considered to be at an end, the Regiment to which they belong being still embodied," and the Militia being only partially disembodied. He also says that His Majesty's Government wish that, as much as possible, in choosing the men to be disembodied, those with the "greatest families" should be considered.

Colonel Bastard issued the following order on the 24th November:—

"In carrying His Majesty's orders into effect, the Colonel wishes to accommodate every individual as much as is consistent with his duty to the Regiment and the orders he has received.

"The Non-commissioned Officers are all to be retained.

"The Surgeon is requested to inspect every man at the different quarters of the regiment, and report such as are not proper to be retained.

"The Colonel informs the Regiment that though the money is not yet received by him, he will order thirteen shillings to be paid to each man who remains in the Regiment, as well as those who are disembodied, in lieu of half-mounting for the year 1799."

On the 1st of December orders were sent to the out-stations to disembody the men who had been chosen, and they were ordered to be paid the 13s. for half-mounting, "though it would not be received by the Regiment for three months". Authority having been received to keep the three junior Captains as supernumeraries on Lieutenants' pay and the Non-commissioned Officers, the strength of the Regiment was as follows, divided into six companies of sixty-three privates each:—

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1 Colonel as Lieut.-Colonel and Captain	5 Ensigns
1 Lieut.-Colonel as Major and Captain	1 Adjutant
1 Major as Captain	1 Quartermaster
3 Captains	1 Surgeon
1 Captain-Lieutenant	1 Sergeant-Major
1 Captain as Supernumerary on full pay	1 Quartermaster Sergeant
3 Captains as Supernumeraries on Lieutenants' pay	17 Sergeants
6 Lieutenants	33 Do. (Supernumeraries)
2 Do. (Supernumeraries)	19 Corporals
3 Do. in proportion to the Staff Officers	29 Do. (Supernumeraries)
	13 Drummers
	3 Do. (Supernumeraries)
	378 Privates
	524 Total.

The Fourth Devon Militia (Supplementary) was disembodied altogether. This disembodiment was not at all popular with the Colonels and Officers, and several of the former, among them Lords Dorsetshire and Fortescue of the Dorset and North Devon, resigned. A curious question arose as to the North Devon; in many regiments the volunteer (as distinguished from the balloted companies) were raised by localities, but in the North Devon they had been raised by their Captains. As these were the two juniors, if they had been reduced, the men whom they had raised at considerable expense would have continued to serve while they were turned out. On this being represented they were ordered, though junior, to be kept on the establishment.* The total number of men serving from Devon in the various Militia and Fencible Corps was, before the reduction, 3680.† The number of volunteers obtained for the line was 612—70 from the 1st Devon, 247 from the North, 233 from the South, and 62 from the Fourth.‡

* *Home Office Militia*, 22. † *Ibid.* ‡ *Ibid.*

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CHAPTER VIII.

EMBODIED 1800 TO 1802.

1800. TOTNES, DARTMOUTH, ETC. PLYMOUTH DOCK.—In consequence of the clothing for the Regiment having been ordered before it was decided to make the reduction, there was considerable doubt as to what should be done with the surplus, which was not immediately required. It was finally decided to store it, the expense of doing so and of removal on a change of quarters, being admitted as a charge against the public. On the 1st of February, it was directed that the greatest care should be taken of "the guns and ammunition which H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief had ordered to be issued to all regiments of Infantry and Militia stationed in England". Hair powder crops up again this year, as an order of the same date states that, "it having been represented to the Commander-in-Chief that in some corps the practice of wearing powder in the hair is still continued," he orders it to be discontinued. It will be remembered that the use of hair powder was originally forbidden early in 1795, yet so fond were some Colonels of it that in May, 1799, we find Colonel Sir G. Cooke of the 3rd West York issuing the following order: "The Non-commissioned Officers and men have of late worn too much powder in their hair; they are again reminded that the hair should only appear grey, and that the comb should be drawn through the hair after it is powdered".*

On the 2nd of February the Head-quarters of the Regiment left Totnes for Plymouth, arriving on the 4th and being

* *Raikes' History, 1st Regiment Militia.* I remember my father telling me that when he was quartered in Ireland (1818) the Colonel of one of the Infantry Regiments ordered his men not to wash their faces after shaving, but to leave the lather on, so as to look as if the lower part of their hair was powdered.—H. W.

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quartered in Dock Barracks. The detached companies marched there independently, and the Regiment was thus once more brought together, after having been scattered for eighteen months. The duties at Plymouth were heavy, as the daily guards which had to be furnished (in addition to the regimental ones) were as follows:—

	Captains.	Subs.	Sergts.	Corps.	Drummers.	Privates.
Mill Prison .	1	2	4	4	2	114
Naval Hospital	—	—	1	1	—	12
Magazine . .	—	—	1	1	—	18
Dock Yard .	—	1	1	2	1	36
Barrier . .	—	—	1	1	—	18
Main . .	—	1	2	2	1	24
	1	4	10	11	4	222

In addition to this, each Regiment sent in its turn a detachment to St. Nicholas Island, and escorts for French prisoners were being constantly required. Desertion also was very prevalent, and hardly a day passed without an order for an escort to be supplied for the purpose of taking a deserter from some Line or Militia Regiment to his destination, though the 1st Devon appears to have been quite free from this crime. With respect to the prisoners, the practice seems to have been to march them in batches of about 300 at a time to Exeter, with a mixed escort furnished by the various regiments in Plymouth. The order for one is given as a specimen:—

"Detail of the escort of French prisoners of war ordered to march to-morrow morning:—

	Captains.	Subs.	Sergts.	Corps.	Drummers.	Privates.
North Hants .	—	—	1	1	—	11
Surrey . .	—	1	1	1	1	14
Wilts . .	1	—	2	4	1	26
Devon . .	—	1	2	4	1	12
Pembroke . .	—	1	—	1	—	6
	1	3	6	7	3	69

1 sergeant, 1 corporal and 12 privates, mounted, from the 2nd or Queen's Dragoon Guards to be added to the above escort." The Pembroke was exceptionally weak, and therefore did not furnish its proper proportion. The following order appeared with reference to this escort:—

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17th August, 1800.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

It is with great concern that the Colonel has received a report that Corporal Davey, commanding a guard at Ivybridge for securing French prisoners of war, did disgrace the character of the Regiment by quitting his guard and permitting those under his command to do the same (a crime unprecedented in the 1st Devon Militia), by which the safety of the prisoners was endangered; and though the Officer commanding the detachment, from an unwillingness to bring disgrace on a Regiment whose character he respected, permitted Corporal Davey to do duty till his return to the barracks, induces the Colonel not to send Corporal Davey to a Court-Martial, who must have sentenced him to the most exemplary punishment, yet he will not permit a man who has so disgraced the Regiment to expose its character in future, and therefore orders that John Davey shall do duty as a private, be billed up, and drilled till further orders.

The penny a day "beer money" began this year, as a circular dated 8th of March states that "the King has been pleased to direct that an allowance of one penny per diem shall be made to each Non-commissioned Officer, Trumpeter or Drummer, and Private Man, while stationed in barracks, in lieu of the present allowance of small beer". It also directs that the order shall come into force from the 25th of March. The 12th of March was appointed to be kept as a general fast, the troops being ordered to attend divine service. In consequence of most of the Field Officers being on a general Court-Martial to try Colonel Colby of the Pembroke, the duties of Field Officer of the day were, on the 13th of March, suspended till the 25th. The finding of the Court-Martial was made known on the 25th of April, and Colonel Colby was convicted of allowing some of the men to be put under stoppages on account of clothes and half-mounting which he himself should have supplied, and was dismissed the Service. The charges referred to matters which had taken place some years before, and it appeared that the prosecutors had also, when in command of companies, concurred in the course pursued by Colonel Colby. In confirming the sentence, the king makes some strong comments on their conduct, and regrets, in con-

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sequence of Colonel Colby's service, that for the sake of example he is obliged to confirm the sentence.

The allowance to innkeepers for men billeted on them was increased, by a circular issued on the 7th of May, from tenpence for each Non-commissioned Officer and private to one shilling and fourpence: of this amount Dragoons were to pay sevenpence and Infantry men fivepence out of their subsistence.

It appears from the garrison orders of the 11th of May that for some reason the Pembroke Militia had not been reduced by disembodying part of the men like the other regiments, as the order desires Lieutenant-Colonel Scarsfield to cause the regulations as to volunteering to be explained to the men, and subsequent orders relate to part of the men being sent home. On the 22nd of June the usual order was issued that not more than one-third of the men might be allowed to assist in gathering in the harvest. Mr. Armstrong, who had been in the 11th, having challenged Major-General Coote, who declined to meet him, and put the matter in the hands of the civil power, the following letter appeared in orders on the 4th of July:—

HORSE GUARDS, *25th June*, 1800.

SIR,—I have received H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief's directions to signify to you His Majesty's most gracious approbation of your conduct in respect of Mr. Armstrong, late Major in the 11th Regiment of Foot.

His Majesty considers the conduct of Mr. Armstrong, in having endeavoured to ground a personal quarrel on the evidence which you gave in conformity to your duty, on your oath, before a general Court-Martial, as militating not less against the principles of public justice than against the discipline of the army; and His Majesty has been pleased to direct that it should be signified to you in the strongest terms that, by having had recourse to the laws of the country on this occasion, you have displayed a spirit truly commendable as a soldier, and peculiarly becoming the station you hold in His Majesty's Service, to which you have rendered material benefit by furnishing an example which His Majesty has ordered to be pointed out as worthy the imitation of every Officer under similar circumstances.

In order that His Majesty's sentiments on this head may be

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generally known, I have received His Royal Highness' commands to transmit a copy of this circular letter to Commanding Officers, with directions to cause it to be inserted in the orderly books of their respective regiments.

I am, etc., etc.,
HENRY CALVERT, Adjutant-General.

Major-General Coote, etc., etc., etc.

New regulations were issued as to clothing, and the articles constituting the half-mounting were altered. Each Non-commissioned Officer and Private was to receive annually "a coat, a waistcoat or waistcoat front, a pair of breeches unlined except the waistband, and with one pocket only; and in lieu of the former small articles of clothing, called half-mounting, and of the breeches' lining, two pair of good shoes of the value of 5s. 6d. each pair". The difference between the value of the sergeants' former half-mounting (three shillings) was to be credited to them; one pair of shoes was to be issued with the clothing, and the other six months later.

The following articles were to be provided by stoppages of 1s. 6d. a week:—

Two pairs of black cloth gaiters at 4s.	£0	8	0
A second pair of breeches	0	6	6
One pair leather (*sic*)	0	0	2½
One pair of shoes	0	6	0
Mending shoes, and shoe soles	0	6	0
3 pairs of socks at 8d. a pair	0	2	0
3 shirts at 5s. 6d. per shirt	0	16	6
A foraging cap	0	1	3
Knapsack at 6s., once in six years	0	1	0
Pipeclay and whitening	0	4	4
Clothes brush, 1s., once in two years	0	0	6
3 shoe brushes at 5d. per brush	0	1	3
Black ball	0	2	0
Worsted mitts	0	0	9
Black stock	0	0	9
Hair ribbon	0	0	9
2 combs at 6d. each comb	0	1	0
Washing at 4d. per week	0	17	4
	£3	16	1½

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The men were also liable to stoppages for greatcoat straps, and for any extra price on the shoes.

The following order of the 20th July recalls to one's mind the "*good* old times": "The drummers off duty of the Royal Invalides, with cats, etc., will attend at Mill Bay prison barracks to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock, to put into execution the sentence of a garrison Court-Martial on Wm. Really, private, 2nd or Queen's Regiment of Foot, under the direction of the Commanding Officer of that Regiment, the Assistant-Surgeon of that Regiment to attend". The drummers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Military Artificers are in the same way ordered to attend at Ligonier Square to flog a drummer of the 23rd, on the same day, and similar orders appear on other occasions.

What may be called domestic incidents, in the shape of irregularities in barracks, crop up occasionally and cause what would in these days be considered curious entries to make in the order book; a few instances are given:—

25th July, 1800.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

The Colonel, having received the following report from Lieutenant and Quartermaster Long, is under the necessity of ordering that no dogs in future be admitted into Marlborough Square.

MARLBOROUGH SQUARE, *25th June*, 1800.

SIR,—This morning on inspecting the barracks the following reports have been made to me respecting the dogs in Marlborough Square, of the different companies, *viz.*:—

Corporals Moxey and Good, each a feather torn to pieces, 2s. 6d., Sergeant Greenslade, Corporal Hake and Robert Manning, each a mess taken from their table.

Non-commissioned Officers of Captain Collins' and Captain Hay's companies report the dogs frequently dirting the bedding when out airing, and messes taken.

Captain Fulford's company report the men not being able to sleep at night in consequence of the noise of the dogs.

(Signed) WM. LONG, Lieut. and Quartermaster.

A week later the following appears:—

"A sentinel will in future be posted by night at the corner of Granby Square, to prevent any one from getting

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out over the walls. This additional duty on the Regiment has been necessary by the improper conduct of Ewd. Dart of the Colonel's company, who will on that account mount six extra guards, and remain billed until further orders." On the 26th November, "The Colonel orders Drummers Channon, Dawson, Norton, Privates Ruddle, Reed, Turner, Searle, Haydon, James Wynn, and Rowland, to be billed up till further orders for being out of their barrack rooms and drinking in the canteen, between ten and eleven o'clock on Monday night last. In consequence of such a number of men being out of their rooms, which could not have happened but from the negligence of the Non-commissioned Officers, and more particularly so of the Sergeant commanding the barrack guard, a sergeant will be added in future to the barrack guard, at eight o'clock every evening, who will call the rolls three times after nine o'clock, at different hours, in all the rooms in which any of the above-named men sleep. He will also visit the canteen as often after eight o'clock, all of which he will report in a separate report to the Commanding Officer every morning. Every man named in this order is by turns to be added to the guard with the sergeant, to attend him with a light when he calls the roll as ordered. If any more disorderly behaviour is suffered in the canteen, an additional sentinel will be placed at the door to prevent any one going there. The Sergeant-Major will read this order to the canteen man." Ten days later the order was withdrawn, the Colonel hoping that what had happened would show the Non-commissioned Officers and men that it was everybody's interest to preserve order and regularity.

The Regiment was inspected on the 9th of August by Major-General England. On the 25th September, Lieut.-General Grenville issued an order that the rolls should be called at unexpected and irregular hours, in consequence of complaints that potatoes had been dug up and stolen, and the severest punishment was threatened to any one detected. Some idea of the state of the roads between Plymouth and Dock at this time may be formed from an order of the 23rd of November, which states that "in order to prevent incon-

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venience to the troops arising from the badness of the roads during the winter," the guards at Dock would be furnished by the troops quartered there, and those at Plymouth by the troops at Plymouth.

A circular was issued from the Horse Guards on the 5th of December stating that by an order in Council, dated the 5th of November, "His Majesty had been pleased to command that, on the union of the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, certain alterations should be made in the Royal Ensigns Armorial Flags and Banners," and that the "Standards and Colours with the above alterations should be displayed at the head of every Regiment in His Majesty's Service on the 1st day of January, or as soon after as circumstances will permit". On the 15th December an order was received that the "Union and County Colours" should at once be sent, without staves, to the Tower for the purpose of being altered to the new pattern, a War Office letter of the 22nd directing that the cost was to be charged to the public. On the 23rd a letter was sent from the Horse Guards saying that it was His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief's orders that a "Royal salute and *feu de joie* should be fired from all the forts and parks of Artillery, and regiments or corps," on the 1st of January when the new colours were displayed.

On the 24th December the following regimental order appeared:—

"In consequence of the following letter which has been received by the Colonel, Captain Graves must be excused all regimental duties, etc., etc., during his leave of absence.

"HORSE GUARDS, 19*th December*, 1800.

"SIR,—I have the honour to lay your letter of the 16th inst. before the Commander-in-Chief, and I have it in command to acquaint you that in consequence of an application from H.R.H. Prince Augustus, the Duke of York has been pleased to acquiesce in Captain Graves of the 1st Devon Regiment attending His Royal Highness abroad.

"I have, etc., etc.,

(Signed) "ROBERT BROWNRIGG.

"Colonel Bastard, etc., etc., etc."

1801. PLYMOUTH DOCK.—Orders were issued on the 31st

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of December, 1800, that the new Union Flags should be saluted at twelve o'clock on the 1st of January, and elaborate instructions were given as to the position each regiment should take up on the occasion. The weather, however, in the morning was so unfavourable that the troops were directed not to take the positions assigned to them on the Hoe, etc., though the flags were saluted by the forts, and a *feu de joie* was fired by the troops in their barracks. On the 12th of January the Regimental Orders say that "The Colonel is sorry to be obliged to notice the number of men absent from their guards yesterday, and requests the Officers commanding guards not to give any men leave to absent themselves but on cases of real necessity.

"Sergeants commanding guards will be responsible that this order is obeyed.

"James Wadleton, not being at his work according to his leave on the 8th, is never to be indulged with leave to work again, and not allowed to exchange duties with any other man."

The irregularities in the canteen noticed last year broke out again, as on the 15th of January a corporal and four privates were reported as having been found drinking and behaving in a disorderly manner at 12·30 on the previous evening. In consequence of this, the Colonel says he "is sorry to be obliged to order three additional men to be added to the barrack guard to prevent a third repetition of irregularities in the canteen, at the door of which a sentinel will in future be posted, with orders to prevent any man belonging to the Regiment, except the men attending the mess and servants sent by officers, from entering the canteen". The Corporal was ordered to mount an extra guard every week till further orders, while the privates were also ordered to mount an extra guard every week for a month, when they were always to be posted on the canteen, besides which they were to be billed up till further orders. The canteens were not at this time managed by the regiments themselves, but by a canteen man who held his position direct from the authorities, and preventing the men from entering the canteen seems to have been the most effectual way of making him keep order. They seem to have

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been generally managed badly, as on the 5th of July general orders were issued that the canteen at Mill Bay should be closed at Tattoo and not reopened till Reveille, and a sentry was posted at the door. Complaints having been made that the soldiers purchased clothes and other articles from the prisoners, Major-General England ordered on the 16th of January that "the sentries posted within the prison walls were on no account to wear their haversacks, but were to leave them in charge of the Sergeant of the guard".

In consequence of the scarcity of corn a circular dated 15th January was sent from the War Office calling attention to the fact that, by an Act passed on the 31st of December, "no person was allowed to bake for private use, or expose for sale, or sell any bread made from any wheaten meal or flour unmixed of any finer sort or description than what should be dressed, bolted, or manufactured by or through wire machines constructed with not more than thirteen wires of the usual and known size, weight, and thickness on each side of a square inch, or cloths corresponding to such wire machines and now usually called and known as eight shilling and sixpenny seamed cloths, or patent cloths denominated number two," and the contractors were ordered to supply bread made in this manner instead of being dressed through a twelve shilling cloth. On the 6th of February the following letter was ordered to be inserted in orders:—

MILL BAY BARRACKS, *24th December*, 1800.

We, the Non-commissioned Officers, Drummers, and Privates of the North Hants Militia, have this day unanimously come to a resolution that we are willing, in consequence of the great scarcity of grain throughout the Kingdom, to come to half the allowance of bread, and that the value of the other half of the allowance should be expended for us in substitutes for bread, and we beg that our Colonel would as soon as convenient make this our resolution known to H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed) JOHN BERRYMAN,
Acting Sergeant-Major for the whole Regiment.

To Col. G. J. Jarvoise, Commanding N. Hants Regiment of Militia.

In a letter of the 13th January the thanks of the Com-

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mander-in-Chief are conveyed to the North Hants for their determination, but though the 1st Devon also agreed to join in giving up half their allowance of bread, from the following order issued on the 22nd February, the proposal was evidently not generally approved of:—

"The Major acquaints the Non-commissioned Officers and men of the 1st Devon Regiment that as the offer from the troops to give up a part of their present allowance of bread and to receive other articles of provisions in lieu of it does not appear to have been general, Government does not wish to avail itself of a partial offer, but desires that thanks may be returned to those regiments who have so readily stepped forward at the present moment to relieve the distress of the country".

On the 28th of January Lieutenant-General Simcoe was appointed to command the Western District, the Head-quarters of which were subsequently moved to Exeter. On the 1st of February, observing that the several Militia Regiments required many men to complete their establishment, he ordered a report to be made of the cause of this deficiency, and, on the 26th, this was followed up by an order to the same effect from the Horse Guards. There appear to have been doubts as to the proper way of filling up the vacancies from among men disembodied in 1799. On the 16th of March the Clerk of the Peace wrote to know how many men were required, as it was proposed by the Deputy-Lieutenants of the various subdivisions to reballot from the disembodied men and keep a roster, so that men should be available in rotation to fill up any vacancies. This course, however, was found to be illegal, as it appears from the opinion of Sir Ed. Law, the Attorney-General, that the disembodied men could only be reballoted according to the Act at a *General Meeting* of the Deputy-Lieutenants. A copy of this opinion was sent to the Colonels of the three Devon Regiments, and at a meeting of the Deputy-Lieutenants, held on the 12th July, it was ordered that a general meeting should be held on the 3rd July for the purpose of balloting from the disembodied men, and it was only after this meeting that men were obtained to fill the vacancies.*

* *Devon Lieutenancy Minutes*, vol. ii.

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On the 6th of March forty "stout" men were ordered to be selected from each of the regiments in Plymouth Dock, and Maker Heights "to be allotted to the field pieces and great gun exercise," and sixty "stout, healthy men" were directed to be chosen for the same purpose from the detachment at Mill Bay. The terms sound curious, but of course were not meant to be taken literally.

Advantage was taken of the scarcity of corn to raise the price of bread, and other provisions rising in proportion, serious riots took place. On the 21st of March a mob from Exeter went round to the various farms in the neighbourhood to induce or rather coerce the farmers into signing a paper agreeing to sell wheat at 12s. a bushel (how gladly would they do so now) and other provisions at a fixed price much below that which could be obtained in the market. Vigorous measures were not at first adopted, and serious disturbances took place in the western counties, two of the rioters at Taunton being condemned to death. On the 28th there was a riot in Plymouth market, where 46s. to 42s. a bushel was asked for wheat, "but on some gentlemen addressing the farmers they reduced the price to 36s. and 30s.".* On the 31st of March, it being market-day at Dock, the mob seized the provisions brought in, selling them at whatever prices they chose, and emboldened by their success ended up by breaking the windows of the bakers' shops and helping themselves. The magistrates being powerless, application was made for assistance to the military, and General England promptly sent a troop of Cavalry, Artillery, and detachments from the 1st Devon and Wilts Militia. The Riot Act was read, and the guns, "4 light 9 pounders, and 2 howitzers, were loaded with grape and canister in sight of the mob, which was almost countless".†

Under the protection of the military, the constables seized some women who were caught in the act of looting the shops, and one man who had made himself conspicuous as a ringleader in the riot, and lodged them in the main guard. The riot would probably have been quelled, but at half-past three

* *Times*, 2nd April.

† *Ibid.*, 4th April, and *Exeter Flying Post*, 9th April.

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or four, the dockyard men struck work and joined the rioters. The mob then proceeded towards the main guard with the avowed object of releasing the prisoners. "The Cavalry and pickets were, however, thrown across the street, and prevented their approaching nearer than within about a hundred yards of the guard house. But no entreaties could prevail on the mob to retreat or disperse; with the utmost insolence they braved the military and dictated to the magistrates, who at length complied with their demands and liberated the whole of the prisoners." *

The magistrates, Messrs. F. St. Aubyn and J. Williams, in reporting the facts to the Duke of Portland, excuse themselves for this act of weakness by saying that if they had not done so, many lives would have been lost, but they do not give all the facts.† In his reply, the Duke of Portland censures them for their weakness, points out to them that they ought to have acted vigorously, that he much fears what the result of their misplaced lenity will be, apprehends that mischievous consequences will arise, and that the riots, which might have been stopped at once by a single example, will now require measures of a most stringent nature. ‡

As might have been expected from the pusillanimous behaviour of the magistrates, for a few days the mob had it all their own way, and as there were many evil-disposed people who were trying to corrupt the dockyard men, who were themselves very turbulent, serious consequences might have arisen. Colonel Bastard, who had been absent, returned to Dock on the 4th of April, and by the steps he took averted the danger. He at once temporarily made himself practically governor of Dock, acting, as he says in his report to Lord Fortescue, in a "civil or amphibious capacity". Finding, he says, "the depression of the magistrates and inhabitants so alarming, he urged on the former in the strongest language to act with firmness, and did prevail on them to swear in special constables," and made them summon those who refused to act. He then, finding there were 200 muskets in the dockyard,

* *Exeter Flying Post*, 9th April.

† *S. P. Dom. Geo. III. Miscel.* April, 1801. ‡ *Ibid.*, 38.

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and that the men intended to seize them, called on the commissioner (Mr. Fanshawe, of whom the magistrates complain that he in no way helped to restore order) to tell him his intention. He however found him out, and procuring the keys of the place where the muskets were kept from the captain of the guard, seized them and removed the sidearms, locks, and ammunition under guard to his own barracks in Granby Square. He then in his capacity of Deputy-Lieutenant ordered Captain Nelson, the Officer commanding the volunteers, to send him an exact return of the number of men he could rely on to turn out. Captain Nelson returned a shuffling but amusing reply, saying he had sent for the Sergeant-Major to go round to the men, but he was not in the town, and having sent round to two other Sergeants and finding they also were not in the town, he concluded most of his men were likewise out of town, so he could not turn out. Colonel Bastard promptly ordered him to turn out at ten o'clock next morning and deliver up the arms of those men who did not attend, which was done. Colonel Bastard winds up his report by asking that the opinion of the law officers may be taken as to his conduct, which, as regards the muskets, he apprehends is contrary to law.* Colonel Bastard also by his influence brought the Modbury Volunteers, who were wavering, to a sense of their duty, and on a muster of the troops being ordered on the 7th of April, a riot being feared, they joined the other troops, but everything passed off quietly.† To his report Lord Fortescue replied as follows :—

EXETER, *8th April*, 1801.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have had great pleasure in receiving your letter to-day, and return you many thanks for it. I deem the information contained in it to be of such importance that I have sent it by this post to the Duke of Portland, in which I trust I have not gone counter to your wishes, as I have thought it but due to your exertions that the utmost credit should be given to them. Pray receive from me the assurance of the satisfaction that I derived from the exercise of your influence, and I must congratulate you on the

* *S. P. Dom. Geo. III. Miscel.* April, 1801.
† *Exeter Flying Post*, 9th April.

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success of it. I hope the display of civil as well as military force, which has since been made, will prove effectual to prevent any further outrages being committed. The meeting of the magistracy of to-day has been very fully attended, and will, I hope, be productive of the beneficial consequence for which it was called. I have only time to add that we look very much to your exertions as the means of reviving the proper authorities in the neighbourhood where you are.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours most faithfully,
FORTESCUE.

I cannot but most highly approve of all you have done.
Colonel Bastard, Plymouth Dock.

General Simcoe's approbation is conveyed in this letter, besides which, writing to Mr. King,* he says, "Major-General England speaks highly of the assistance he has received from Bastard".

MY DEAR BASTARD,—Your conduct entitles you to universal approbation, and *here* you have it from all ranks and descriptions. The times are momentous. I have sent Lieutenant-Colonel Foster with the companies of the Militia, etc., to command from the Teign to Newbury (Berry Head excepted); he will visit Dartmouth. I wish England could spare you to take the command of this force for a day or two to quiet the apprehensions of the peaceable, and to tame the riotous. I have told Foster to call on Edmund;† he is recommended to me by the Prince William of Gloucester, and you will advise him; pray recommend him to your brother.

Affectionately yours,
J. G. SIMCOE.

I must if possible get to Lord Poulett. All is riot in the further parts of Somerset.
9th April.

On the 15th of April Lord Fortescue wrote:—

EXETER, 15*th April*, 1801.

MY DEAR SIR,—I believe I need not express to you the pleasure I have in transmitting the enclosed extract of a letter which I have just received from the Duke of Portland. I am unwilling to delay a post in sending it you, and have therefore only time to add to it what

* *S. P. Dom. Geo. III. Miscel.* April, 1801.
† Lieut.-Colonel Edmund Bastard.

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you must be already fully persuaded of, my warmest satisfaction and congratulation upon it. I have conceived that I have complied with the Duke of Portland's desire in transmitting another extract of his Grace's letter to General Simcoe in order that he may take such means as he may think proper for rendering public this testimony of your conduct, and I shall avail myself of the opportunity which the assemblage of the magistracy of the county here affords me of bringing them acquainted with it. Believe me to be with the most sincere regard,

Dear Sir,

Yours most faithfully,

FORTESCUE.

Extract of a letter from the Duke of Portland to Earl Fortescue, dated Bulstrode, 12th April, 1801 :—

"The testimony which your Lordship bears to Colonel Bastard's merits in putting an end to the disturbances which appeared at Plymouth Dock, his correspondence with Captain Nelson and the acting magistrates at that place, his own narrative but modest apology for his own conduct, in the trying and critical circumstances in which he placed himself, to act at the moment of the greatest and most pressing danger, make it incumbent upon me to request your Lordship to take the earliest opportunity of expressing to him in the most public and distinguished manner the sincere thanks of his Majesty's Government for the services rendered upon that important occasion; that you will assure him that his promptitude, his decision, his firmness, and his judgment entitle him to their best acknowledgments; that they are highly sensible that he was the instrument of reviving that spirit of loyalty to the constitution which animated the magistrates and recalled the volunteers to a sense of their respective duties, and that it is to his exertions and energy that the restoration of order is to be attributed, and that the respect which is due to the law and the authority of the civil power has been re-established.

"After such a declaration I need not use many words to enable your Lordship to satisfy Colonel Bastard that whatever acts of power he may have thought it necessary to have recourse to in the course of the late contest will be most readily sanctioned and confirmed, and that no time will be

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lost in taking whatever steps may be necessary for that purpose." *

The magistrates of the county expressed their thanks to Colonel Bastard by the following resolution:—

"DEVON.

"A communication having been made by the Lord-Lieutenant to the magistracy of the county assembled at the Castle of Exeter the 18th April, 1801, of the meritorious conduct of John Pollexfen Bastard, Esq., in the disturbances which lately happened at Plymouth Dock,

"Resolved that the unanimous thanks of the magistracy so assembled be conveyed to the said John Pollexfen Bastard for the firmness and decision as well as the judgment with which he acted on that occasion.

(Signed) "R. EALES, Clerk of the Peace."

The vigorous and determined lead assumed by Colonel Bastard infused some life into the faint-hearted magistrates. There was quiet for a few days, and on the 10th the following garrison order was issued:—

"Major-General England has much pleasure in communicating to the troops in the garrison the following extract of a letter received from His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief to Lieut.-General Simcoe:—

"'The very handsome report which Major-General England has made of the conduct of the troops under his command has given me very great satisfaction, and I request you will take the earliest opportunity of conveying to him my entire approbation of the zeal and firmness with which the troops have acted and my thanks for their very exemplary conduct.'"

On the 15th of April a rumour got about that a baker had a quantity of flour concealed in a warehouse at Mutton Cove, so as to create an artificial scarcity. The flour was really stored there, though only in the ordinary way of business, but a mob collected and pillaged the store. The magistrates and constables were soon on the spot, and succeeded in appre-

* The above letters are copies of some lent to me by Mr. Bastard; they are also to be found in *S. P. Dom. Geo. III.* 38 and 39, and *Miscel.* April, 1801.

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LIEUT.-COL. E. BASTARD, M.P., 1758–1812, AND COL. J. P. BASTARD, M.P., 1758–1816

[illegible] DEVON

[illegible] be neces[illegible]

[illegible] the county, expressed the [illegible] [illegible] following resolution:—

"DEVON.

[illegible] having been made by the Lord [illegible] [illegible] of the county assembled at the [illegible] April 1801, of the meritorious [illegible] Esq., in the disturbances w[illegible] [illegible] Dock

"[illegible] the unanimous thanks of the m[illegible] [illegible] to the said John Pollexfen [illegible] the [illegible] decision as well as the judgment [illegible] [illegible] occasion.

(Signed) "R. EALES, Clerk of th[illegible]

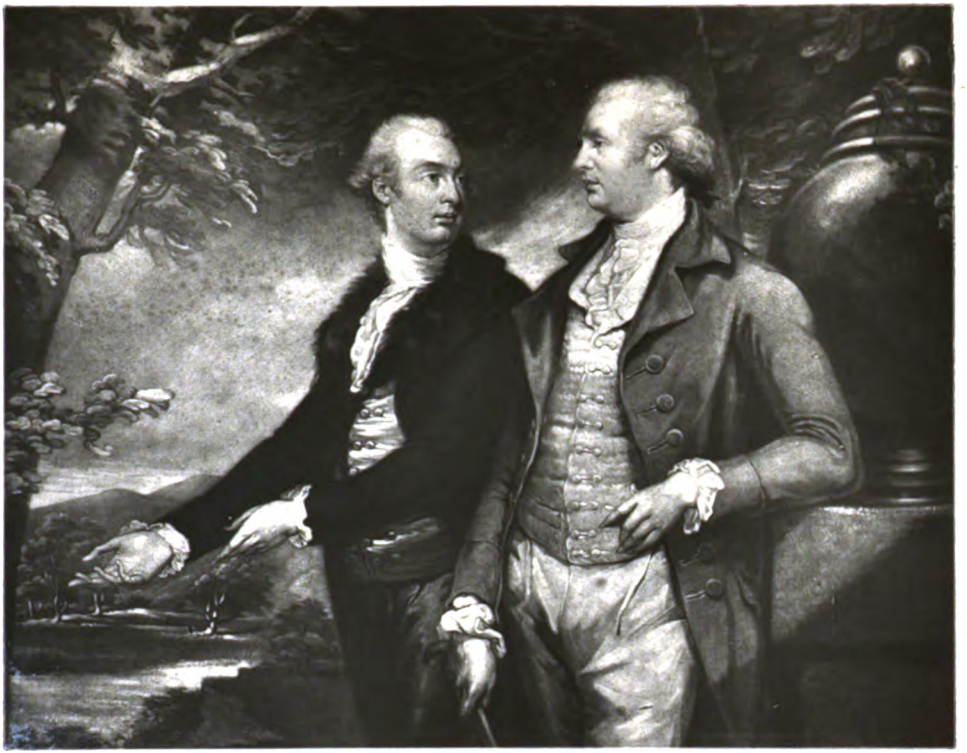
T[illegible] and determined lead assumed [illegible] Bastard [illegible] some life into the faint-hearted [illegible] [illegible] for a few days, and on the 10th t[illegible] [illegible] order was issued:—

"Major General England has much pleasure in c[illegible] [illegible] to the troops in the garrison the following ex[illegible] [illegible] received from His Royal Highness the Com[illegible] [illegible] General Simcoe.—

"[illegible] very handsome report which Major-Gene[illegible] has made of the conduct of the troops under his [illegible] has given me very great satisfaction, and I request [illegible] take the earliest opportunity of conveying to him [illegible] approbation of the zeal and firmness with which [illegible] have acted and my thanks for their very exemplary [illegible]

On the 15th of April a rumour got about that a [illegible] a quantity of flour concealed in a warehouse at M[illegible] so as to create an artificial scarcity. The flour w[illegible] stored there, though only in the ordinary way o[illegible] but a mob collected and pillaged the store. The [illegible] and constables w[illegible] on the spot, and succeed[illegible]

* The above letters [illegible] to me by Mr. [illegible] are also to be found in [illegible] and 39, and [illegible] 1801.



LIEUT.-COL. E. BASTARD, M.P., 1798–1812, AND COL. J. P. BASTARD, M.P., 1798–1816.

From an engraving by S. W. Reynolds, after J. Northcote, R.A.

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hending a boatman named Jacobs, who was one of the ring-leaders, and took him to the Poor House, where they sat to investigate the case. Before, however, the help of the military could be procured, the mob rallied, broke into the house and room where the magistrates were sitting and released the prisoner. A warrant was issued for his apprehension, and though he was known to be concealed in the dockyard, no attempt could be made to arrest him there, as the commissioner, Mr. Fanshawe, would render no assistance. It does not appear why, but for some reason the yardsmen took up his case, and on the 17th struck work and endeavoured to get out of the dock gates and join the mob outside, demanding that the warrant against Jacobs should be withdrawn. A strong force was sent down and prevented the two sets of rioters from joining.* The mob was overawed, and after a considerable time had elapsed the dockyard men were persuaded by Colonel Bastard to return to their work.†

Things got comparatively quiet at Dock, but rioting still went on round Plymouth; to give an instance, the *Times* of the 28th April says that on the 25th "some rioters visited Mr. Legasicke's house, near Modbury, and one of them went into the kitchen and took a candle to grease the rope with which they meant to hang him, but finding he had friends with him armed with firearms they left". At Brixham and some other places the officers of the volunteers actually led the mobs (for which they were subsequently dismissed), and had it not been for the measures taken by Lord Fortescue and Colonel Bastard serious consequences would have resulted. The former appears to have been indefatigable; he moved about all over the county, called out the volunteers who were to be trusted and posted them between Devon and Somerset, as it was feared mobs might come over the border. With the help of Colonel Bastard he was able to give timely information of plots which were being hatched in the dockyard, and both were repeatedly thanked for their conduct by the

* *S. P. Dom. Geo. III. Miscel.* Ap., 1804.

† *Times*, 21st Ap. In their report to the Duke of Portland, the magistrates say: "Colonel Bastard has rendered the greatest assistance".

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Duke of Portland.* It is stated in the *Généalogie de la Maison de Bastard* that Colonel Bastard for his services was offered a peerage, which, however, he declined.†

On the 27th of April a general order, dated Horse Guards, 20th April, appeared in orders in which H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief desires that the whole of the Infantry under General Simcoe shall "practise more than has been usual in their exercises the use of their bayonets to advance and charge frequently with them in different situations and under various circumstances". They are also to be exercised and instructed how to act as flankers, and taught "not to fire but when they have a good mark and aim". It finishes up by saying: "It cannot be too much impressed on Officers and Soldiers that in case of invasion our great object will be to attack the enemy on the first favourable opportunity, and that not so much by fire, which is merely defensive, but by the bayonet".

The following regimental order was issued on the 3rd of May: "The Colonel having received, through Lord Rolle, commanding the Beer and Seaton Volunteers, an offer of marching to Plymouth with his lordship and co-operate in conjunction with the 1st Devon Militia in case their services should be required there, thinks it right to communicate the same to the Regiment, as highly honourable to the Beer and Seaton Volunteers, and also to the 1st Devon Militia, as the strongest proof of the high estimation in which the conduct and character of the Regiment is held in their own neighbourhood". On the 26th of May, General England ordered the votes of thanks from both Houses of Parliament to the troops serving in Egypt to be entered in the order books and read at the head of every Regiment. The despatch giving an account of the operations, written by General Hutchison, dated "Camp four miles from Alexandria, 5th April, 1801," was also ordered to be read, as well as a general order praising the troops and calling on the army "not only to admire but emulate their conduct".

On the 24th July all Officers on leave and men on furlough

* *S. P. Dom. Geo. III.* 38, 49, and *Miscel.* March and April, 1801.
† Pp. 434-7.

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were ordered to join at once, all leave being cancelled. On the 28th an extra blanket was ordered to be issued, camp equipage having been served out to the Regiment. On the 3rd of August the following order was issued: "The regiments and detachments comprising the garrison of Plymouth, Dock, and Maker Heights are directed to be in readiness to march at the shortest notice, equipped in the lightest manner". No movement was, however, made. The allowance to the Officers for baggage and forage money was: Colonel, £36 5s.; Lieut.-Colonel, £30; Major, £25; Captains, £20; Subalterns, £12 10s. It was notified early in the year that this sum would be paid, and the Officers had to provide themselves with tents, etc., but the money was not paid till the end of the year. On the 29th of July it was ordered, in consequence of all the Field Officers of the 29th Regiment being on a Court-Martial, that there should only be one Field Officer of the day, for both Dock and Plymouth, but this was countermanded next day, "the Field Officers of the 1st Devon Regiment of Militia having desired to do the duty of Dock Garrison during the sitting of the general Court-Martial".

It having been decided to re-embody the whole of the men who had been disembodied in 1799, orders were given on the 7th of August that Officers and Non-commissioned Officers should be warned to be in readiness to proceed to Exeter to receive 140 men. On the 12th a letter was sent specifying that these men were to receive pay from the date of the warrant re-embodying them (3rd August), but beer money from the day of assembly only. They were also to receive the following necessaries: one shirt, two pairs of socks, one pair of long gaiters, and one pair of shoes; the value being for a Sergeant, 17s. 10d., and for Corporals, Drummers, and Privates, 16s. 10d.; the shirt of the former being worth 6s. 6d. instead of 5s. 6d. Clothing for them, consisting of coat, waistcoat, breeches and hat, accoutrements and knapsacks, was to be sent direct to Head-quarters from the War Office. The Deputy-Lieutenants met at Exeter on the 12th of August, and ordered the men to assemble on the 24th,* and on the

* *Devon Lieutenancy Minutes*, vol. ii.

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17th a detachment, consisting of one Captain, two Subalterns, four Sergeants, four Corporals, and two Drummers, was ordered to Exeter to receive them.

On the arrival of the re-embodied men at Dock, the companies were each made up to eighty rank and file, the Regiment being also augmented to nine companies ; additional Officers were appointed, those that had been kept as supernumeraries in 1799 having been gradually absorbed. The re-embodied men appear to have lost their respect for discipline during the time they had been absent from the Regiment, as on the 14th of September the following order appeared : "The Colonel is extremely mortified in finding that the lenity which has been shown to the re-embodied Militia Men has only tended to increase the crime of drunkenness ; he is therefore under the necessity of ordering that every man who is now billed up for that offence shall continue under that restriction for six weeks and shall not be allowed to work for six weeks after the expiration of the former period. The re-embodied men may be assured that irregularities so disgraceful to the Regiment will not be suffered, and that if they are continued the severest punishments must inevitably be inflicted till the crime is eradicated. It must always be remembered that, although the Colonel is desirous of giving every indulgence in his power, it will depend on the good behaviour of the men themselves how far it can be granted consistent with the character and good discipline of the Regiment." It appears from a letter of the 4th of September that married men of good character (not exceeding 10 per cent. of the Regiment) were allowed to sleep out of barracks.

What would be said if this order was issued now ?—

HORSE GUARDS, *8th September*, 1801.

It having been reported to the Commander-in-Chief that some soldiers who have been indulged with leave of absence from their regiments for the purpose of assisting the farmers to get in their late harvest have so far forgot what was due from them to their country as to take advantage of the pressure of hands, and have exacted a most exorbitant price for their labour, H.R.H. commands that his displeasure against such men as have been guilty of such disgraceful conduct may be most strongly and publicly

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expressed, and in order to guard against offences of a similar nature in future H.R.H. desires that whenever permission is granted for soldiers to work, General Officers commanding districts, after ascertaining by inquiry from the principal magistrates thereof the proper and fair price of labour, will issue most positive orders that no greater sum shall directly or indirectly be demanded or received by the soldiers who are permitted to work, and they will be careful to punish any disobedience to their order on this head in the most exemplary manner.

(Signed) HENRY CALVERT, Adjut.

From the regimental order issued on the 19th of September, it seems as if it was intended that the Sergeant named should do duty in the ranks and still retain his stripes. "The Colonel orders that Sergeant John Hatherley, who was ordered three extra guards for neglect of duty on the Dock Yard guard of the 16th inst., shall do duty in the ranks till further orders, for neglect of duty in disobedience of orders on last night's barrack guard." But on the 29th of October he is ordered to be restored to the rank and pay of a Sergeant in consequence of having expressed his conviction, so this was only a form of reducing him.

A letter from the Horse Guards of the 10th of October says that "in consequence of the alteration which has taken place in the circumstances of the country, leave may be granted to Officers belonging to the Militia Regiments in the district, provided that half the Field officers and Captains and two-thirds of the Subalterns remain with the Regiment, or where there are only three Field Officers leave may be given to two of them". It goes on to say that, H.R.H. being "desirous of extending this indulgence in a certain degree to the regular troops," leave may be granted to not more than one-third of their Officers. On the 3rd of November leave was given to grant furloughs to not more than six men per company.

On the 15th of October the troops were ordered to fire at seven o'clock in the evening "a round of the artillery, and each battalion in garrison a volley, in honour of the victorious army of Great Britain and Ireland in Egypt. They will then fire three *feux de joie* of the cannon and small arms for the blessing of the restoration of peace."

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On the 1st of November the Regiment (which had previously been inspected on 12th of July) was again inspected by Lieut.-General Simcoe. On the 21st of November a detachment consisting of 1 Captain, 2 Subalterns, and 108 Non-commissioned Officers and men was ordered to Berry Head, from whence they were to furnish a guard of 1 Officer and 43 Non-commissioned Officers and men for the Naval Hospital at Paignton. This guard was soon after relieved by a party of Marines.

On the 1st of November the camp equipage was ordered to be returned into store. On the 19th of December it was ordered that the new clothing which was ready for issue on the 25th of December should be kept in store, and the men on being disembodied were to receive instead a sum of money equal to half the value of the clothing as compensation.

In the *Exeter Flying Post* of 31st December an advertisement appears of an association to insure the receipt of £8, £6, or £4 on being drawn to serve in the Militia by payment of a premium of 16s., 12s., or 8s. It is dated Salisbury Post Office, and, as the advertisement is repeated with increasing lists of agents, probably it was a popular institution.

1802. PLYMOUTH DOCK, EXETER.—On the 5th of January it was notified that each re-embodied man would on being disembodied be entitled to a pair of shoes, but the Colonel was authorised, if he thought it expedient, to serve them out at once. Colonel Bastard had a good deal of correspondence and trouble with respect to obtaining for the wives and children of the men the relief to which they were entitled. The parishioners of Stoke Damerel objected to pay any allowance to the wives of the men who were with their husbands in Dock, as the parishes to which the men belonged refused to reimburse the sums expended, saying the Act did not mean that relief should be given to wives who were living with their husbands. The opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown was that this allowance was payable, but the correspondence does not show how the matter ended.

The following letter was received from the Lord Chancellor :—

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7th April, 1802.

SIR,—By command of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, I have the honour of signifying to you their unanimous vote of thanks to the Officers of the several corps of Militia which have been embodied in Great Britain and Ireland during the course of the war, for the seasonable and meritorious services they have rendered to their king and country.

And also the unanimous resolution of their lordships signifying their high approbation and acknowledgment of the Non-commissioned Officers and Men of the several corps of Militia which have been embodied in Great Britain and Ireland during the course of the war; and you are desired by their lordships to communicate to the Non-commissioned Officers and Men of your corps this resolution, and to thank them for their meritorious conduct.

I have the greatest satisfaction in transmitting to you these most honourable testimonies of their lordships' gratitude to the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men of your corps, for their very important services in the defence of their country.

I have the honour, etc., etc.,

(Signed) ELDON.

Colonel Bastard, etc., etc.

"*Die Martis*, 6*th Aprilis*, 1802.

"Resolved, *nemine dissentiente*, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, that the thanks of this House be given to the Officers of the several corps of Militia which have been embodied in Great Britain and Ireland during the course of the war, for the seasonable and meritorious services they have rendered to their king and country.

"Resolved, *nemine dissentiente*, that this House doth highly approve of and acknowledge the services of the Non-commissioned Officers and Men of the several corps of Militia which have been embodied in Great Britain and Ireland during the course of the war, and that the same be communicated to them by the Colonels or Commanding Officers of the several corps, who are desired to thank them for their meritorious conduct.

"Ordered that the Lord Chancellor do signify the same resolution by letter to the Colonel or Commanding Officer of each respective corps."

A similar vote was passed by the House of Commons.

The Regiment remained at Dock till the 7th of April, when it was ordered to march by the following route from Lieutenant-General Simcoe: "You are hereby required to

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cause the East Devon Regiment of Militia, under your command, to march from Plymouth Dock in two divisions, on Wednesday the 7th and Thursday the 8th, as follows: First division, Wednesday, 7th, to Modbury and adjacents; Thursday, Totnes; Friday, Newton Bushell and adjacents; and Saturday the 10th, to Exeter. Second division to march on Thursday to Modbury and adjacents; Friday, Totnes; Saturday, Newton Bushell and adjacents; and Monday, 12th, to Exeter, where the Regiment will be quartered until further orders (except one company, which will remain quartered at Newton Bushell).

"5 April, 1802."

A further route, dated 12th of April, was sent from the War Office to the Regiment at Exeter, ordering it to be marched to the most convenient places in the county for the purpose of being disembodied. The warrant for disembodying the Regiment, dated 12th of April, was sent with a letter of the same date from Lord Hobart to Earl Fortescue, in which he says, that in transmitting the warrant for disembodying the Militia of the county of Devon, "the first and most gratifying part of the duty I have to discharge, in obedience to the King's command, is to communicate to the Officers and Men through your lordship the high sense with which his Majesty is impressed of their uniform good conduct since they have been embodied, and of their truly meritorious zeal and public spirit under all the trying occurrences which have arisen to call forth their loyal exertions during the long and arduous contests in which we have been engaged". The men were to be disembodied before the 24th of April, eighteen Sergeants, eighteen Corporals, and eight Drummers being retained on the disembodied establishment, care being taken that these men resided at the place where the arms were to be stored.

On the 19th of April the Deputy-Lieutenants met and ordered the Regiment to be disembodied on the following day, which was duly carried out. *

On the 26th of June an Act was passed † amending and consolidating the various Acts relating to the Militia. By this

* *Devon Lieutenancy Minutes*, vol. ii. † 42 Geo. III., c. 90.

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Act the quota for the county was fixed at 1512, which under certain circumstances could be increased. The qualification for officers remained the same except that the Majors were to be owners of an estate of £400 per annum instead of £200, or heir-apparents of a person possessing an estate of £800 a year.

The holding of companies by Field Officers was this year abolished, and chevrons were substituted for the epaulettes and knots which had hitherto distinguished Sergeants and Corporals.

It appears that there were this year in Devon 33,763 men between the ages of 18 and 45, of whom 18,949 were fit and liable to serve.*

A general meeting of the Deputy-Lieutenants was held on the 22nd day of October, at which it was ordered that one man in seventeen should be drawn to make up the Militia to its proper strength. †

* *H. O. Militia*, 38. † *Devon Lieutenancy Minutes*, vol. ii.

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CHAPTER IX.

EMBODIED 1803 TO 1805.

1803. EXETER. PLYMOUTH DOCK. YEALM CAMP, MODBURY, ETC.—The Regiment did not remain long disembodied, as at the termination of the Peace of Amiens the Militia was again called out. On the 11th of March Lord Hobart wrote to Earl Fortescue enclosing the King's Warrant for embodying the Devonshire Militia. A meeting of the Deputy-Lieutenants was held at the Castle on the 16th, when it was ordered that the three regiments should be embodied on the 31st.* The following is the advertisement calling the regiments out:—

"DEVON AND EXETER MILITIA.—By virtue of His Majesty's Warrant to the Lord-Lieutenant and Deputy-Lieutenants of the County of Devon, directed for DRAWING OUT AND EMBODYING THE MILITIA of the said County and City, we, the subscribed, do this day order that the Militiamen for the said County of Devon and City of Exeter shall on Thursday, the 31st day of March, be drawn out and embodied, and they are on that day embodied accordingly, and we do further order and direct that the Militiamen of the several hundreds and districts of the said county and city shall on that day assemble at the respective places hereunder mentioned:—

"1st or Eastern Regiment, at Exeter.

"2nd or Northern, at Barnstaple.

"3rd or Southern, at Plymouth.

"J. Kennaway, Wm. Thos. Hall,
"J. Newcombe, J. Elford, Ed. Lee,
"Charles Hayne, J. H. Stapleton.

"16th March, 1803." †

* *Devon Lieutenancy Minutes.* † *Exeter Flying Post*, 17th March, 1803.

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The number of men returned this year in Devon of the proper age to serve was 42,315; of these 15,968 were exempt, leaving 26,147 to furnish the quota of 1512 privates.* The arms appear to have been defective, as on the 26th of April a warrant was issued for supplying the Regiment with 401 muskets, 337 bayonets, 400 scabbards, 2 steel rammers, and 16 drums.†

The establishment of the Regiment on embodiment consisted of 1 Colonel, 1 Lieut.-Colonel, 1 Major, 8 Captains, 10 Lieutenants, 6 Ensigns, 1 Adjutant, 1 Quartermaster, 1 Sergeant-Major, 1 Quartermaster-Sergeant, 25 Sergeants, 25 Corporals, 1 Drum-Major, 18 Drummers, and 504 Privates. It appears from a return which was subsequently called for of the dates upon which the men joined, that all the Non-commissioned Officers and 487 Privates put in their appearance on the appointed day, and by the 5th of April the Regiment was practically complete.

On the 7th of April it is stated of the 1st Devon: "They will certainly when disciplined form a very excellent Regiment, as we scarcely ever recollect seeing so fine a body of young men on any former enrolment".‡

The letter from the War Office giving instructions on the embodiment is dated the 15th of March. It points out that a Paymaster is to be appointed from the Officers and also a Surgeon's Mate, but that the Adjutant, Surgeon and Quartermaster are no longer included in the Subalterns. The Adjutant is to receive 8s. a day; the Paymaster's Clerk is included in the number of Non-commissioned Officers, and the Drum-Major is to receive the same pay as the other Drummers, "no higher rate being allowed in the line". On assembly the men were to receive one shirt, value 6s.; two pairs of socks, or one of stockings, 1s. 6d.; one pair long gaiters, 4s.; and one stock, 9d. —a total value of 12s. 9d., which was to be paid by the public, a Sergeant's shirt however costing 6s. 6d. Knapsacks were to be supplied as soon as possible; but in a subsequent letter, dated 19th, it is stated that as it is impossible to pro-

* *Internal Defence*, 10. † *Ordnance Warrants.*
‡ *Exeter Flying Post.*

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vide these before the first or second week in April, haversacks will be sent instead. A cap, coat, waistcoat and breeches were presumed to be already in store, and it would therefore only be necessary for the Colonel to indent for a small quantity of extra clothing and accoutrements, as the second pair of shoes would not be required for six months. Sufficient money for the pay of the Regiment to the 24th of April would be paid into the agents' hands. The regiments were to draw lots for precedence, but without prejudice to any rights they might have.

On assembling at Exeter, the Head-quarters were established at the Castle; the castle-yard, in which there was a store for the arms, being used as a parade ground and sentries being put on the gates. Colonel Bastard joined on the 7th of April, and on the 8th he issued an order that the Officers commanding companies were to pay the men 5s. 6d. for a pair of shoes (authority to do this instead of supplying shoes having been obtained from the War Office on the 4th). He also requests them to provide the men with the "half mounting" (shirt, socks, etc., mentioned in the War Office letter of the 15th March), "which he will immediately account with them for, though he will not receive the money for some months". A letter of the 7th of April from the War Office notified that the following rates would be allowed for the carriage of baggage:—

1s. 6d. per mile for each company.
1s. per mile for the Field Officers.
2s. per mile for the Staff Officers, hospital stores and armourer.

On the 22nd of April "Francis Babb and Samuel Lethbridge having disgraced themselves and the Regiment by drunkenness, the Lieut.-Colonel has ordered them to be put into the Black Hole for twenty-four hours, and to be confined within the walls of the castle-yard till further orders". On the 16th of May a letter from the Horse Guards states that "in order that the troops may be prepared to act in the most effectual manner, and to perform the various duties of an active campaign, His Royal Highness particularly enjoins Commanding Officers of Regiments of Militia to leave in their present

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quarters or in their respective county towns all superfluous baggage whatsoever. The Officers must confine themselves to the most limited portion of baggage, and on no account are the Non-commissioned Officers or soldiers to be permitted to carry with them any trunks or boxes. The number of women to move with the Regiment is to be strictly limited to the proportion of one woman to ten men."

On the 21st of May the Regiment was ordered to march in two divisions on the 23rd and 24th by Chudleigh, Ashburton, and Ivybridge to Plymouth Dock, where it arrived on the 26th, the other regiments in garrison being the 9th, 28th, 2nd Royal Garrison Battalion, the North and South Devon, and Royal Cornwall. On the 26th of May the King issued a Proclamation for increasing the Militia, and at a meeting of the Deputy-Lieutenants held on the 6th of June it was ordered that the increase should be provided by drawing one man in every thirty-four of those liable to serve. On the 8th of June it was ordered that these men or Supplementary Militia should be embodied, and the Deputy-Lieutenants at a meeting on the 14th of June ordered the embodiment to take place on the 1st of July.* It was directed by a War Office Circular of the 30th of May that these men should on joining receive the same necessaries, etc., as were ordered on the embodiment of the Regiment.

The Globe Hotel appears to have been temporarily used as a place of confinement for French prisoners, as on the 4th of June an order was issued that sentries "should be placed at the front and back doors to prevent certain French prisoners from escaping". This did not however last long, as on the 8th the regular guard on Mill Prison was ordered for the first time, and directed to consist of a Subaltern and fifty-one Non-commissioned Officers and men. On the 14th of June Major-General Calcraft inspected the three Devonshire Regiments. Apparently it was not customary to mark the necessaries before this time, as by a Horse Guards' letter which appears in the orders of the 13th of June this is ordered to be done, "so as to prevent the pernicious practice of soldiers selling or

* *Devon Lieutenancy Minutes*, vol. ii.

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pledging their necessaries". The following general order of the 14th of June reads funnily: "No sentinels in the garrison are to be posted in their night dress until gun firing, till otherwise ordered".

Desertion was very prevalent at this time in the line, and several sentences of death are recorded, but in most cases it was commuted to transportation for life, though in one case at Portsmouth it was carried into effect. This crime appears also to have occurred in the Militia, as on the 14th of June a pardon was offered to all deserters from the Militia who gave themselves up before the following 14th of July, and handbills to this effect were ordered to be distributed.

On the 27th of June a party consisting of one Captain, one Subaltern, three Sergeants, three Corporals and one Drummer, were ordered to proceed to Exeter to receive the newly raised men, and on the 2nd of July a number of promotions were ordered on the augmentation, the authorised establishment having been increased to ten companies, and consisting of one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, two Majors, ten Captains, twelve Lieutenants, eight Ensigns, one Adjutant, one Quartermaster, one Surgeon, one Sergeant-Major, one Quartermaster-Sergeant, thirty-seven Sergeants, thirty-seven Corporals, one Drum-major, twenty-two Drummers, 756 Privates, or 860 of all ranks.

On the 15th of June the Royal Monmouth were ordered to be attached to the Royal Artillery and instructed in the use of the "great guns," being thus extemporised into extra gunners. Next day our old friend hair powder, which seems utterly to have refused to die, comes up once more, and General England desires that H.R.H.'s order be obeyed by the regiments in Garrison and the use of it given up.

Lieut.-General Simcoe issued the following order on the 27th of June:—

"Lieut.-General Simcoe, on assuming the command of the western district, is highly gratified with the state of discipline that he has seen in the First or King's Dragoon Guards, and with that of the Artillery, 9th, 28th, and Garrison Regiments, as reported to him by Major-General England.

"He is particularly apprised of the progress that has been

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made by Militia Regiments in the Garrison at Plymouth, and agreeably satisfied with the state of those he has personally inspected.

"He has no doubt but by the exertions and strenuous co-operation of all ranks of Officers, and by the obedience and good will of the soldiers, that their Regiments will shortly reach that point of English discipline which, under the blessing of God, has on former occasions enabled their King and Country to repose in confidence of victory, should a foreign invader trespass on their native land."

On the 13th of July, Lieut.-General Simcoe had a field day of all the troops in garrison, and issued the following order: "The Lieut.-General desires to express his perfect satisfaction with the soldier-like appearance and manœuvring of the troops this day on Buckland Down".

The formation of the "Army of Reserve," which was to consist of levies of volunteers, and arrangements for the safety of the women and children in case of invasion, occupied the Deputy-Lieutenants a great deal during the months of July and August. They met every week, called for returns of all men between fifteen and sixty-five, specifying those who were able-bodied, of all men over sixty-five, and of the women and children, showing those who were infirm or incapable of removing themselves in case of necessity. Arrangements were also made for removing the cattle and horses to a place of safety, and it was agreed that the allowance to the wives of men engaged on service should be one shilling a week, the same amount being allowed for each child under ten. It was also ordered that the price of a volunteer should be £5, of which half was to be paid to a balloted man.

The following appears in orders of the 13th of July, and is given as a specimen of the orders of the day:—

"15th July, 1803.

"The Lieut.-General desires that the Light Infantry companies may be constantly exercised in the duties appropriated to their name; they are especially to be made efficient marksmen in every position that can be devised, and they are to

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be taught to cover themselves by making use of every advantage of the ground that presents itself. The good sense of the individual man is to be cherished and cultivated, and he is to be taught to apply his courage with skill.

"The Light Infantry companies of Militia that are in garrison at Plymouth are to avail themselves of the opportunity of the distinguished regiments of the line being quartered with them, as the Major-General shall direct, for the purpose of acquiring uniformity in manœuvres and discipline; the Officers of these companies will without doubt apply themselves to acquire military science in this particular, that they in their turn may be enabled to instruct their countrymen now forming volunteer companies, should the public urgency require their services.

"It is not the intention of the Lieut.-General at present to form the Light Infantries of the Militia into battalions, or to detach them from their respective brigades.

"The Lieut.-General directs that six men, two file from each company of the regiment of the line and militia, be exercised to fire at marks with the Light Infantry; these men are not to be detached from their respective grand divisions, but occasionally cover their own fronts, or to contribute to a galling fire on any of the enemy's columns that it might be thought proper to attack. For this purpose they are to be continually instructed in oblique firings. It is not possible till the enemy is in sight to lay down any fixed rule for operations against them, but in conformity to the system established by H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief (of the present year)—

"Should the enemy invade the west they will as soon as possible be surrounded with an horizon of *fire* (as it has been well expressed), obstacles will be thrown on their front, and every means will be made use of to retard their progress. The segment or division of the circle which the enemy will press against will recede, while he will be attacked by those divisions which he has not assailed. Behind (?) this cordon which it is proposed to support by a formidable artillery, the Forces of the Country will collect on all sides till it shall become the King's Service to attack the enemy with fixed bayonets on the

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principles that were exemplified at the Battle of Stratton. Should the army of the west be collected together, they will be formed into four divisions, the front, the centre, the rear and reserve, and each division will alternately exercise the duties which their forms employ. In this case the Officers second in command will have no distinct station.

"Officers of all ranks are desired to turn their minds to the facilities which the western district affords for ambuscading the enemy, from the duties of the Indian or Croat to the army of Eugene, the greatest master of this part of the military art."

On the 16th July orders were given that the Regiment was to be in readiness to encamp at the mouth of the Yealm, and on the 20th a circular from the War Office states that an allowance would be made for the following extra bât horses, two for the ammunition, one each for the Surgeon's medicine chest, the entrenching tools and the camp kettles of each company. The rates of baggage and forage allowance were the same as before.

On the 22nd July the following general order appeared: "An Officer or Officers of the Royal Navy will attend by order of Admiral Sir John Colpoys, K.B., at Mill Bay and Frankfort Barracks to-morrow morning between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock, to examine such men of the three Devon Regiments of Militia as are desirous to enter into the Royal Navy, and have by oath before a magistrate and otherwise satisfied the Colonel or Officers commanding those Regiments that they are seamen and have served as such". Only seamen were to be accepted, and "the list was to be confined to the limited number directed by the Act of Parliament for transferring to the Royal Navy such seamen as are now serving in the Militia of Great Britain".

The following order was issued on the 26th July, preparatory to camp: "The Officers commanding companies are desired to name nine women per company, who will be permitted to remain with the heavy baggage in conformity to the Commander-in-Chief's regulations for General Officers and others. The Field Officers will afterwards name one woman per company, ten women per company being all that

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can be allowed to remain with the army in case it is ordered to march." On the 8th of August the Regiment was ordered to march on the following Monday (15th) and encamp at the mouth of the Yealm. It does not seem clear what was meant by the previous order as to women, as in the camp orders issued on the 14th, it is stated that bread, wood, and straw will be served out "to the women of the Regiment with a proportion of one to every twenty men, the same as to the Regiment. The Drum-Major's wife, the Quartermaster-Sergeant's wife and daughter, Sergeant Tucket's wife, Major Williams' and Major Hay's washerwomen, and the wives of the band who attend will be amongst the Sergeants' number who receive it. The Officers commanding companies will name the others who are entitled to it in each company. Such men whose wives are desirous of building huts are to give in their names." The other camp orders are of the usual kind. The Regiment marched to the camp at 4·30 A.M. on the 15th, and on the same day "the Colonel dispenses with the Officers not on duty wearing sashes while in camp," and "in consequence of the peculiar situation of the camp, Officers not on duty may wear round hats, but on no account to appear further than half a mile from camp".

The men's want of cleanliness caused much distress to the Colonel, and on the 21st August he issued the following order: "It would give the Colonel much concern to be obliged to order fifty additional sentries, as it would impose a very severe duty on the Regiment, but if the men make it unavoidable . . . he will certainly order a guard of 150 men for that purpose, as the stench, etc., which arises from the filth in the field below the camp is intolerable". Bad language was also not absent, as on the 24th he says in orders: "It must give every one who is interested in the credit of the Regiment infinite concern to hear the *horrid* and *blasphemous oaths* which are repeatedly uttered in the tents," and he promises condign punishment if the practice is not stopped. The men appear to have abstained from doing any damage or trespassing, as the following is the only order to be found on the subject: "Mr. Lockyer, the owner of the Wembury Estate, to whom the Colonel reported

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some damage done to some trees on the same by Abraham Hele by cutting the poles with the intention of punishing him for it, has requested he might be forgiven. The Colonel therefore orders Hele to be discharged from the quarter guard as Mr. Lockyer has requested it, and he hopes that the Regiment will feel Mr. Lockyer's lenity, and that it will be an additional reason for their not trespassing on his estate." On the 11th of September a general order was issued that "no Officer was to lie out of camp or quarters without leave from the General Officer commanding garrison or camp".

The preparations for an effective defence in case of invasion by raising the "Army of Reserve" were not in any way relaxed, meetings were held, and offers of assistance in raising corps of volunteers came in from every direction. On the 11th of August a meeting was held at Kitley, when it was decided to raise five battalions of 500 men each in the Hundreds of Plympton, Ermington, Coleridge and Roborough, Colonel Bastard being named Colonel-in-Chief, and these battalions were, in case of invasion, to act with the 1st Devon.* The rest of Devon was not in any way backward, as altogether about 15,000 men were raised: it was understood at first that as many volunteers as possible should be raised, but the number for each county was afterwards limited. A strong protest was entered against this as regards Devon by the Deputy-Lieutenants, who pointed out that, from the extent of coast and the defensible nature of the country, as many men as possible should be allowed, even if a reduction was made in consequence in inland counties.† This apparently had the desired effect, but there appears to have been considerable delay in issuing the arms. The volunteers were required not only in case of invasion, but to keep in order the French prisoners on parole. Thus on the 20th of August the Mayor of Tiverton writes to the Secretary of State to complain that, though the volunteers have been drilled for a long time, they have no arms, and as there are 300 French prisoners on parole in the town, who are by no means orderly, and more are expected, it is desirable arms should be served out at once, as

* *Internal Defence*, 10. † *Devon Lieutenancy Minutes*, vol. ii.

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there are no troops in Tiverton. The volunteers were drilled by Sergeants belonging to the various regiments, fifteen supernumeraries being authorised in the 1st Devon for the purpose. The volunteers appear to have on the whole behaved well, though various cases of insubordination occur, and Colonel Foote of the Dock Corps, in a letter (23rd October) offering to come out on permanent duty, says the men do not consider themselves subject to military law though receiving pay, as the corps consists of men of independent means and respectable tradesmen,* an idea which was rudely dispelled next year in the case of the Sidmouth Artillery. Fire beacons were also established at various points and placed under the charge of a Sergeant and three men. Elaborate orders were issued as to how these beacons were to be built, and every care taken that they should not be lighted prematurely, but only on a landing taking place.

While at the Wembury Camp, the Regiment was partly employed in building a redoubt at the mouth of the Yealm, and frequent escorts had to be furnished for French prisoners, the order for one of which is given:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PLYMOUTH DOCK,
2nd September, 1803.

A detachment from the 1st Devon Regiment, consisting of one Field Officer, two Captains, four Subalterns, and 130 Men, with Non-commissioned Officers and Drummers in proportion, will march on Monday morning next, the 5th instant, from their camp at Wembury, so as to arrive at the George Inn, Ridgway, at half-past eight o'clock in the morning, where they will receive 250 prisoners of war, whom they are to escort to Exeter, agreeably to a route that will be delivered at Ridgway to the Officer commanding the detachment, who will also receive there further instructions from Major-General England.

On the 4th of October several regiments which were encamped, and among others the 1st Devon, were ordered to be in readiness to march to Plymouth, leaving a party of 300 men in camp, but the emergency seems to have passed, as they did not go.

On the 14th of October a letter was received from the

* *Internal Defence*, 10.

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Horse Guards saying "that from the extraordinary demand of ammunition for the public service, it requires the greatest exertion on the part of the Ordnance to supply the established Depôts," and directing strict economy in its expenditure, and that the volunteers should only use powder for firing ball. It does not however appear to have struck anybody to stop the salutes which were being gaily fired on Restoration Day, 5th of November, Coronation Day, King's and Queen's, Duke of York's birthdays, and every other possible occasion!

In an order of the 18th of October, General Simcoe calls the attention of Officers to the dangers of counter marching, and "recommends the regiments under his command to practise the rear ranks equally with the front to face an enemy, by simply going to the right about (the Officers changing their stations) occasionally to practise in this manner all the manœuvres that may lead to attack". He quotes the well-known example of the 28th, and certainly anticipated "change ranks".

On the 3rd of November, Lieut.-General Simcoe inspected the Regiment and issued the following order:—

"PLYMOUTH DOCK, *5th November*, 1803.

"Lieut.-General Simcoe desires Major-General Calcraft will be pleased to express to Colonel Sir Wm. Lemon, Colonel Bastard, and Colonel Lord Borringdon his entire satisfaction with the appearance of their respective regiments of the Royal Cornwall and Devonshire Militia when he recently inspected them. He shall not fail to report to H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief the rapid progress they have made in discipline, so creditable to themselves and necessary for the protection of their King and Country."

The exact circumstances that led to the following order being issued unfortunately do not appear:—

"R.O. WEMBURY CAMP, 11*th November*, 1803.

"It gives the Colonel the deepest concern to find there is any man in the 1st Devon Militia who, when entrusted with the charge of preventing the enemy from landing, should, at seeing boats approach his post, be so frightened and cowardly as, instead of facing the enemy, to have recourse to brandy to

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overcome his cowardice, by which his post became deserted, and the redoubt liable to surprise; that a regimental Court-Martial is incompetent to try it and the punishment for which is death. The Colonel therefore, trusting that there is not another man so cowardly in the Regiment, is unwilling to expose his character by finding him guilty of this offence to a general Court-Martial, but orders him to be black-holed for forty-eight hours as soon as the effect of the brandy is worn off, to be drilled till further orders, to wear a stripe between his shoulders that the sentinels may not suffer him to pass their posts; never to be suffered again to be posted as a sentinel on any post where cowardice or anything worse may permit the Regiment to be surprised, and that he shall not be allowed to quit the lines of the corps or barracks, lest the women and boys should insultingly say: 'There goes a 1st Devon Militia-man who is unworthy to guard his country against the enemy, but when he sees boats approaching his post is cowardly enough to get drunk and suffer whosoever chooses to land, even from the French coast, regardless of the consequence it might be to his Comrades, King and Country'."

On the 13th of November, General Simcoe ordered the Regiment to be ready to break up the camp at the shortest notice, and directed that the flank companies should be made up to their full strength, as they were to be sent to special cantonments. On the 16th the camp was broken up, two companies being sent to Dartmouth, four to Kingsbridge and Modbury, and two remaining in the new redoubt at the mouth of the Yealm, which was subsequently used as a penal settlement, much in the same way as Berry Head had been in the previous embodiment. The companies there were changed at regular intervals, and one private, for telling a lie to the Colonel, was ordered to be always transferred to one of the companies doing duty there.

The Fife-Major seems, by brawling or otherwise, to have got into trouble, as, on the 30th of November, "William Tapper, having proved himself unworthy to be trusted with a sword, is ordered to wear the scabbard only, and as a person who cannot be entrusted with a sword is not fit to be Fife-Major,

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Tapper is ordered to do duty as the Fifer of his company and to receive no extra pay".

On the 28th November, Lieut.-General Simcoe issued an order in which he says: H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief having expressed an opinion that, from the increase of the Army, there was a reasonable expectation, should an enemy land, of the troops being at once ordered to attack him, they were to be held ready to march at a moment's warning. No Officer was to sleep beyond ten miles from his quarters without permission from the general commanding the division. Similar authority was necessary for granting furlough to any man, and then he was to take his arms and accoutrements with him. Route marching was to take place three times a week, and the Officers were to practise taking up defensible positions, and, while every care was to be taken of the health of the men, their exercise was not be interrupted by any trifling inclemency of the weather. Combined drill with the yeomanry and volunteers was to take place, and the light companies were to practise Light Infantry drill only. The order ends up: "The nation at large, the country in which they are cantoned, every inhabitant, by seeing this devotion to their duty exemplified in the Officers and Soldiers, will draw the best omens from what, under Divine Providence, will be the event should the enemy land on our shores, and, as has been said on another occasion, 'Come and receive your fate' would be the household words of those who may safely rely on an active and well-disciplined army of their sons, brethren and neighbours from foreign violence and devastation".

The following refers to the custom of the men awarding punishment on one of themselves:—

"HEAD-QUARTERS, MODBURY, 4 *Dec.*, 1803.

"The officers feel, as the men must, the propriety of John Turner's conduct in informing the Colonel who the person was who made it necessary to impose the duty of patrolling on the detachment at Wembury, and the Colonel orders the punishment the men have awarded Joseph Mortimore shall be con-

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firmed. He hopes the willingness the men have shown to detect and punish the disgraceful marauding will have its full effect."

The contingent allowance was £47 7s. per company per annum, and the daily ration of forage for the Bât horses was six pounds of oats and fourteen pounds of hay.

By the mess accounts of this year we find that each Officer contributed five days' pay and two shillings for the waiter per month, which seems to have been the only mess fund there was. Out of this fund the messing (exclusive of wine) was paid, together with the incidental expenses of the mess. When Officers were on detachment or on the march, their mess bills were paid. The mess Sergeant was guaranteed a certain number of dinners per day at two shillings each, any extra dinners being paid for. It does not seem as if any other meal besides dinner was provided by the mess, though probably, especially in camp, the mess Sergeant provided privately in some way breakfast and luncheon. The mess accounts were balanced every month, the messing amounting to from £35 to £45. The following are the expenses from the 25th of May to the 24th of June :—

To mess bill, first division, on march from Exeter to Plymouth	£4	14	0
Mess bill, second division, on march from Exeter to Plymouth	2	14	0
Globe, at Plymouth	7	5	0
Fish Slice and a pair of salts for the mess	0	17	6
Mess bill from 1st to 24th of June	28	16	0
Extra dinner, 9th of June	7	7	11
Extra dinner, 14th of June	15	13	4
Waiter, etc., etc., from 1st to 24th June	1	7	10
One Officer over to the mess, 20th June	0	2	0

Why the extra dinners took place on the 7th and 24th of June does not appear. The following items refer to the camp at Wembury, and considerable expense appears to have been incurred over the "mess house," as there are other charges on account of it in the "Regimental contingent account".

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To Part of contract for mess house at Wembury. .	£29	0	0
Cash to Mr. Derry for extra work at Wembury .	8	16	8
Cash for loan of stoves and funnels at Wembury .	6	6	0
Cash for insuring the mess room	1	3	0
Cash for 204 yards of canvas for the mess room .	5	2	0
Cash to Mr. Hayden for newspapers . . .	0	10	6
Wine, etc., for Brigade-Major	0	6	10

When in winter quarters the charges are, from the 18th November to the 24th December:—

Redoubt, nine Officers	£22	14	10½
Modbury, ten Officers	25	5	4
Kingsbridge, eight Officers	20	4	4
Dartmouth, seven Officers	17	13	9¼
Cash to Officers on detachment—Captain Fulford, Lt. Long, Lt. Sanderson, and Ensign Willett .	3	12	0

The "Regimental Contingent Account" answered to the present "Stock Purse," "Canteen Fund," and "Band Fund," and was supplied with money by an annual contribution of £21 from the Colonel, £10 10s. each from the Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors, and £5 5s. from each Captain; the Government allowances for coal and candles, and of £10 a year for the carriage of ammunition. The money received for discharged men was also carried to its credit, the usual amount being £12 12s. each, though for the fifteen men discharged into the navy only £157 10s. was received. The following are some of the charges against it:—

28 March	To partition for the guard room at Exeter .	£5	4	6
	To cash for a field for exercise at Exeter .	10	10	0
4 June	To regiment's passing Stonehouse Bridge .	0	13	11½
14 June	To marking 575 greatcoats	2	7	10
	To band's extra pay from 25th July to 25th August	8	3	2¾
	To Drum-Major, extra pay, from 25th August to 24th of October	1	10	6
	To part of the contract for the mess house at Wembury	6	0	0
	To part of Mr. Derry's account for work done under the mess house at Wembury . .	8	7	3
	To brooms and lock for the camp . . .	0	5	10
	To Captain Collins, for two gallons of gin for Captain Lane's company	1	2	0
	To tape and nails for fastening the blankets at the Redoubt	0	4	0
	To a cart and two horses going to Plymouth Dock for ammunition	0	10	6

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1804. MODBURY, ETC. KINGSBRIDGE, PLYMOUTH.—On the 3rd of January the companies at Modbury were inspected by Major-General Grosvenor. While the Regiment was in winter quarters the regular routine of drill was: parade at 10·30 in the morning, three times a week, and evening parade every day at 4 o'clock, this hour being altered as the days grew longer, till it took place in May at 7 o'clock. A detachment consisting of 2 Captains, 2 Subalterns, and 180 men drawn from the various companies, was stationed at the Yealm Redoubt and changed every three weeks, certain bad characters, however, being kept there permanently as a punishment. This arrangement was altered later, and an entire company was sent on this duty, the rest of the detachment, as before, being made up from the other companies. On the 13th of January, "It having been reported to the Colonel that some of the Corporals have suffered themselves to be treated with disrespect by the men, the Sergeants are ordered to report such Corporals who suffer themselves to be treated with impertinence and disrespect, as the Non-commissioned Officers must be supported in their duty". Some difficulty seems to have been experienced in obtaining the working pay for the men employed at the Yealm Redoubt, as on the 19th of January the Colonel says he is sorry to hear the men have not been paid, and desires any man who has not to state the fact to the Captain of the company, who is to report it to the Colonel, so that the case may be investigated.

On the 28th of February a circular was received from the War Office, saying that the King had been graciously pleased to direct that a bounty of two guineas should be paid to the substitutes serving in the Militia, who would have been discharged as having completed their five years' service in 1803, if they had not been embodied before the date at which they became entitled to such discharge.

The agents, Messrs. Ross & Ogilvie, failed on the 22nd of March, which gave a good deal of trouble, as the Paymaster's bills were consequently protested. Besides this, there was a considerable sum (about £600) concerning which there was a doubt as to whether Colonel Bastard was not personally re-

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sponsible to Government. The first difficulty was got over by the Paymaster being desired to draw direct on the War Office for the necessary amount. The other question was, after a long delay, settled in a satisfactory manner.

Early in May the Head-quarters were moved from Modbury to Kingsbridge, but the companies at Dartmouth did not join till the 20th of June.

What was probably a similar incident to that which caused the order of the 11th of November, 1803, to be issued, occurred this year. On the 10th of June the master of a Welsh collier rowed alongside the *Musette*, the block ship at the mouth of the Yealm, and said he had been chased by a French ship, and had abandoned his vessel. The Fencibles and troops were promptly called out, boats manned and "battery ships" sent out, when they found the collier in charge of part of the crew of an English ship, which had chased the collier, thinking it was a privateer. The account ends by saying: "Great credit is due to the East Devon detachment at the Yealm Battery, to the Officers and crew of the *Musette*, and the sea Fencibles on this occasion".*

A Horse Guards circular of the 13th June says that in consequence of the price of bread having in some parts of England fallen below sixpence for the four-pound loaf, some regiments declined to buy their bread from the contractors, but obtained bread of a better quality at the same price from private bakers. The result was that regiments who obtained their bread in the regular way grumbled at the others having better bread, and the contractors were put to considerable loss. The circular orders that in future all bread is to be purchased from the contractor, as by the existing arrangement the price of bread was never more than sixpence to the soldier, and if the price paid to the contractor was less, the soldier got the benefit of it. The prices paid in the western counties for bread to the contractors were, for the four-pound loaf:—

	Devon.	Cornwall.	Somerset.
24th June to 24th July . . .	6⅛d.	9¼d.	6d.
25th August to 25th September .	6⅝	9½	7
25th September to 25th October .	7⅛	10¼	7¾

* *Exeter Flying Post*, 14th June, 1804.

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On the 11th of June it was notified that the Bât horses provided for the camp kettles, Surgeon's medicine chest, and Paymaster's public papers were to be under the charge of the Captains of companies, Surgeon and Paymaster, and were on the Regiments being disembodied or not required to be in readiness to take the field to become the property of the respective Officers. The same applied to the horses supplied for carrying the Officers' luggage, and in each case if the Regiment remained embodied for four years a fresh allowance of baggage and forage money would be made, but the Officers were to replace such horses at their own expense unless they were ordered to be shot for glanders or killed or lost in action. In consequence of this order some of the Officers appear to have used the horses for their own purposes, though the price allowed for their purchase hardly leads one to expect that they were good hunters or harness horses, and the following general order was issued on the 8th of August:—

"It having been represented to the Commander-in-Chief that in many cases the Bât horses of Regiments are put to improper uses, and that in consequence of the Secretary at War's circular letter of the 2nd June last to the Commanding Officers of regiments, Captains of troops and companies conceive that they have a personal property in Bât horses, allotted for the use of their respective troops and companies, and that they are at liberty to appropriate them for their private purposes at such times as they are not required for the duty of the Regiment—

"His Royal Highness desires that it may be understood that the idea of such horses being the private property of Captains of troops or companies is erroneous, and His Royal Highness positively forbids their being used as private saddle or draught horses, and charges the General Officers on the staff and the Commanding Officers of regiments to see that no misapplication is made of them, but that they are at all times held in a state for the service for which they are provided, *viz.*, for carrying the camp kettles of regiments or any other public duty which the General or Officer commanding brigades may find it necessary to employ them upon."

On the 3rd of July a return was called for of the number

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of flints in the possession of each regiment, specifying how many it was intended to return into store as unserviceable. On the 9th, General Simcoe issued strict orders that any regiment or part of a regiment should, when on the march, act as if in face of an enemy. Officers were not to leave the line of march. Officers' servants were to be properly dressed and accoutred, and to carry their arms (from this part of the order being underlined it looks as if this was sometimes omitted), men were not to fall out, and sentries were to be posted at every halt. A report was to be sent in on arrival, stating how long the march had taken, "and the Lieut.-General will be highly gratified by the report being accompanied by any remarks on the general or particular military features of the country, or any other point that may tend to the good of His Majesty's Service".

On the 11th of July it was notified that the Regiment should "continue in a state of actual readiness for taking the field," and that the same allowance of baggage and forage money as last year would be made. On the 12th of July an order was sent that a return should be made of the number of men wanting to complete the establishment, and notice was ordered to be sent of any vacancies which occurred, as the Regiment was to be reduced to its original quota by an Act recently passed.* The Regiment, which had 796 rank and file, does not appear to have been, by the monthly return, much reduced by this order for a considerable time.

The following appeared on the 21st July, from which it may be gathered that while he was on the warpath the gentle militiaman still cultivated the arts of peace:—

"Complaint having been made to the Colonel that some men of the Regiment have frequently poached fish in Bowcombe Brook, the penalty for which by the civil law is £5 for every offence, and if tried as a military offence the punishment allotted must be severe, the Colonel would have ordered the offenders to have been tried by a Court-Martial if Mr. Prideaux, the owner of the brook, had not earnestly requested they might this time be forgiven, but if the offence is again repeated no

* 44 Geo. III., c. 56.

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intercession will prevail on the Colonel not to try the offenders by a Court-Martial. The above applies equally to any sort of poaching, though he believes it unnecessary to caution the Regiment except in the above case. As the men were not in regimentals there is reason to suspect they had leave to work, but had absented themselves from it; the Non-commissioned Officers will be responsible in future for any men who are not properly visited in their work according to the standing orders of the Regiment."

On the 5th of August General Simcoe issued a long order which begins: "The opinion that the preparations of the enemy for the invasion of Great Britain are only delayed to secure its efficacy being sanctioned by the highest authority, and his Majesty having expressed his reliance on the valour and discipline of his military forces, Lieutenant-General Simcoe calls upon every Officer and Soldier under his command to exert themselves to acquire that perfection which is in their power, and which has occasioned in both foreign and domestic conflicts a well-disciplined English army to be always considered amongst the truest and noblest sinews of war". The order then goes on to call on the Officers to learn their work, and see that the men are properly drilled and clothed; the Captains are constantly to drill the battalion, so as to be ready to act as Field Officers if the volunteers are called out. The men are to exert themselves so as to become good shots, and he specially refers them to his orders (which have already been given, p. 209) as to the use of the bayonet, and Light Infantry drill is especially recommended. No leave is to be asked by the Officers or furlough granted to the men.

Each man who had leave to work had to pay 3d. a week to the Sergeant, who had to see that he did it, and also 1d. for a pass. The Non-commissioned Officers seem, however, to have obtained more from the men, as on the 12th of August the Colonel issues a strong order against their "extortions". On the 24th of August detachments were ordered to be furnished on the 27th and 29th, each consisting of 1 Captain, 3 Subalterns, 3 Sergeants, 2 Drummers, and 63 rank and file,

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which were to march to Ashburton in order to escort French prisoners to Exeter.

On the 4th of September the Regiment, with the exception of the detachment at the Yealm Redoubt, was ordered to march in two divisions on the 6th and 7th for Plymouth, where it was quartered in Mill Bay Barracks. The regiments in garrison at this time were the first and second battalions of the 81st, a battalion of volunteers, and the 1st Devon; subsequently the 81st were embarked, and the Royal Cornwall joined instead. The duties and guards in the garrison were heavy, and much the same as have been detailed in former years—4 Subalterns and 244 Non-commissioned Officers and men being on guard, and 1 Captain, 1 Subaltern, and 110 Non-commissioned Officers and men on picket daily; the same routine of salutes, etc., being observed. On the 9th of September a return was called for of all men who were carpenters, bricklayers, masons, plasterers, and sawyers, with a view to their being employed in Government work. An interesting instance of volunteers being employed on escort duty occurs on the 17th of September, when a party consisting of 1 Field Officer, 1 Captain, 4 Subalterns, and 86 Non-commissioned Officers and men of the 1st Battalion of Plymouth Volunteers was ordered to escort 200 French prisoners of war to Chudleigh, on their road to Stapleton Prison, a similar escort from the Prince of Wales' Royal Battalion of Plymouth Volunteers being ordered to perform the like duty on the following Friday. This latter battalion was on permanent duty, but the former does not appear to have been. Of course the volunteers were all more or less on permanent duty, as portions of the various regiments were being called out for three weeks or a month at a time. The discipline in these corps seems in some instances to have been deficient. An instance occurs in the Sidmouth Artillery, when, on one of the men being refused leave, he abused the Lieutenant in charge, who ordered the men to confine him, but they refused to do so. The Lieutenant then collared him himself and the man struck him, but finally, with the assistance of the Captain, who was called, he was confined, with another man who had assisted him. They

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were tried by Court-Martial, when the principal offender was sentenced to receive 150 lashes, part of which was inflicted, and to be turned out.* On the 22nd of September the Regiment was inspected by Major-General Calcraft.

The following appears in the *Exeter Flying Post* of the 11th of October—"Plymouth, 5th: Thursday, the 1st Devon Regiment of Militia, Colonel Bastard, was reviewed on the Hoe by Major-General Calcraft. The usual routine of a review being finished, this fine Regiment performed (in a very grand style) some new manœuvres ordered to be practised (as if on actual service) by Lieutenant-General Simcoe. After the review Major-General Calcraft returned the Regiment his thanks for their steadiness under arms."

On the 24th of September a detachment of 1 Captain, 2 Subalterns, and 58 Non-commissioned Officers and men was ordered to march on the 26th to Berry Head. This was evidently considered rather a hardship, as the same order says: "The Lieutenant-General states that he is in hopes in a short time to garrison that fortress with a detachment of the volunteer force". On the 13th October one of the sentries on the dockyard, having been reported for neglect of duty and not being alert on his post, was ordered "to be confined seventy-two hours in the Black Hole on bread and water, and afterwards to be drilled and billed up in the Barracks till further orders, and to wear his coat turned when off duty". On the 29th of October the Regiment was moved from Mill Bay and Frankfort Barracks to Granby and Marlborough Squares in Dock. On the 30th the Commanding Officers of regiments in the garrison were ordered to "provide their men with gloves for the winter".

During the whole year two parties, each consisting of one Sergeant and three privates, were detached from the Regiment in charge of Beacons at Choultry and Butterton Hill, an extra payment being made of 1s. 6d. to the Sergeant, 9d. to each man and the same sum for fuel per day.

There are no entries of particular interest in the "Regimental Contingent Account" for this year, beyond the fact

* *Internal Defence*, 45.

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that a "Fife-Major" makes his first appearance as the recipient of extra pay to the extent of 1s. 4d. a day.

The earliest mess book which has survived begins on the 18th of June, 1804. In it are recorded the names of the Officers dining each day, the number of their guests, who drank wine, the quantity of wine consumed, and the amount of each one's share. The book was evidently entered up by each Officer in turn, the chair being taken by the senior Officer present. The wines drunk were port and sherry only, the former costing 4s. 2d. and the latter 4s. 3d. a bottle. It is generally believed that a large quantity of wine was, as a rule, consumed at this period, but so far as the 1st Devon is concerned this does not seem to have been the case. The share ranged usually from 1s. 6d. to 3s. on ordinary occasions; even on guest nights the latter amount was seldom exceeded, the highest share on any night being 4s. 8d., when nineteen bottles of wine were drunk by seventeen officers and guests. On the 28th of December, the mess committee resolved "that the breakfast given on the inspection of the Regiment at Kingsbridge be defrayed from the regimental fund".

Colonel Bastard's care for securing the welfare of the men (which is conspicuous in all the regimental records) led him to found a regimental savings bank. It is not clear what year it was started; the earliest entry in the book of "Deposites" is 1804, but it looks from the book as if the accounts had been transferred from an earlier one. Interest was allowed at the rate of 5 per cent., and some of the deposits are of considerable amount, one man having over £100 at one time, and several over £50. The amounts were mostly repaid in 1814, when the book was closed.*

A curious proposal was made this year in consequence of the scarcity of arms. It was proposed to register and classify all fowling pieces, and stamp on them numbers from one to four. Cartridges were then to be made up of four sizes and numbered in the same way, the numbers being the nearest approximate size to that of the bore of the guns.†

1805. PLYMOUTH DOCK, PORTSMOUTH.—On the 23rd of

* This book was lent to me by Mr. Bastard. † *H. O., W. O.*, 56.

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January the various regimental bands and the drums and fifes were ordered to practise the "Duke of York's" march, which was directed to be played when the regiments marched past in review order, each Regiment not having a tune to itself as is now the case. Several Militia Officers having been ordered to attend a general Court-Martial applied to be allowed their travelling expenses, having come from a distance, but this was refused as unusual in a letter from the War Office dated 23rd of January, which appears to be singularly illiberal. The monthly statements in orders as to the contract price of bread show that the average price of the 4 lb. loaf this year was: in Devon, 9¾d.; Cornwall, 1s. ½d.; and Somerset, 10d.

There seems to have been a good deal of trouble in keeping the camp equipage, in which were included canteens and haversacks, and the Bât horses for regimental transport, in an efficient state. On the 23rd of February returns were called for, and, it appearing that there was a great deficiency of canteens and haversacks in the western districts, a court of inquiry was ordered. Finally, the damaged articles were ordered to be returned into store, new ones being issued instead. The Bât horses were regularly inspected, those which were unfit for service having to be replaced by the Captain, and though a letter of the 31st of May notified that horses that were occasionally ridden or driven might be rationed as Bât horses for the Officers' baggage, they do not appear to have been very high-class animals. On the 7th of June, for instance, the reasons given for casting some of them are that they were blind, old, broken-winded, and strained across the back, while some are stated to be dead. It is, however, only fair to say that none of these belonged to the 1st Devon. The whole system was bad, and on the 7th December it was changed, one horse for carrying the entrenching tools and another for the medicine chest only being left with the Regiment; while the others were got together by brigades and placed in charge of the Royal Waggon Corps, the Officers of which were ordered to cast unserviceable animals and replace them.

The men would probably have enjoyed the duty set out in the following paragraph if they had had an opportunity

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of participating in the division of the contents of the waggons: "Feb. 2. Plymouth. This day the town was crowded with Russell's waggons passing through for the Bank of England, with the chests of Spanish dollars containing one million and a half of silver, under escort of parties of the 81st, 1st Devon and Royal Cornwall regiments." *

On the 25th of March a circular was received in which it was notified that, in consequence of an alteration in the Mutiny Act, in future the members of a regimental Court-Martial were to take a prescribed oath. Witnesses also were to give evidence on oath, and the President was invariably to be appointed by the Commanding Officer. An Act of Parliament † having been passed to allow the Militia to be reduced by volunteering into the line, a circular of the 15th of April calls attention to its provisions. The number of men allowed to volunteer from the 1st Devon was 222, in addition to which a Sergeant and Corporal could enlist for every twenty men who volunteered. The bounty was ten guineas, and no man was to be drafted out of the Regiment for which he had volunteered, "whether such person shall consent to his being so drafted or not, unless in every such case the person so consenting to serve in any Regiment, other than the one for which he shall have so enlisted, shall have been first wholly and absolutely discharged from all service whatever, and shall afterwards have enlisted in such other Regiment". Notwithstanding the inducements held out, it does not seem as if more than 100 men volunteered, as the strength of the Regiment, which on the 1st of April was 36 Officers, 54 Sergeants, 23 Drummers and 773 rank and file, had on the 21st of May been only reduced to 36 Officers, 53 Sergeants, 23 Drummers and 670 rank and file; 96 muskets and sets of accoutrements also only were returned into store as "surplus". Special leave was given that the men might enlist in the Marines, for which the Devon and Cornish men had a preference, or practically in any Regiment they pleased; but even this number was only obtained after a second opportunity had been given to the men of volunteering on the 4th of May.

* *Exeter Flying Post*, 7th Feb., 1865. † 45 Geo. III., c. 31.

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A long correspondence took place this year between Earl Fortescue and the Colonels of the three regiments, Colonel Bastard, Lord Borringdon and Lord Rolle. The South Devon, being weaker than the other regiments, wanted to have men transferred to it from them. Lord Borringdon, though not liking the arrangement, was willing to consent to it, but Colonel Bastard refused, saying that men could not be transferred from one regiment to another without breach of faith, and he seems to have carried his point.*

Lord Rolle also had a voluminous correspondence with the Secretary of State and General Simcoe with respect to the camp near Woodbury, to which he objected, as he thought some of his plantations would be damaged. The difficulty was got over by the actual camp being pitched on ground adjoining his, whereat he was very wroth.†

On the 19th of April the regiment was reviewed on the glacis of the higher lines.‡

The horse furniture of the mounted Officers before this year does not seem to have been of a uniform pattern, as on the 23rd of April an order was issued that the mounted Officers were to provide themselves with horse furniture of a pattern, substituting wallets for holsters, similar to that now in use. The duties were very heavy, as besides finding the usual daily guards (over 400 men), the three regiments in Plymouth—the 1st Devon, Cornwall and 1st Wilts—were each called upon for some time to furnish working parties of 60 men with a Subaltern and Sergeants to assist in carrying stores on board the men-of-war fitting out in the dockyard. The difficulty of getting any men for drill must have been very great, and on the 22nd of June it was ordered that the guards should be taken regimentally, all regimental duties being curtailed as much as possible, so as to afford opportunities for drill. Several volunteer regiments were at this time doing duty at Plymouth by detachments for three weeks at a time, the Field Officers of the Militia Regiments being told off to drill them; but they do not appear to have done much of the duty, probably they had not yet been sufficiently trained to do so.

* *Internal Defence*, 74. † *Ibid.* ‡ *Exeter Flying Post*, 25th April.

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In spite, however, of the difficulties in the way of drill during July, August and September, the Regiment took part in many field days and sham fights, some of which lasted two days, and it was also present at all the birthday parades, etc.

The musketry arrangements were of a primitive kind, and it seems extraordinary that when the country was actually in danger of invasion, and straining every nerve to be prepared to repel it, thirty rounds of ball and sixty of blank ammunition should be deemed sufficient for a year's practice, yet this was the quantity allowed. Considering the perpetual *feux de joie* which were fired on every possible occasion, little blank could have been available for field days. Ranges were unknown, and the following order of the 2nd October would make one stare now !—

"Lieut.-General England directs that the Militia Regiments in this garrison will take the earliest opportunity of firing ball at targets in the most convenient place for that purpose that the Commanding Officers can find out".

On the 12th of July orders were issued that the Regiment was on the 25th to be reduced to eight companies, the establishment being fixed at—

Colonel	1	Sergeant-Major	1
Lieut.-Colonel	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant	1
Major	1	Sergeants	25
Captains	8	Corporals	25
Lieutenants	10	Drum-Major	1
Ensigns	6	Drummers	18
Adjutant	1	Privates	504
Quartermaster	1		
Surgeon	1	Total	605

being the same establishment as the Regiment had before the Supplementary Militia was incorporated with it. Captains and Subalterns who elected to leave the Regiment, instead of remaining as supernumeraries, were to receive a gratuity of six months' pay, which was also given to the Staff Officers who were compulsorily retired, but Officers holding double commissions were only to receive the pay of one. Retiring Field Officers might also receive this gratuity on application through

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the Lord-Lieutenant; but it was not to be paid to them till sanction had been obtained. The supernumerary Non-commissioned Officers and Drummers who were discharged were to be allowed to take with them their clothing for the year, knapsacks and greatcoats, and to receive pay till they reached their homes; such pay being calculated at the rate of one day's pay for every ten miles, allowing two halting days each week. A return of the supernumeraries on the 25th of July gives the numbers as 1 Major, 2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 11 Sergeants, 8 Corporals, and 127 Privates, so the Officers all remained, and very few men can have been really discharged.

A strongly worded order was issued from the Horse Guards on the 6th of August against the practice, said to be prevalent in the army, but especially in Militia Regiments, of one Officer paying more than one company, and pointing out that it was contrary to regulation and injurious to the Service. On the 10th of August all men on furlough were ordered to rejoin at once, and there appears to have been apprehension of an immediate attack, as, on the 19th, elaborate orders were given as to what was to be done in the event of an enemy being discovered approaching the garrison—three guns were ordered to be fired by day, and by night rockets were to be sent up in addition; the beacons also were to be lighted, though this was only to be done on very good grounds. The sentries also were ordered to be particularly vigilant. On the 31st, the Officers were ordered to wear the prescribed mourning till further orders, in consequence of the lamented death of H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester.

On the 11th Sept. the flank companies of the 1st Devon, Cornwall and 1st Wilts were ordered to march, the Grenadiers next day to Chudleigh, and the Light companies on the 14th to Totnes, where they were to wait for further orders. Each party escorted 200 prisoners, who were met at Chudleigh and Totnes by escorts from Exeter, and convoyed to Wells. The following order was issued on the 17th of September:—

"Lieut.-General England desires that the Corporals going round with reliefs are very careful that the sentinels do not

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bring stones into or make seats in the sentinel boxes. In future, should any stones or seats be found in the sentry boxes, the Corporal who planted the sentry will be immediately confined, and brought to a Court-Martial for neglect of duty."

This was not the only way in which the artful sentry tried to increase his comfort; as later at Portsmouth, in a garrison order, the General condemns the unsoldier-like practice of turning the sentry boxes away from the wind and rain. He states he has now had them all placed the right way. They are on no account to be moved; and he desires the Corporals going round with the reliefs to see that this order is obeyed.

The Regiment was inspected on the 6th of October, and on the 14th it was ordered to march to Portsmouth in two divisions on the 18th and 19th, and on the 16th the following garrison order appeared:—

"The 1st Devon Regiment will not be included in the garrison detail for duty after this day. The Regiment will march in two divisions on Friday and Saturday next for Portsmouth, agreeably to a War Office route furnished them. They will march at such hours as the Officer commanding the Regiment thinks proper, who will be pleased to notify them at the office, Government House.

"Lieutenant-General England and Major-General Calcraft cannot permit the 1st Devon Regiment to quit the western district without expressing their great regret at their being removed from their command, and also expressing their high approbation of their uniform regular good conduct, while they had the honour of serving with them, and request the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and privates of the Regiment will be pleased to accept their best thanks, as a small tribute of what is justly due to them for their steady and soldier-like appearance under arms, and their meritorious behaviour on all occasions."

The following notice of the departure of the Regiment from Dock appears in the *Exeter Flying Post* of the 24th of October: "Plymouth, 18th. This morning the 1st Devon Regiment, Colonel Bastard, marched from the upper line barracks, Dock,

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for Portsmouth garrison. It is but justice to state, for public information, that the conduct and behaviour of the 1st Devon, during a residence of two years this war, and three years last war in these barracks, has been soldierly and correct, and has gained them the esteem of the inhabitants of this part of the County of Devon."

The following was the route :—

		Miles.	1st Division.	2nd Division.
18	October	16	Tavistock	——
19	„	17	Oakhampton	Tavistock
20	„	—	Halt	Halt
21	„	22	Exeter	Oakhampton
22	„	16½	Honiton	Exeter
23	„	10	Axminster	Honiton
24	„	12	Bridport	Axminster
25	„	15	Dorchester	Bridport
26	„	16	Blandford	Dorchester
27	„	—	Halt	Halt
28	„	24	Ringwood	Blandford
29	„	20	Southampton	Ringwood
30	„	21	Portsmouth	Southampton
31	„	—	——	Portsmouth

At Portsmouth it was quartered in Portsea barracks, being under the command of Major-General Hope, and brigaded with the North Hants and North Devon. The following order was issued on the 6th of November :—

"Major-General Hope having observed a great diversity in the mode of carrying the men's packs, greatcoats and other articles of appointments, directs that whenever the troops parade in marching order, the men are to carry their great-coats in the inside of the pack, which is to be as much flattened as possible, and carried as high on the shoulders as it can be made to sit.

"The canteens are to be carried slung on the left side and to hang a little below the magazine pouch. The haversacks to be slung on the right side; the magazine pouches to be fixed upon the bayonet belts."

Two men of the North Riding of Yorkshire Militia serving as substitutes having deserted were tried by Court-Martial, and having been found guilty were sentenced to "serve in His

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Majesty's Regular Forces as if they had originally enlisted for General Service".

The mess book for this year does not contain any entries of particular interest. On ordinary nights the wine bill is small, on guest nights about a bottle of wine a piece is the highest consumption. The mess accounts are like those for 1803, the only curious item being on the 20th of April, when there is a charge of 7s. 9d. for "one bottle sherry, porter, and cold meat for the general, etc.," which appears to be the only regimental charge. The Contingent Account shows that the band and bandmaster cost £10 6s. 8d. a month; "clarionets and music cost £17 15s. 8d.," and a "serpent and carriage" came to £8. 14s. 2d. From a "turban" appearing among the "caps" supplied for the band, there must have been a coloured performer on the bass drum and cymbals, which was not unusual in those days.

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CHAPTER X.

EMBODIED 1806 TO 1810.

1806. PORTSMOUTH. LEWES. EASTBOURNE. EXETER AND HONITON.—A change was made in the manner of providing the bread and meat for the soldiers in hospital by a Horse Guards circular of the 22nd January. It was ordered in future to be provided under the direct superintendence of the Surgeon in charge, and charged for by him instead of through the regimental Paymaster. Doubts having arisen as to who was to receive the contingent allowance in the absence of the captain of the company, it was ordered on the 11th of February that it should be drawn by the Officer who paid the company. The allowance known as the captain's "non-effective allowance" was however invariably to be drawn by the Captain of the company.

The Court-Martials held on Officers of various regiments (all of which are entered in the order books) are numerous, the findings of the court being sometimes quaint. On the 27th of February the result of a Court-Martial which took place on the 12th of October, 1805, appears. An Adjutant of a Cavalry Regiment was tried for endeavouring to obtain, as "a perquisite due by custom to Adjutants of Cavalry, a jacket or material for the same" from the clothiers of the Regiment. He was found guilty, but acquitted of "scandalous and infamous behaviour," as the court thought "he had acted from inadvertency and a belief of there being nothing unusual in the claim he made," and he was sentenced to be reprimanded. On the 18th of August, 1806, the finding of a Court-Martial held on the 24th of February, at St. Lucia, is promulgated. The Officer was tried on several charges, one being that he had secured the

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services of a Non-commissioned Officer to act as his second, being unable to get an Officer to act in that capacity. Another charge was "for scandalous conduct unbecoming an Officer and a gentleman in proceeding when in a state of intoxication to meet an Officer of his own Regiment immediately under the works of Fort Charlotte". The court found him guilty, but acquitted him of "proceeding when in a state of intoxication" and "immediately under the works of Fort Charlotte," and he was cashiered. On the 17th of October another Officer was tried for attending behind the scenes of a play-house in coloured clothes when on the Surgeon's report, and "afterwards walking with some of the comedians in the streets of Horsham". He was found guilty, but the court was of opinion with respect to the last part of the charge that he was "only guilty of walking with an actress". He was sentenced to be suspended from rank and pay for six months, but as he had been tried by a Court-Martial and found guilty only three months before, the plea of inexperience urged by the court on his behalf was disregarded and he was dismissed the Service. Officers were also tried at different times for drinking with the men in the canteen and putting on privates' uniform for the purpose, sitting in the guard-room, etc., etc.

On the 13th of March an order was issued that the general practice of washing the floors of the barrack-rooms was to be discontinued as unhealthy, and they were directed to be dry rubbed instead. The materials for dry rubbing had not however been sent on the 2nd June, consequently the floors were ordered to be again washed as usual till they arrived. Evidently undue haste was not a fault of the day.

The Regiment was ordered by a route, dated the 19th of April,* to leave Portsmouth in two divisions on the 21st and 22nd of April for Lewes. The first division reached Havant and Westbourne on the 21st, Arundel on the 22nd, Shoreham on the 23rd, arriving at Lewes on the 24th, the second division arriving a day later. It was quartered in the barracks and formed part of Major-General Lord Craven's brigade, the Headquarters of which were at Brighton. On the 30th of May

* *W. O. Marching Book, Militia*, 1921.

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the War Office found time to examine the accounts of the Regiment for 1798, 1799, and 1800! A long list of objections to various items was sent in, causing a correspondence which lasted several years, as the vouchers could not be found, there having been a change of Paymasters. The accounts also were missing and supposed to be in the store at Exeter, which was stated to be so damp that they would probably be illegible.

On the 24th of June the usual order was issued that the troops, not exceeding one quarter of each regiment, might be allowed to assist in getting in the harvest. Care was to be taken that this indulgence was only granted to men of good character who were perfect in their exercises, and that they were not allowed to work far from their quarters.

On the 9th of July the Regiment left Lewes for Eastbourne, and was under the immediate orders of Major-General Spencer, who commanded the troops from Bexhill to Blackington, including Pevensey, Hailsham, Langley, Eastbourne, Newhaven, and Cucksmere. At Eastbourne, then a small village, the martello towers were being built, and working parties were furnished to assist. Orders were given that these and the artificers sent on this duty should not be changed except under very particular circumstances. The penny postage was started this year as regards the letters of Non-commissioned Officers and men, for a circular of the 25th July calls attention to the Act passed during the Session, which allows their letters to be carried at this rate. Letters sent to Non-commissioned Officers or privates were to have the postage paid at the time of posting; letters from soldiers were to be signed by the Officer commanding the regiment or detachment, heavy penalties being incurred by any one who improperly countersigned a letter. As the number of men serving in the Militia was still in excess of the proper quota, an Act* was passed suspending the ballot for two years, except when it became necessary for the purpose of filling up vacancies, the lists, however, being made out as usual of those liable to serve.

On the 11th of August the Regiment was inspected by

* 46 Geo. III., c. 91.

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H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, on the Downs near Beachy Head, with the 2nd Battalion of the 88th and 2nd Somerset. In September, 1803, authority had been given to keep on the establishment fifteen supernumerary Sergeants, who were to be employed in assisting to drill the volunteers. A letter dated 26th August this year ordered that they should be at once discharged, and that pay would no longer be allowed for them, as they were no longer required. Colonel Bastard wrote pointing out that these men were all in Devonshire, and could not possibly get their discharges for at least a week, and the order being peremptory, he did not consider himself justified in issuing pay to them after the 26th, to which a reply was sent that they might be paid till the time they got their discharges.

On the 8th of October a circular was issued allowing leave to be given to the Officers (provided that half the Field Officers and two-thirds of the other Officers remained with the Regiment) and furloughs to ten per cent. of the men. Both Officers and men, however, were to hold themselves in readiness to rejoin at the shortest notice. On the 22nd a route * was sent ordering the Regiment to proceed to Exeter and Honiton on the 27th, but this was countermanded two days later. On the 27th of October the greatcoats of the Sergeants were ordered to have cuffs and collars of the colour of the facings, and chevrons on the right arm, those of the Corporals being only distinguished by the chevrons.

On the 17th of November the Regiment left Eastbourne in pursuance of a route dated the 10th,† in two divisions, four companies being ordered to Exeter and four to Honiton, reaching the various places on the road on the following dates: 17th, Lewes, Clift, and Southover (15 miles); 18th, Shoreham and adjacents (15); 19th, Arundel and adjacents (14); 20th, Chichester and its suburbs (10); 21st, Fareham and Tichfield (18); 22nd, Southampton (13); 23rd, halt; 24th, Ringwood (20); 25th, Blandford and Bryanstone (24); 26th, Dorchester (16); 27th, Bridport (15); Bradpoley and Allington (8); 28th, Axminster and Kilmington (9); 29th, Honiton (10); 30th,

* *W. O. Marching Book, Militia*, 1921. † *Ibid.*

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halt; 1st December, Exeter (16). The second division started a day later, arriving at Honiton on the 1st December, neither division halting except on Sundays. On the 25th of November a circular was issued ordering all regiments to be practised in firing ball, and apparently the insufficiency of the supply of ball cartridge began to be recognised, as the allowance was increased to fifty rounds.

The first mess minute book is dated 1806; before this the minutes are entered in the books which contain the names of the Officers dining. At the beginning of this book the following rules, apparently taken from an older book, are entered:—

"That a Committee be appointed to regulate and settle the accounts of the mess.

"That the Committee consist of a Field Officer, the oldest Captain, and the oldest Subaltern.

"The Committee are only to settle the accounts of the mess and to regulate the expenditure according to the present income, to which no addition is to be made by them without the consent of every Officer belonging to the mess.

"Such rules and regulations as may be thought necessary in addition to those at present existing are to be referred to every member of the mess."

It seems as if there had been some bother, as these rules, though not dated, were evidently written in September; and from the dining book we find that on the 28th of January the mess Committee "resolved that, in consequence of the decrease of the mess fund, it is thought necessary that each Officer do subscribe half a day's pay in addition to the former subscription, which will make five days and a half per month," while immediately after the Officers' names in the minute book it is stated that the "present subscription is five days' pay per month". That five and a half days' pay was paid from the 25th of February to the 24th of August is shown from the accounts; and as the monthly balance at the end of January was £93 8s. 10d., it is not clear why the resolution of the 28th of January was passed. Possibly it was because it was intended to buy more plate, as on the 17th of March this

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entry appears: "To draft to Messrs. Rundell & Co. for forks, spoons, etc., £36 10s. 10d.".

The contingent accounts for this year contain the same monthly charges for the extra pay to the band and Drum-Major of about £10 a month. The following entries are interesting:—

20th Mar.	To painting a great drum with trophies, etc.	£1	11	6
16th Aug.	To cash—to Sergeant Mathews, for Messrs. Astor & Co., for one bass horn . . .	15	15	0
„	Do. do., for extra mouthpiece. . . .	0	5	0
„	Do. do., for packing case	0	2	6
„	Do. do., for carriage	0	3	4
„	Do. do., for copper for lengthening the crook	0	2	0
„	Do. do., for bass horn and trombone bindage	0	6	0
„	Do. do., for music paper, reeds, etc. . .	4	13	4
„	Do. do., for four fifes, clarionet keys, carriage included	1	13	4
„	To cash—to Scorne & Bale, for a music-stand and box, painting, etc. . . .	6	13	1½
23rd Oct.	To belt and buckles for the long drummer .	0	8	6
„	To Messrs. Astor & Co.'s bill for a new wing and threading a bassoon, etc. . . .	1	13	4
„	Do. do.	1	14	7

What these last charges are for is not clear.

1807. EXETER AND ST. THOMAS, PLYMOUTH DOCK.—The companies at Honiton joined the Head-quarters in January, and the Regiment remained at Exeter till the 13th of March. While at Exeter, a fire occurred at the shop of Mr. Salter in the High Street, at which the men assisted, and the following paragraph appeared in the *Exeter Flying Post* of the 19th of March: "Friday last, the 1st or East Devon Regiment of Militia marched from hence on their route to Plymouth. The very orderly and soldier-like conduct of this fine Regiment, during the time they have been quartered in this city, particularly at the late alarming fire, renders their departure much regretted by the inhabitants in general."

As the Regiment marched by a district, and not by a War Office route, details are not available, but doubtless it marched by one of the routes used in former years. It arrived at Plymouth on the 18th, and the following extract, from the

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"standing orders for the garrison of Plymouth," gives the detail of the duties:—

"The following will be the detail of the public duties, subject to such alterations as shall be notified in future orders, *viz.*:—

1 Field Officer of the day.
An Adjutant.
Sergeant-Major.
Band.
Camp colour men.
Sergeant to keep the parade clear.

	Capt.	Sub.	Serg.	Corp.	Drum.	Privates.
Mill Prison Guard . .	1	1	3	5	2	99
Main „ . . .	...	1	2	3	1	26
Dock „ . . .	...	1	2	2	1	36
Citadel „ . . .	...	1	1	2	1	36
Naval Hospital „ . . .	...	1	1	2	1	27
Magazine „ . . .	...	...	1	1	...	18
Mount Wise „ . . .	...	..	1	1	...	18
Gun Wharf „ . . .	...	...	1	1	...	12
South Post Barrier Guard	...	...	1	2	...	15
North West „ „	...	...	1	1	...	9
General Military Hospital „	...	...	1	1	...	9
Total Guards . . .	1	5	15	22	6	308
Pickets—						
Dock	1	1	2	4	2	90
Naval Hospital . . .	...	...	1	1	...	12
Total public duties .	2	6	18	27	8	410"

The order books for this year are not perfect, so that many details cannot be given, those which appear being mostly taken from the letter books, etc., supplemented with extracts from the papers at the Record Office. The sentence of a general Court-Martial held at Portsmouth, and which appears in the order book on the 30th of January, is perhaps worth noticing. The prisoner, a private in the 54th Foot, was found guilty of striking two Officers, and sentenced to receive 1500 lashes. The sentence is confirmed as follows:—

"His Majesty has approved of the finding, and confirms the sentence of the Court-Martial. But from the impossibility

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of carrying the full extent of the sentence into effect, and not from a consideration of any circumstance of mitigation in the commission of so serious an offence, His Majesty has been pleased to command that the sentence shall be limited to 1000 lashes. It appearing to His Majesty that a punishment to the extent of 1000 lashes is a sufficient example for any breach of military discipline short of a capital offence, and as even that number cannot be safely inflicted at any one period, His Majesty has been graciously pleased to express his opinion that no sentence for corporal punishment should exceed 1000 lashes." The reason for commuting the punishment is characteristic of the times.

In June the usual circular was sent, allowing a part of the troops, not exceeding a quarter of each regiment, to assist in getting in the harvest.

Two Acts were passed in August, one* authorising men to volunteer into the line, and another† increasing the Militia by an augmentation of three-quarters of the original quota for each county.‡ Under the first-named Act the bounty for men volunteering for seven years' service was £10 10s., and £14 14s. for unlimited service. The strength, however, of each regiment was not to be reduced below three-fifths of its establishment. The Act was to be explained to the men, and they were to be asked to volunteer on three consecutive days, at intervals of three months. Great efforts were made by the various recruiting parties to obtain men, and though the regiments were named into which volunteers from each Militia Regiment might enlist, this did not deter other regiments from endeavouring to secure likely men. Thus, on the 14th September,§ Colonel Bastard writes to Lord Hawksbury, saying that as he had given permission to recruiting parties of the 5th and 9th Regiments to try to obtain recruits, he thinks other parties should be stopped. He also states that the men would like to enlist in the Royal Artificers, which corps was

* 47 Geo. III., c. 57. † *Ibid.*, 72.

‡ By this Act, 7058 men had to be raised in Devon out of 28,954. *London Gazette*, 7th February.

§ *Internal Defence*, 109.

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not then open to them. There appears to have been considerable complications about the volunteering, as on the 16th of September * he again writes to Lord Hawksbury, saying that in pursuance of Lord Hawksbury's orders of the 10th, he has discharged John Marsh and sent him to the Royal Artificers, but he, the said John Marsh, utterly refuses to enlist in that corps, and he asks what is to be done. He concludes his letter by saying he cannot think how Lord Hawksbury heard there was such a man in the 1st Devon Militia. In a subsequent letter he says he has, in pursuance of Lord Hawksbury's directions, discharged seven men (whom he names) for the Royal Artificers, but the Commanding Officer, Colonel Mercer, declines to receive them, and he therefore concludes he must have misunderstood Lord Hawksbury's letter, and asks if he is to allow any more men to go to the Royal Artificers. From which it is evident there must have been a muddle somewhere.

The Act for augmenting the Militia also caused a considerable amount of trouble. By this Act 1134 additional men were to be raised and distributed among the three county regiments. Two proposals were made—one, to add 378 men to each regiment, and the other, to make each regiment up to 819. By the first proposal the 1st Devon would have had 930 men, the North Devon 788, and the South 761. This was opposed by Lord Rolle (who seems to have opposed everything which he did not himself originate), as it would make his regiment the weakest.

A long correspondence took place between Lord Fortescue and the Colonels of the three regiments, and the matter was eventually settled by the regiments being equalised, Lord Rolle having brought private influence to bear on Lord Hawksbury.† In order to give the required number of men to each regiment it became necessary to reapportion the Hundreds among them, and part of those from which the 1st Devon men were drawn were given to the South Devon. On the 8th of December Colonel Bastard writes to Lord Hawksbury that, in consequence of Lord Hawksbury saying that the equalisation of the three Devon regiments was "done with the

* *Internal Defence*, 109. † *Ibid.*

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concurrence of the Colonels," he must point out, foreseeing the consequences that must happen to the 1st Devon, that though he agreed to a fair equalisation, as it would prevent alterations, and, he hoped, it would do away with the jealousy existing against the regiment in consequence of its having kept itself more complete than the others, still he could not concur in the present arrangement—233 men were due to the line from the old and new levies, 109 balloted men's time expired shortly, and they would be discharged, 6 men were about to be invalided, consequently 348 men must be deducted from the strength of the regiment, which would reduce it below a Colonel's command. The other regiments, however, not having so many volunteers to furnish to the line or anything like the number of balloted men, would not be affected in the same way. He proposes that the number of volunteers due to the line should be equalised among the three regiments, in the same way as the men received from the Hundreds were equalised, as it was from these men that the volunteers were to be furnished. He says even this would be unfair to the 1st Devon Militia, but it is the only thing now to be done.*

The balloting took place in December,† one man in every thirteen liable to serve being drawn, and between December and January, 1808, 335 joined the 1st Devon, those who joined prior to the 25th December being provided with "slop clothing," the uniforms for 1808 not being served out till that day. Many of the men coming from the Hundreds which had formerly belonged to the 1st Devon district objected to serve in the South Devon, and 25 of them joined the 1st Devon at Plymouth Dock, while 12 men who ought to have joined the 1st Devon joined the South Devon, who were quartered at Ottery. Lord Rolle sent these men to Plymouth, and demanded instead the 25 men who ought to have joined the South Devon, but who in the meantime had been enrolled in the 1st Devon. Colonel Bastard being away attending Parliament, Major Hays, who was in command, refused to receive the 12 men or to discharge the 25 men without receiving Colonel Bastard's orders on the subject. A wordy warfare ensued, Lord Rolle,

* *Internal Defence*, 109. † *Devon Lieutenancy Minutes*, ii.

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as usual, writing private letters to Lord Hawksbury, who finally directed Lieutenant-General England to order the 25 men to be discharged, and the 12 men taken on the strength of the regiment. Lieutenant-General England sent orders to Major Hays to immediately discharge the 25 men, which Major Hays obeyed. The Brigade-Major sent a route to Lord Rolle, directing him to send an Officer and Non-commissioned Officers to Plymouth to march these 25 men to Ottery, but on their arrival no men could be found, in consequence of the prompt manner in which Major Hays had obeyed orders, and they had to return without them. Lord Rolle was simply furious, and a correspondence ensued, which did not end till March, 1808. Major Hays was called upon for an explanation of his conduct, but as he said in reply that he had only obeyed orders and discharged the men as quickly as possible, so that they might join the South Devon without delay, nothing more could be said. Five of these men eventually joined the South Devon; what became of the rest does not appear.*

On the 26th of December Colonel Bastard wrote to the Secretary of State for War, saying that he found that one of the substitutes had had to pay a fine of £5 to a volunteer corps to which he belonged, on leaving it to join the 1st Devon. Colonel Bastard points out that such a rule in a volunteer corps must seriously injure all recruiting. The Secretary for War forwarded this letter to Lord Hawksbury, saying the money ought to be refunded, and it appears to have been done.†

On the 22nd of September orders were given that the Bât horse which up to this time had been kept for carrying the Surgeon's medicine chest should be sold for the benefit of the Surgeon, as after the 25th no more forage allowance would be issued for it. The Bât horse for the entrenching tools was however still to be kept.

No undue haste was displayed by Government in paying the various charges against it on account of the Regiment, as it appears from a letter of the agents of the 13th of October

* *Internal Defence*, 109; *Regimental Letter Books, etc.*
† *H. O., War Office*, 71.

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that the charge for carriage of supplementary necessaries in 1803 had not yet been paid, and would not be till the final settlement of the account, whenever that took place, apparently at the end of the embodiment.

The following resolutions were passed by the mess Committee on the 2nd July:—

"That the following resolution, entered into by the whole mess yesterday, be entered in the mess book for the information of such Officers as may hereafter become members of the mess, *viz.*:—

"That the mess disapprove permitting any Officer becoming an honorary member of the mess, and that any Officer withdrawing from the mess shall never after be allowed to become member."

"Complaints having been made to the Committee, they request the Commanding Officer will have the goodness to put in force the order respecting dogs not being permitted to run loose about the barracks."

On the 4th August it was resolved that the mess subscription be one day's pay less per month. On the 12th of October it was resolved that any Officer who became a member of the mess in future should on being admitted pay a subscription of three guineas. The consumption of wine still remained moderate, the only at all "heavy night" being on the 10th of November, when the share amounted to six shillings and a penny each.

The cry raised against "prison-made goods" is no new one, as we find this year complaints from the straw makers at Bristol that they are being undersold by the prisoners at Stapleton prison. They say the turnkeys and soldiers assist the prisoners in getting raw material and disposing of the manufactured articles, in consequence of which their trade suffers. This was an old grievance, and orders were sent to forbid the prisoners being supplied with straw or selling hats, etc.*

1808. PLYMOUTH DOCK.—On the 13th of January the Act of Parliament was read to the men, and for three days

* *S. P. Dom. Geo. III. Misc.*

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volunteers were allowed to join the line. It does not appear that many were obtained, though the bounty was the same as before for men who had been enrolled in the Militia previous to the passing of the Act. The men who had been enrolled after it passed were only entitled to receive six guineas for seven years' engagement, and ten for unlimited service, to be paid on final approval. On the 20th of January a party which had been sent to Exeter under the command of Captain Fulford on the previous 28th November to receive the newly balloted men, returned to Plymouth, but it was not till the 28th of October that an allowance of five shillings a day was sanctioned to Captain Fulford while he had been on this duty.

The following sums were allowed on the 15th of April for the clothing and accoutrements of the extra Sergeants, Corporals, and Drummers:—

Clothing according to regulations	Sergeants		£5	12	1
	Corporals		2	8	7
	Drummers		2	18	7
Accoutrements	Sergeants	Swords, Belt and Plate	1	8	0
	Corporals	Pouch, Pouch Belt, Bayonet Belt, Belt Plate, Fire Lock Sling	1	1	0
	Drummers	Sword, Belt and Plate, Drum Carriage	1	2	6

The regiments quartered at Plymouth and Dock this year were the 1st Royal West York, Royal West Middlesex, 1st Royal Lancashire, Dorset, 1st Devon, North Hants, and Royal Montgomery. The North Hants and Royal Montgomery however were sent early in the year to Pendennis and Chichester, making the duties again heavy, as large detachments were stationed at Maker, etc., and the guards had been again increased. On one day, besides Officers and its own regimental guards and pickets, the Regiment had to furnish the band and 323 Non-commissioned Officers and men, the remaining 112 being found by one of the other regiments. Working parties to assist the engineer department were also

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constantly being called for, so that both Officers and men were f ully employed.

On the 25th of April the Regiment was inspected by Major-General Calcraft.

The following contract prices for bread, forage, etc., in the western district during the year, are interesting for comparison with those of the present time :—

	Bread per 4 lb. Loaf.	Oats per 100 lb. in Quarters.	Oats per 100 lb.	Hay per 112 lb.	Straw per 112 lb.	Dung per Ration.
	D.	S. D.	S. D.	S. D.	S. D.	D.
Devon .	6 1/8	11 3	10 8	4 3	2 3	3
Cornwall .	7 1/2	10 9	10 4	4 8	3 0	5
Somerset .	8 1/4	12 9	10 6	4 8	2 3	4
Scilly .	11	—	—	—	—	—

During this year numerous orders appear as to dress: on the 2nd of May it was ordered that "during the present favourable season of the year the privates of this garrison will discontinue the wearing of gloves till further orders". On the 24th of June, "The men will wear their white jackets until further orders". On the 10th of July, "1. The Officers of Infantry, with the exception of the mounted Officers, are to wear black cloth leggings when on duty, and at all inspections and reviews. 2. Officers are to wear their hats *straight* when on the parade or on duty, and not with the corner in front. 3. The mounted Officers of Infantry are to wear the shoulder belt and regulation swords. 4. Lace on the skirts of the Officers' coats is contrary to regulations, and must be discontinued. 5. The Staff-Sergeants to be dressed according to regulations, the Sergeant-Majors and Quartermaster-Sergeants to be distinguished only in the manner therein pointed out. 6. The bugle-horn players to be dressed as the Drummers of the Regiment. 7. The men are to carry their greatcoats at inspections and reviews, as likewise on all duties. 8. The Regiments not provided with Grenadier caps and pioneer appointments are to be immediately supplied. 9. The plates on the caps of some corps and the Sergeants' swords and sashes (the latter being entirely crimson) are reported to be contrary to orders; they must be in strict conformity to the king's regulations, and the General Officers will give orders accordingly,

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and see that they are complied with. 10. The clothing is to be made up in strict conformity to the sealed patterns, and General Officers when inspecting regiments are enjoined to pay particular attention on this head, and report any deviation therefrom, for which Commanding Officers will be made responsible."

"It appeared some time back on an inspection being made of the clothing of the Militia that the coats of many regiments were so tight, particularly in the sleeves, as not to admit of the waistcoat being worn, which was supposed to be the cause of the sickness that prevailed at the close of the last winter and in the early part of the spring. The Colonels must be cautioned with respect to the ensuing clothing, and the General Officers will be careful to see that the men have on proper waistcoats with sleeves, which are always to be worn except in very hot weather." On the 14th of July, Lieut.-General England "felt it necessary to direct that in future the men belonging to the regiments in this garrison are not to walk the streets in their foraging caps or without side arms. The foraging caps are only to be worn on fatigue or in their barracks." On the 15th, the Colonel requested the Officers to provide themselves at once with black cloth leggings.

The following Horse Guards order was issued on the 20th of July:—

"The Commander-in-Chief directs it to be notified that in consequence of the state of preparation for immediate service in which the whole of the army is at the present moment to be held, His Majesty has been graciously pleased to dispense with the use of queues until further orders.

"His Royal Highness desires the Commanding Officers of regiments will take care that the men's hair is cut close to the neck, in the neatest and most uniform manner, and that their heads are kept perfectly clean by combing, brushing, and frequently washing them. For the latter essential purpose it is His Majesty's pleasure that a sponge shall be hereafter added to each man's regimental necessaries." This order does not seem to have been appreciated by some of the Militia Regiments, as, on the 6th of August, a further order was

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issued, leaving it to the discretion of the Colonels of the Militia Regiments as to whether they had their men's hair cut like the soldiers of the regular army, or allowed them to wear their queues. On the 15th of August, when a *feu de joie* was to be fired in honour of the Duke of York's birthday, the "Colonel requests the Officers will appear on the parade with their hair dressed and powdered".

On the 9th of May, certain men "having of late been reported for being in liquor, Major Hays therefore orders that they are not allowed to work till further orders". The liquor seems to have been in *them*.

On the 18th May, "Lieutenant-General England desires to express his approbation of the state of the different regiments as reported to him by the Generals of Brigade at the late half-yearly inspection, and directs the Commanding Officers to continue to avail themselves of the favourable season to bring their regiments into a state fit for the most active service".

A letter from Captain Parker to the agent, dated 28th November, 1807, asks him to see that application is made for the new colours under the warrant dated 19th of August, 1807, and that they are sent as soon as possible. On the 4th December the agent is informed that Colonel Bastard will write to him himself. There appears to be some mistake as to dates, as the actual warrant for supplying "accoutrements for 27 sergeants, 25 corporals, 19 drummers, 504 privates; also silk colours with oilskin cases, and drums complete, with waistbelts and carriages, to complete the 1st Devon Regiment of Militia,"* is dated the 5th of October, 1807. It appears from an entry in the books for 1836, when inquiry was made for the colours with a view to their being returned into store, that they were not actually served out, an allowance instead having been made. They were evidently made of a superior material and finish to those served out, being embroidered instead of painted, and this is borne out by the following entry, which appears in one of the books relating to the clothing:—

* *H. O. Ordnance Entry Book*, 4.

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[illegible] by Russell's waggon, from the Bell Inn, [illegible] 1st Devon Militia:—

No. [illegible]. A case containing 2 silk colours.

No. [illegible]. A ba'e containing 4½ yards silver lace.

From your obedt. humble Servants,

HAWKES, MOLESEY, & CO.*

London, 29th May, 1808.

No account of any formal presentation of these colours can be found nor is there any other mention of them this year, and the newspapers contain no reference to a presentation. It is true the Order books after the 29th of August are missing, but as they arrived in May it is most improbable that they were not taken into use before that date. These are the colours now at Great Fulford, where no doubt they were taken by Lieutenant Colonel Fulford on the disembodiment of the Regiment in 1817.

A new copper coinage having been issued, a letter was sent to the various Paymasters on the 17th of May, asking them to assist in "driving the counterfeit copper coins out of circulation by means of the new copper coins," and they were requested to make as much use of it as possible. A somewhat similar device was practised by a recent Chancellor of the Exchequer to increase the circulation of silver and reduce that of half-sovereigns.

On the 7th of June the Bât horses and carts for the entrenching tools were ordered to be sent to Plymouth, and the horses and carts were sold on the 20th, the tools being sent into store.

The following appears in orders of the 11th of June:—

"Major Hays, having been informed that the men of the Regiment have been in the habit of throwing stones at night at the dogs in Marlborough Square, and thereby disturbing the barracks, desires that any man who may be detected in this practice shall be reported to him on the following morning".

On the 25th of July the Regiment was inspected, the following order being issued on the 27th:—

* Messrs. Hawkes still have a painted colour of the 1st Devon Militia, probably prepared at this time and not approved.

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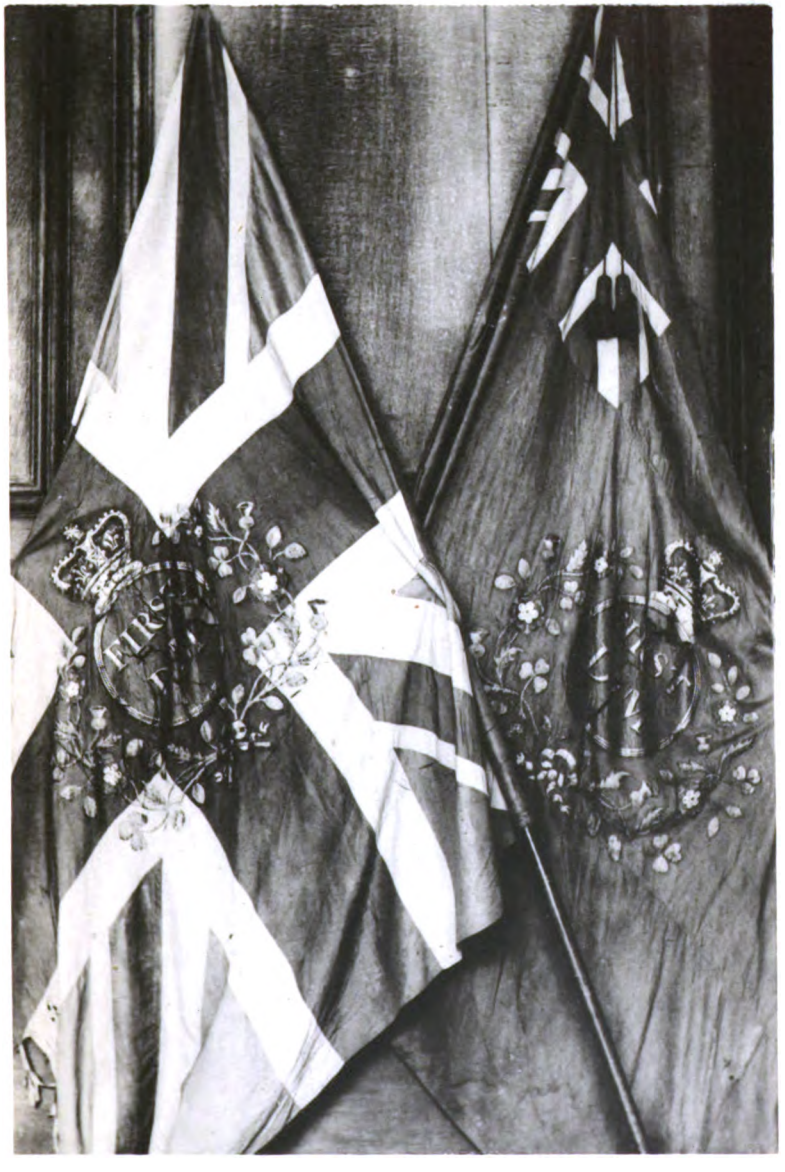

THE COLOURS, 1808–1836.

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"Brigadier-General Thomas desires to express his satisfaction at the correct state in which he found the books of the several regiments in his inspection on the 25th and 26th instant, and the regularity and cleanliness of their barracks and hospitals".

The promiscuous way in which ball practice was carried on at this time is extraordinary. On the 1st of August the following order appeared:—

"The troops in garrison will practise firing ball at targets at least once a week until they have expended such ammunition as has been issued for that purpose. The ground in front of the barracks occupied by the 1st Royal Lancashire Regiment appears to offer, with *proper precautions*, the most convenient place in the garrison for the practice." This was followed on the 5th by a direction as to the days upon which each regiment was to fire. Attention is to be paid that "the men level properly, and that they are not permitted to fire until perfectly steady and have taken a good aim". The recruits are to be "properly instructed," and they are to "fire singly, and not by sections or divisions, until well acquainted with this part of their duty". On the 6th each regiment is directed "to provide a target per company with as little delay as possible," this being apparently an afterthought. On the 7th the Regiment is ordered to "parade with ten rounds of ball cartridge per man at six A.M. The Officers will attend." From the latter part of the order it looks as if shirking musketry was not altogether a modern invention.

Shooting at the chosen place does not seem to have met with general approbation, as on the 10th appeared: "Complaints having been made that several passengers on the Hoe have been in great danger from the firing when the regiments were practising their recruits, Lieutenant-General England directs that every possible precaution may be adopted by the Commanding Officers of regiments to prevent any accident either to passengers or boats that may be passing at the time". On the 16th a fresh ground was selected near the Devil's Point, but on the 19th shooting at "Western King" was ordered to cease, and a new spot was selected by the Brigade-

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Major. Fresh tribulations, however, took place, and this "range" (?) proved worse than the others, and ball firing was finally stopped by the following order on the 28th of August:—

"In consequence of the melancholy accident that occurred yesterday, during the time that the 1st West York Militia were firing ball on Stonehouse Hill, the troops in garrison will not practise firing ball until further orders, however essential it may be to their discipline. Lieutenant-General England much laments the very unpleasant occurrence, which, he thinks, may be avoided by strictly attending to the precautions directed to be observed on these occasions." *

On the 23rd August "Michael Grunnel, of Captain Fulford's company, who had leave to work, and abused it by idling in the streets till twelve o'clock at night, is on no account to have any indulgence in future, to be put into the Black Hole for twenty-four hours, billed and drilled till further orders". On the 26th it was ordered that on and after the 1st September retreat should sound at six o'clock.

In November the ballot took place.† There does not seem to have been any complaint of the men procured by this means in the 1st Devon, but in some regiments grievous complaints were made this year, especially in the Warwick, West Kent and East Middlesex. Some of the recruits are stated to suffer from lameness, crooked spine, scald head, rupture, etc. In the two last-named regiments some are stated to be only 4 ft. 8 or 4 ft. 9, others only thirteen years old, in spite of which they had received bounties of from £20 to £40, though quite unfit for work.‡

The usual orders to allow the men to assist in getting in

* "Plymouth, Sunday. The poor sailor of the *Growler* gunbrig, who was shot by accident in a boat by the West York Regiment of Militia firing ball near Stonehouse Hill, died this morning. The coroner's inquest brought in a verdict of *accidental death*. It is much to be wished that more care should be taken in the different regiments firing ball in this garrison, as previous to this accident, several balls have wizzed (*sic*) over different boats passing up the Hamoaze, and over persons walking on the Hoe."—*Exeter Flying Post*, 1st Sept., 1808.

† *Devon Lieutenancy Minutes*, vol. ii. ‡ *H. O., W. O.*, 70.

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the harvest, and for leave and furlough, were given during the course of the year.

With respect to the mess, on the 4th of February it was decided by the mess committee that one day's pay less be paid towards the mess, leaving apparently only three and a half days' pay to be contributed per month. On the 16th of February it was "resolved that five shillings per day be allowed to all Officers, who are members of the mess, on all marching detachments, and that two shillings a day be allowed as usual in stationary detachments, and that the said allowances take place from the 1st July, 1807". Various playful entries, such as notes of admiration when certain Officers do not drink wine, appear in the mess book, and as many as six guests appear at a time against one Officer, but with one or two exceptions the quantity of wine consumed is very moderate. Generally when an Officer has an unusually large number of guests it is the Commanding Officer for the time being, and as no regimental guests appear, except on one occasion, probably these were paid for more or less by him. On one occasion fourteen Officers and guests consumed fifteen bottles of port and eight of sherry, but this is quite the exception.

The "Local" Militia was authorised to be raised this year,* so as to take the place of the volunteers, nearly all of whose allowances were discontinued. It consisted of men between eighteen and thirty, and was six times the strength of the regular Militia, from which it was quite distinct. It was chosen by ballot, every one drawn being bound to serve, as no substitutes were allowed under the Act. Most of the volunteer corps transferred their services *en masse* to this force, and those that did not do so soon ceased to exist, as there were no funds to keep them up. The Local Militia was in every way a better force than the volunteers, repeated instances of the grossest insubordination among these corps being found in the various papers at the Record Office and elsewhere.

1809. PLYMOUTH DOCK, KINGSBRIDGE.—On the 20th of

* 48 Geo. III., c. 3.

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January six companies were sent to Kingsbridge, and remained there till the 20th of April, when they returned to Dock.

A disallowance of £4 11s. 8d. having been made in the accounts of 1807, Colonel Bastard wrote to ask what was to be done with the regimental baggage when as in this instance, waggons could not be procured and the carts from their construction could not carry it. Red tape required that the circumstances should be stated through the General commanding the district.

In March an Act * was passed, by which, in regiments that were over three-fifths of their establishment, two-fifths of the men were allowed to volunteer for service in the line.

In May another Act † was passed, increasing the Militia by one-half of the original quota. Recruiting by beat of drum was for the first time allowed in the Militia, but the numbers, if not made up by the 1st of June, 1810, were to be completed by ballot, and a fine of £40 was levied on the parish for each man deficient. On the 1st of June a circular was issued, which gives the "levy money," as follows:—

			Men not in the Service.	Men from the Local Militia.
Bounty to the recruit	On being attested	In money	£2 2 0	£1 1 0
		In necessaries	0 12 0	0 12 0
	On final approval	In money	2 11 0	1 10 0
		In necessaries	3 3 0	3 3 0
Total bounty to the recruit			£8 8 0	£6 6 0
Reward to the Officer on final approval, to cover all expenses			1 1 0	1 1 0
Reward to the party on final approval			1 1 0	1 1 0
To the bringer of the recruit, whether belonging to the party or not, on final approval			2 2 0	2 2 0
			£12 12 0	£10 10 0

If the recruit was attested at Head-quarters where there was no recruiting party, the two guineas payable to the Officer and party was payable to the recruit himself. The recruit was also entitled to one guinea marching money, under the 42 Geo. III., c. 90. These sums were originally directed to be paid by the Receivers-General of the counties, on receiving a certificate of the number of men raised. It was, however, pointed out that this would not do, as no money would be

* 49 Geo. III., c. 4. † *Ibid.*, c. 56.

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available for at once paying the recruit and bringer, and the money was ordered to be paid in the usual way. On the 20th of June, the distribution of levy money was altered, the two guineas being given to the recruit instead of the bringer. Thus a man in the Local Militia would receive eight guineas, and one who was not in it, ten, in each case the amount being paid in cash, half on attestation and half on joining. The two guineas to the recruiting party was to be apportioned as the Colonel should direct. Recruiting parties were to be quartered in the same manner as parties sent to receive balloted recruits. Parties were sent out on the 24th of September to Exeter, Honiton, Axminster, Collumpton, and other places, and seem to have been fairly successful.

On the 27th of July the Regiment was reviewed by Major-General Thomas.

The duty of guarding prisoners of war on the prison-ships was very unpopular, and many complaints about it were made. Doubts also were expressed on its legality, it being contended that the Militia were not liable to serve afloat, and could not be punished for misbehaviour while on this duty. The opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown was asked on the point, and on the 21st of August they recommended that the Militia should, if possible, not be employed in this way; but the practice was continued, as their services could not be dispensed with.*

On the 6th of September Captain Parker, the Paymaster, resigned the appointment on being promoted to a company, and it became necessary to appoint a "committee of Paymastership". The following correspondence looks as if the War Office were somewhat stingy as to the forms supplied:—

PLYMOUTH DOCK, *14th October*, 1809.

SIR,—We have to request a supply of estimates (Form AA) and of accounts (Form A) of the first part of bounty for volunteers for the line, for the use of the 1st Devon Regiment of Militia.

We are, etc.,

T. HAYS, Major,
J. H. BULTEEL, Captain,
E. H. GENNYS, Captain,
} Committee of Paymastership.

The Right Honourable the Secretary at War.

* *H. O., W. O.*, 75.

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PLYMOUTH DOCK, *22nd October*, 1809.

SIR,—We have to request a supply of estimates (Form AA) and of accounts (Form A) of the first part of bounty for volunteers for the line, for the use of the 1st Devon Regiment of Militia, those received on the 19th instant being expended, *and probably the like number will be required daily.*

We are, etc.

On the appointment of the new Paymaster, the committee of Paymastership promptly asked what remuneration they were to receive, and ten shillings a day was allowed, which probably went into the pocket of either the new or old Paymaster.

Government was no more backward in those days than it is now in extracting its "pound of flesh," as on the 30th September it was directed that property tax was to be deducted from the Captains' "non-effective allowance". £2 was charged from the 8th of April, 1808, and the same amount was in future to be deducted before it was paid. Apparently up to this time the tax had only been charged on the pay.

On the 22nd of December it was notified that in future the regimental accounts would not be examined at the War Office, but by a newly appointed separate department to be called the Superintendents of Accounts; considering that the accounts for 1797 had not yet been finally adjusted, this step cannot be said to have been premature.

On the 30th of December a War Office letter states that though the strength of the Regiment had been reduced below its establishment in consequence of the volunteering, the Captains would be paid the full contingent allowance, but it was added "the like favourable determination will not be taken in respect of Captains' allowances for the ensuing half-year, unless the increased state of the effectives shall be found to warrant the measure".

The clothing was made at Kingsbridge, but for some reason the greatcoats were procured this year from the Government stores. On the 2nd of November a letter was written pointing out that the Sergeants' greatcoats which had been sent were faced with blue cloth instead of yellow, and asking if they were to be returned, or an allowance would be

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made for altering them. To this a reply was sent on the 4th saying that all the Sergeants' greatcoats in store had blue facings, and they were issued to every regiment. Dress regulations were evidently not strictly followed in those days!

There is nothing very noteworthy in the mess book, the wine consumed being very much what it was in former years. The mess minute book shows that the literary wants of the mess were not large, the "improved Army List and Steel's Navy List" were taken in on alternate months, and the only papers appear to have been the "*London Courier* and the Sherborne paper". On the 1st of May it was resolved that the mess man should be paid two shillings a day for fourteen dinners during April in consequence of the heavy expense he had been put to owing to the Regiment having been moved. In August it was resolved that the mess fund should be kept at £100. On the 26th of October the committee directed that half a day's pay be struck off the Officers' mess subscription, leaving it at five days' pay.

1810. PLYMOUTH DOCK, HYTHE, CHELMSFORD.—During the latter part of 1809 and beginning of this year every available man was employed in "prison-ship duty," that is to say, guarding prisoners of war on the hulks. In order that every one might have his share of this unpopular duty, the Officers who were recruiting were recalled and others sent in their place.

While at Plymouth one of the men of the 1st Devon was saved from drowning by a French prisoner of war named Massé, and on the matter being represented by Colonel Bastard, Mr. Beckett, the Under Secretary of State, wrote to him on the 18th of April, saying that in consequence of the humane conduct of Massé, he would be allowed to return to France by the first cartel. On the 26th he wrote again to say that in consequence of his application for the release of Massé, a report had been made to Mr. Ryder that the whole affair was a trick contrived between Massé and the soldier in order to obtain the former's release, and that therefore the order for Massé's release has been cancelled. On this Colonel Bastard ordered a Court-Martial on the man, and in forwarding the report of the Court-Martial on the 23rd June, Sir H. Goulbourn

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writes to Sir Rupert George saying that, as there does not appear to have been any collusion between the soldier and Massé, he thinks it right that he should be released, as originally ordered, though the soldier could have been saved without Massé's assistance.*

On the 14th of May it was notified that the bounty payable to men of the Local Militia who volunteered into the Regular Militia would be ten guineas, half on attestation and the balance on approval.

On the 18th of May the Regiment was ordered to march in two divisions, four companies for Dartford and Crayford and four for Bromley and Beckenham. The route† was as follows:—

		Miles.	1st Division.	2nd Division.
Thurs.,	24th May,	11½	Modbury	
Friday,	25th „	12	Totnes and Bridgtown	Modbury
Sat.,	26th „	8	Newton Abbot and Bushell	Totnes and Bridgtown
Sun.,	27th „	—	Halt	Halt
Mon.,	28th „	15	Exeter, St. Thomas	Newton Abbot, etc.
Tues.,	29th „	16½	Honiton	Exeter and St. Thomas
Wed.,	30th „	8	Chard	Honiton
Thurs.,	31st „	9	Crewkerne	Chard
Friday,	1st June,	15	Sherborne and Milborne Port	Crewkerne
Sat.,	2nd „	15	Shaftesbury	Sherborne, etc.
Sun.,	3rd „	—	Halt	Halt
Mon.,	4th „	19	Salisbury and Harnham	Shaftesbury
Tues.,	5th „	17½	Andover	Salisbury, etc.
Wed.,	6th „	18	Basingstoke	Andover
Thurs.,	7th „	19	Bagshot and Blackwater	Basingstoke
Friday,	8th „	19	Kingston, Hampton and Ditton	Bagshot, etc.

On arriving at Kingston, a route,‡ dated 6th of June, was received ordering the regiment to Hythe by:—

* *H. O. Domestic Entry Book*, 44.
† *W. O. Militia Marching Book*, 1922.
‡ *Ibid.*

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		Miles.	1st Division.	2nd Division.
Sat.,	9th June,	10	Croydon, Carshalton, Beddington	Kingston, etc.
Sun.,	10th „	—	Halt	Halt
Mon.,	11th „	17	Sevenoaks, Seal, and Riverhead	Croydon, etc.
Tues.,	12th „	20	Maidstone	Sevenoaks, etc.
Wed.,	13th „	20	Ashford and adjacents	Maidstone
Thurs.,	14th „	12	Hythe	Ashford, etc.
Friday,	15th „	—	——	Hythe

While at Hythe detachments of the Regiment were encamped at Appledore, Rucking and Tiggets Green, guarding the military canal, another party being at Sandgate. The time for recruiting expiring on the 1st of July, a route was applied for on the 18th of June, to be dated the 2nd July, to enable the recruiting party at Exeter to rejoin. This was sent, but for some reason countermanded on the 26th of June, and on the 6th of July a Captain, Non-commissioned Officer and private were ordered to join, the rest of the party, consisting of two Officers, two Non-commissioned Officers and the recruits, not being ordered to do so till the 26th of August.* All recruits who joined before the 24th of September received the full clothing for the year, less one pair of shoes. Those who joined afterwards only received "slop clothing," consisting of one jacket at 13s. 9d. and one pair of breeches at 6s. 3d.

Difficulties arose as to how the men who were obtained by ballot to make up the quota should be distributed among the regiments, Lord Rolle as usual wishing to have it all his own way and making difficulties. On the 10th of September Earl Fortescue wrote to the Secretary at War, enclosing a case drawn up by the Clerk of Lieutenancy for his consideration. It had been agreed by the Deputy-Lieutenants that the regiments should be equalised, but to this Lord Rolle objected. The "case" puts the matter clearly.

"*Case.*—By the 49 Geo. III., c. 4., a number of the Militia were allowed to volunteer, and to make up the deficiencies, and in order that the ballot might be suspended

* *W. O. Militia Marching Book*, 1922.

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till 1812, under 49 Geo. III., c. 53, 756 men were ordered to be raised to complete the Militia by beat of drum, a limited time being given for the purpose. This has now expired; the strength of the regiments is returned as follows:—

	1st.	North.	South.
Volunteered into the line, . .	86	143	141
Raised by beat of drum, . .	115	102	186
Effective strength, . . .	607	420	595

"313 men have therefore to be raised by ballot. If distributed so as to equalise the three regiments, this would give the 1st 39, the North 224, and South 50; but if each regiment takes the men balloted in its own district, the 1st would be 696, North 529, South 711."

It goes on to say that the Deputy-Lieutenants propose to adopt the first method, "but it is not wholly approved by the Colonels," and they wish to know what to do.

On the 22nd of September Lord Fortescue sent Mr. Ryder a long correspondence with Lord Rolle on the subject, and on the 29th he wrote again saying he had received Mr. Ryder's approval of the proposed apportionment. He further says that Lord Rolle wished to resign his commission as Colonel of the South Devon, and that, subject to His Majesty's approval, he proposed to appoint the Lieutenant-Colonel to command of the Regiment. In the meantime, Lord Rolle appears to have repented of having sent in his resignation, which he had never meant to be accepted, and did not by any means approve of the alacrity with which Lord Fortescue had acted. Having great influence with the King, he wrote or saw Mr. Ryder, who informed Lord Fortescue that His Majesty declined to accept Lord Rolle's resignation till he had had more time to consider it. Lord Rolle then wrote to Lord Fortescue saying that in consequence of the King's kindness he had decided to keep his command, and asks that steps may be taken to substitute some men from Modbury and Morley for some others from Plymouth and Exeter. He also enclosed a letter he had received from Lieutenant-Colonel Seale and the Officers of the South Devon. On the 8th Lord Fortescue acknowledges Mr. Ryder's letter of the 5th October, informing him of the King's

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decision, and encloses Lord Rolle's letter and that of the Officers of the South Devon. As to Lord Rolle's proposal, he says it has already been offered and rejected by him, and that now Lord Borringdon, who commands the North Devon, totally declined to have anything further to do with Lord Rolle. With respect to the letter of the Officers of the South Devon, he requests it may be placed before His Majesty. (This letter, which is signed by the Lieutenant-Colonel and Officers, is a most improper one, as it contains strong criticism of Lord Fortescue's conduct as Lord-Lieutenant, and expresses their intention of resigning if Lord Rolle does so.) On the 27th of October Mr. Ryder writes to Lord Fortescue that he has seen Lord Rolle, who assures him that he did not mean the letter to be taken as official; that he has told Lord Rolle to impress on his Officers the impropriety of their conduct, and that they are not to do such a thing again. He is highly complimentary as to the manner in which Lord Fortescue has done his duty, and tries generally to smooth matters down. A great deal more correspondence took place, Lord Fortescue naturally being very angry at the way he had been treated by Lord Rolle, but after Lieutenant-Colonel Seale had apologised and said the letter was meant to be strictly private, Lord Fortescue at the reiterated requests of Mr. Ryder allowed the matter to drop.*

On the 18th of October the Regiment was ordered to Chelmsford, the route being: 24th October, Ashford and adjacents; 25th, Maidstone; 26th, Gravesend, Northfleet and Chalk Street; 27th, Ballericay Barracks, Town and adjacents; 28th, halt; 29th, Chelmsford. The second division as usual was one day later.† A correspondence took place in consequence of inn-keepers' allowance being charged at Ballericay, the barracks being in a bad state, but it was not allowed.

With respect to this march the following paragraph appears in the *Exeter Flying Post* of the 8th of November:—

"Exeter, Wednesday, 7th Nov. The 1st Devon Regiment of Militia moved last week from Hythe, by way of Ashford

* *H. O. Internal Defence*, 183.

† *W. O. Militia Marching Book*, 1922.

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and Maidstone, on their route to Ipswich in Suffolk. When the above Regiment halted at Lenham on Friday morning last, Captain Fulford gave a breakfast at the Dog and Bear Inn to all the women and children of the Regiment, who sat down, 56 in number, and were liberally entertained at his expense."

On the 28th of August one of the knapsacks was sent to Messrs. Hawkes, and they were asked to send estimates for 720, of that, or any improved pattern they might have. On the 27th of September 720 black knapsacks of a new pattern were ordered with a device painted on them, which cannot now be traced. They were to be sent as soon as possible, as "the knapsacks we have are in a very bad state . . . and will hardly bear the service of another march". However they had to do so, as the new ones did not arrive till the 19th of November, their cost being £378.

The following order appears on the 2nd December: "R. O. The Officers are requested in future to wear their swords in their belts, and not to carry them in their hands." Probably this refers only to when they were walking in the streets; but did they use them as walking sticks?

On the 30th of November a circular was issued saying that in future Drum- and Bugle-Majors were to rank and receive pay as Sergeants, and consequently "that the stoppage, which it is understood has heretofore been made from the pay of Drummers and Buglers for the purpose of remunerating the Drum- and Bugle-Majors of Militia Regiments, is to be discontinued from the date of this order taking effect, *viz.*, 25th September, 1810". No trace of such a stoppage having been made in the 1st Devon is to be found.

The contract price for bread from the 24th of November to the 25th of December in the district was: Norfolk, $7\frac{3}{16}$d.; Suffolk, $7\frac{7}{16}$d.; Cambridge, $11\frac{1}{2}$d. per 4 lb. loaf.

The duties at Chelmsford seem to have been unusually light; and in that respect must have formed a pleasant contrast to those of Plymouth. This appears to have also been the case throughout the district; and in some places both Officers and men must have employed their leisure hours in poaching, as several orders were issued calling on Commanding Officers

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"to give the most positive orders to prevent the encroachment of Officers and Soldiers on the grounds of the inhabitants," and to the like effect. On the 29th of December the Regiment was inspected by Major-General Payne. On the same day a garrison order says: "In consequence of the Chaplain having obtained leave of absence, there will be no Divine Service at the barracks to-morrow".

There are more entries than usual of interest in the mess minute book this year. At a mess meeting on the 27th July it was decided, the mess man having complained of the insufficiency of the amount paid, that in future he should receive 2s. 6d. a head for those dining. He was ordered to charge 4s. 3d. a bottle for port, 4s. 6d. for sherry, and 4s. 7d. for Burgundy. "11th July. The mess Committee having met and Lieut. ——'s letter of the 9th instant (having been read?) requesting to become again a member of the mess, they have to observe that by a standing order of the mess of 2nd July, 1807, 'No Officer withdrawing from the mess shall ever after be allowed to become a member of it again'. The Committee beg leave to recommend to the Commanding Officer that a meeting of the Officers belonging to the mess may be called to take this order into their consideration." A meeting was accordingly held, and "on drawing the ballot" the rule was upheld. On the 17th of August it was resolved to spend £10 13s. 10d. for the purchase of new glass and earthenware. On the 26th of September it was resolved, at the request of the mess man, to revert to the old arrangement, and pay for the average number dining at 2s. a head. "4th October. The mess Committee having this day met, beg to recommend to the Officers of the mess the discontinuance of Cobbett's paper, the expenditure of the mess account having on the average of the last six months exceeded the annual income." On the 20th of October five guineas was voted to the late mess cook, who had become paralysed, to take her back to Devonshire. On the 26th of November it was resolved to buy a new dinner service at a cost of £32, and to allow the mess man some extra dinners in consequence of the high price of meat. The following resolution was also passed: "In

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consequence of the insufficiency of coal allowed the mess man, the Committee beg leave to recommend that each Officer belonging to the mess do give him one peck each week from his weekly allowance, beginning from the next coal delivery". On the 28th December, "The Committee, taking into consideration the great difference between the pay of the Subaltern and Captain, beg to recommend that the Captain do pay five guineas to the mess on receiving his commission or promotion, and that the same be adopted in future, and that ten guineas be paid on any promotion that takes place beyond the rank of Captain".

A curious case occurs in the papers at the Record Office relating to this year* of some French prisoners of war effecting their escape from Dartmoor Prison on the 24th of November. They were assisted by some men of the Nottingham Militia who were stationed there, whom they bribed with counterfeit gold coin and forged Bank of England notes.

The price of a substitute was rather high this year, as on the 12th of November £63 is stated to have been paid for one.†

* *H. O. Domestic Entry Book*, 44. † *H. O. Militia*, 22.

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CHAPTER XI.

EMBODIED 1811 TO 1814.

1811. CHELMSFORD. WINCHESTER.—The Chaplain took a good long holiday, as Divine Service did not again take place at the barracks till the 19th of January. The only other regiment at Chelmsford was the Wilts Militia, and on the 20th of January two escorts, consisting, one of the Wilts and the other of the 1st Devon, were ordered to Hertford to take prisoners of war from there to Norman Cross. These detachments each consisted of one Captain, two Subalterns, and 137 rank and file, and were placed under the command of Major Hays; how he could exercise such command is not clear, as he was to march with the first on the 23rd, while the second did not start till the 26th. Another detachment of the same strength, composed partly of the Wilts and partly of the 1st Devon, marched on the 29th, and escorted the prisoners who were at Chelmsford, each duty lasting fifteen days.

On the 29th of January Lieutenant-General Lord Chatham, commanding the district, issued an order in pursuance of one received from the Adjutant-General, saying that "he should expect to see at the spring inspections that the accoutrements of the several Militia Regiments were in perfect order, and that all pouches hereafter furnished were to be in strict conformity with the regulations, and calculated to hold sixty rounds of ammunition". Major Hays, who was in command for most of the time the Regiment was at Chelmsford (as Colonel Bastard and his brother were attending Parliament), issued several orders, from which it may be gathered that he was not quite satisfied. On the 8th of February, "It having been reported to the Commanding Officer that the indulgence

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granted to the men coming off guard, of being absent from the evening parade, has lately only promoted drunkenness, he finds himself under the necessity of withdrawing that indulgence for the present until the men are more correct in their conduct". Again, on the 20th, "Major Hays informs the Non-commissioned Officers and privates of the Regiment that it is to be understood in future that no one is to be out of his barrack after tattoo beating except he has leave; and it is expected to be particularly mentioned if such leave is required out of the barrack square. Any one discovered to have procured leave for the purpose of drinking will be tried by a regimental Court-Martial."

Several orders appear with regard to the Officers. On the 9th of March:—

"Major Hays thinks it necessary to refer the Officers of the Regiment to the standing orders respecting their attendance to their private parades.

"He also desires they will provide themselves with the Rules and Regulations for the Field Exercise, should any of them be lost, as it is absolutely necessary that every Officer should understand those orders so well as to enable him to be at least able to exercise his company." Their progress did not evidently satisfy him, as on the 14th, "Major Hays is extremely sorry to find this morning some of the Officers so very deficient in the knowledge of their duty, and desires they will pay particular attention to the Rules and Regulations for the Field Exercise". On the 26th of April, "Major Hays is under the necessity of repeating the regimental orders of the 5th of November, 1810, and requests they may be particularly attended to.

"The Officers are requested to be perfectly steady when under arms, as unsteadiness is more conspicuous in them than in private soldiers," a very good order, which has not yet ceased to be useful. On the 14th of May one of the Officers who had received leave and not reported it to the Adjutant is referred to by name, and directed not to offend again.

The Officers' dress caused several orders to be issued. On the 14th of March they are desired to wear white gloves. On

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the 2nd of April, "The Officers are desired to provide themselves with canes, with which they are expected to appear on parade in future". On the 7th, "Major Hays requests the Paymaster and the Officers of the Light Company will provide themselves with regimentals conformable to his Majesty's regulations, previous to the Regiment being inspected".

The Assizes taking place in March, orders were given on the 11th that the troops were to remain at Chelmsford, practically confined to barracks. The men were not to be allowed out except on duty and accompanied by one or more Non-Commissioned Officers, and the Officers were not to go out except in "coloured clothes," the term then used for "mufti," or on duty.

On the 14th of March a circular was issued saying that an allowance of £14 would be made to all regiments of the line and corps of Militia having Light companies "for the provision of targets for ball practice," but it was not to be considered as a permanent allowance, but only as long as requisite during the continuance of the war. On the 26th the following order appeared:—

"It having been represented to the Colonel that Sergeant Tuckett, deceased, had a private account with the men of his company as Pay-Sergeant thereof, the Colonel orders that no Pay-Sergeant shall have any private account with the men under his command, and that no man will be called on to pay any other account than that which is entered in the pay-book of the company open to the inspection of the Field Officers and Captain of the company".

The sentence on the men belonging to the Nottingham Militia, who, as mentioned on page 266, had assisted the French prisoners to escape, was promulgated in orders of the 4th of April. Three men were tried, but only two were found guilty. One, the ringleader, was sentenced to receive 900 lashes, and the other 500. The court say they have been induced to pass these light sentences in consequence of the first prisoner's good conduct at a fire at Plymouth, by which much property was saved, and their belief as regards the second, that he was led away: they also recommend the

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prisoners to mercy. H.R.H. the Prince Regent was pleased, in consequence of the court's recommendation, to remit half the punishment of the ringleader and the whole of the other's.

A circular was sent on the 27th of April with a copy of the Act* for allowing volunteering from the Militia to the line. By this Act, 6856 men could be enlisted annually, provided not more than one-seventh of the quota was taken in any county. An equal number of supernumeraries were to be supplied by voluntary enlistment, the bounty being £10 10s., and the ballot suspended till 1813.

The circular states that the number of men required under the present Act was 73, a further 142 remaining to be furnished under the former Acts. The men might volunteer into any regiment, except the 60th, 98th, 99th, 100th and 101st. Men from the Light Company, or picked men capable of the work, alone could volunteer for Light Infantry Regiments and Rifles, and were to be from 5 ft. 7 to 5 ft. 10. The bounty was, as before, fourteen guineas for unlimited and ten for limited service. An ensigncy was to be given for every 50 men, and as far as possible such commissions would be given so as not to separate the Officers and men. It goes on to say that "as much inconvenience, however, has been found to result from the practice which prevailed on former occasions, of recommending for such commissions Officers of Militia, who from their age or infirmities were perfectly inefficient, it will be necessary that you should accompany your recommendation of each Officer with a statement of his age and your opinion of eligibility to the situation for which he is recommended".

Volunteering commenced on the 30th of April, and though more than the seventy-three men required under the Act were obtained, the number was not sufficient to wipe out the arrear of former years. It will be remembered that in 1810 the regiments had been equalised, in consequence of which the 1st Devon had not received the full number of recruits to which it was entitled. A letter was written pointing out that the Regiment had not supplied its quota to the line. Colonel

*51 Geo. III., c. 20.

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Bastard replied to the Adjutant-General on the 4th of August, and finishes his letter by saying: "I cannot conclude this without stating to you, that I apprehend the 1st Devon Militia has given its quota on the last Act exclusive of the arrear, and that if the full arrear is not made up, it is in consequence of the Secretary of State's having attached the men from which the deficiency was to be supplied to the other two county regiments".*

Troubles with recruiting parties crop up pretty often. On the 29th of May, "Major Hays takes this opportunity of thanking Corporal Watts, Samuel Edwards, John Lee, and Corporal Vosper for their good conduct in making known the attempt of an Officer of the line to tamper with some men of the 1st Devon Militia". Again on the 19th of September the following order appeared: "In consequence of the irregularities which have occurred from recruiting parties attempting to seduce the men of the 1st Devon Militia, the Colonel orders that every man who is tampered with by any person belonging to the line reports the same immediately. He has no wish to prevent the men from volunteering into the line, but wishes to protect them against all seductions of tamperings, which are forbid by the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, as well as the law."

Differences seem to have occurred as to what was the correct "railway time of the period," which was settled by the following order on the 16th of May: "The Brigade-Major and Adjutants will in future set their watches by Mr. Wright's regulator at the foot of the bridge in Chelmsford, and this is to be considered until further orders the regulator of this garrison".

On the 20th of June it appeared in orders that the Regiment was to start for Winchester on the 27th. The route was: 27th June, Ballericay Barracks and Town; 28th, Gravesend, Northfleet and Chalk Street; 29th, Bromley and Beckingham; 30th, Halt; 1st July, Epsom and Ewell; 2nd, Guildford, Stoke, Shalford, Catherine Hill and Bowling-green House; 3rd, Farnham; 4th, Alton, Chirton and Farringdon; 5th, Winchester

* *H. O., W. O.*, 83.

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Barracks.* The second division was a day later. On the first day the march was commenced at 3 P.M., the men having dined at 12, but on the following days the hour varied from 3 to 6 A.M.

On the 8th of July the Act of Parliament† for the "Interchange of the British and Irish Militia" was read and explained to the men. By this Act Officers and men who volunteered to do so could be sent to serve in Ireland for two years, at the expiration of which period they could not be again called on to serve there for six years, except in case of actual invasion or rebellion. The advantages offered were, that Officers should receive the same pay and allowances as the line, and the men a bounty of two guineas. The letter of the 5th July says the Officers shall "thenceforth" on volunteering receive the same pay, and it was found necessary to issue a letter of explanation on the 17th to say that the extra pay and allowances to Field Officers and Captains would take effect from the day they volunteered, but that the extra pay for length of service would not be given to Subalterns. It does not appear how many men volunteered under this Act, but the following order appeared on the 17th: "It being for the benefit of the service that those men who have volunteered for Ireland should be placed in one company in order to be ready for such service when required, Captain Courtenay being the eldest Captain who has volunteered, his company will be completed with men liable to that service on the 24th. The men of Captain Courtenay's company who will be transferred into other companies will set their names down for the companies they prefer." As Captain Courtenay's company had seventy-two privates on the 25th June and sixty-nine on the 25th July, probably this last was the number, though there may have been some difficulty in making the change till the 25th of August, in consequence of the Regiment being in detachments during the Assizes. In August his company had sixty-six privates, so the number must have been between sixty-nine and sixty-six.

* *W. O. Marching Book, Militia*, 1922.
† 51 Geo. III., c. 118.

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There does not appear to have been any other regiment in garrison at Winchester when the 1st Devon arrived, but the 39th, 57th, and 97th marched in later. The following district order was in force as to troops at Winchester at this time, and was inserted in the orders of the 8th:—

HEAD-QUARTERS, PORTSMOUTH,
19*th March*, 1811.

"The Non-commissioned Officers and soldiers quartered in the barracks or city of Winchester, or in the neighbourhood, are most strictly forbidden to frequent on any pretence (except during the summer and winter vacations) the meadows leading from the college to St. Catherine's Hill, or to resort to that hill by any other road.

"They are also most positively ordered never to bathe in or near that part of the river which is used for that purpose by the scholars and commoners of Winchester College; they are to bathe only on the space between St. Cross Church and St. Cross Mill. The least deviation from this order will be most severely punished."

The following curious order appeared on the 11th. It would be interesting to know how the spurs had offended:—

"As it is offensive to the regulations of the cathedral that any person should enter it in spurs, the Field Officers and Adjutant are desired when they attend Divine Service to lay them aside. Spurs will be dispensed with on the Sunday morning parades while at Winchester."

The inevitable dog again!

"It being impossible to keep the passages and staircases clean if dogs are suffered to run loose through them, the Officers are requested to take measures for preventing it, and every man is to do his utmost to prevent any dog (not with his master) from entering the barrack."

The Assizes being about to take place, the Regiment left Winchester on the 21st of July, four companies being stationed at Romsey, two at Stockbridge, and two at Alton till the 27th, when they returned to Winchester.

A circular, dated 16th July, directed that, under the 30th section of the 51 Geo. III., c. 20, recruits might be raised by

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beat of drum in Devon and the adjoining counties as supernumeraries, provided that the total number raised by the three regiments did not make the Militia of the county exceed 1728 privates, being one-seventh over the original quota. One quarter of the total raised might be boys of fourteen and upwards, the bounty being ten guineas for men and £7 11s. 6d. for boys, two guineas being in each instance paid in addition to the recruiting party.

On the 4th of August it was stated in orders that, "The indulgence given the men to work makes it impossible that any man who makes a proper use of that indulgence should be in debt. The Colonel therefore orders that no man shall be allowed to work who is in debt to his company."

Irregularities in the canteen caused the following drastic order: On the 5th of August, "Corporal Soper of Captain Courtenay's company being found in the canteen 20 minutes before 10 o'clock last night, is to visit the canteen every 3 hours and to report to the Sergeant of the guard any irregularity he perceives in it. A sentinel is to be placed at the canteen door to prevent any men of the 1st Devon Militia entering the canteen, on account of the disorderly conduct in it after 9 o'clock last night. In consequence of Corporals Gardner and Venn, of Captain Treby's company, having made a false report of the time of John Gleddon and Richard How, of Captain Treby's company, being in the barrack rooms on Saturday night, and in consequence of the irregular conduct in the barracks last night, which has not been reported by the Non-commissioned Officers, no Non-commissioned Officers can be allowed to work in future."

On the 20th of August the Colonel requested the Officers to conform to the King's regulations, and have their "cuffs 3½ inches long, and feathers 7½ inches".

On the 15th of September, "The Colonel has heard with the deepest regret that riots have taken place in the streets of Winchester and other places. From the general character of gentlemen, which the Officers of the 1st Devon Militia have hitherto sustained, he hopes it is impossible any Officer of this regiment has been concerned in them. But it is necessary to

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declare it is an imperious duty imposed on him to notice such conduct if it recurs, without any distinction of persons."

Bad language seems to have been prevalent at this time, as on the 24th, "The colonel has heard with much concern that the language of the men returning from work through the streets is extremely offensive to those who have the misfortune of hearing the horrid oaths and blasphemous expressions used. He hopes that a conduct suited only to blackguards and savages will not be repeated. If it is, he will certainly punish any man who is guilty of language and oaths so degrading to the Regiment, so unbecoming a man, so disgraceful to a soldier, and so abhorrent to a Christian."

On the 27th December this year a circular was issued stating that, H.R.H. the Prince Regent having taken into his consideration the advantages that would accrue from the establishment of regimental schools, he had been pleased to direct that they should be established. The Commanding Officer was to select a Sergeant qualified to act as school-master, and an allowance of ten pounds was made for the incidental expenses of the school and stationery, etc.

In December as much as £73 was paid for a substitute.*

A change took place in the position of the mess this year, as on the 19th March a circular was issued from the War Office saying that—

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent had been pleased in the name and on behalf of His Majesty to direct that an allowance of £25 per company should be made to regiments in aid of the mess. It was to take effect from the 25th of December, 1809, and the amount due up to the end of 1810 could be drawn at once, in future quarterly payments being made in the usual way. The arrangement with the mess man this year was that he should be paid for one-fifth more than the average diners each month, and should, in addition, receive 3d. a bottle corkage. This rule was not strictly adhered to, as occasionally, for instance in January, he was allowed for eighteen dinners a day, though the average was only thirteen,

* *H. O., W. O.*, 82.

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in "consequence of the heavy expense of coal". The following quaintly worded resolution was passed on the 25th of March: "It having been agreed to by a large majority of the mess without a dissenting voice, 'That every member dining on Tuesday shall have the price of one pint of wine charged to his account,' it is to be considered a standing rule of the mess".

On the 8th of May one day's pay was struck off the monthly mess subscription, and on the 15th it was "Resolved that port and sherry wine be charged at the rate of four shillings per bottle, exclusive of the corkage, to each individual, including strangers. This is to be understood as not to exceed one pint per head for those who actually drink wine. This regulation to commence on Tuesday the 14th instant. The surplus charge on the wine account to be placed to the Mess Fund." The effect of this of course was that after the pint a head had been drunk, the extra wine had to be paid for at the usual rate. This does not appear to have worked out satisfactorily; probably the more bibulous members of the mess took the opportunity thus afforded them of "*drinking* early and often," as after the dinner on the 28th (though the share at it was only 2s. 5d.) the following entry occurs: "29th May. It is the opinion of the Officers present at dinner this day that no more than two glasses of wine should be drunk during dinner on the public day, except drinking with a stranger." What seems a curious discussion in these days took place on the 27th of May. The point was whether a daily paper should be taken in instead of the *Weekly Observer*, apparently the only paper the mess indulged in. On the 26th of June it was resolved to pay the corkage out of the mess fund.

The following standing order was issued by Colonel Bastard on the 8th of July: "As the mess is considered a regimental meeting, the Colonel requests that every Officer will at the mess be uniformly dressed, and that the Senior Officer present will not permit any Officer to attend the mess who is not in regimentals". The following are given at length, as they throw some light on manners and customs at the time:—

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Rules to be observed by the Officers composing the 1st Devon Mess, made and unanimously agreed to the 9th of July, 1811 :—

1.—No Officer is to take his seat at the dinner-table before the President, who of course will allow full time for the dinner to be placed on the table before he takes the Chair.

2.—Any Officer who comes to the mess a quarter of an hour after the dinner has been on the table will not be permitted to take his seat; no dinner at a side-table will be allowed.

3.—No dish is to be displaced but for the purpose of carving, which will be done by the Officer most conveniently situated for that purpose and by no other.

4.—Officers are requested to invite their friends (if it can be done without inconvenience) on a Tuesday, or on any other day as may be hereafter named as a public day for that purpose. The mess man is to be made acquainted the day before with the number of guests invited.

5.—No Officer will drink more than two glasses of wine during dinner, except when strangers are present.

6.—Every Officer will direct his servant to attend the mess, except he may occasionally want his services elsewhere.

7.—No Officer will on any account repeat any conversation or circumstance out of the mess room which passes in it.

8.—Officers will be very cautious as to the conversation which passes while servants are in the room, and will of course always avoid *swearing* and indecent language.

9.—Any Officer who has retired from the mess after dinner is not to return, unless when called away on duty for a short period.

10.—The President is invested with full power to enforce the above rules, and also to put a stop to any irregularity he may observe at the mess table not here noticed, and the utmost attention will be paid to his decision.

11.—The President will be appointed by seniority of rank, and will on the succeeding day act as Vice-president.

12.—The President will set down the names of such Officers as dine that day at the mess, for which purpose the mess man will cause the book to be brought to him on the following morning.

13.—No Officer will be permitted to take the newspapers or the Army or Navy lists out of the mess room, except such Officer be confined to his room by sickness, having leave from the President for this indulgence.

14.—Any Officer showing a determination to resist any of these rules will no longer be permitted to remain a member of the mess.

These rules are signed by all the Officers who belonged to the Regiment, and many Officers who joined subsequently also

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signed them. It is evidnet from the first rule that there was no ante-room.

On the 1st of August it was resolved, in consequence of the expense they had incurred, that the Officers who had been out of Winchester during the Assizes should be paid five shillings each per day out of the mess fund.

On the 9th of December the following resolutions were passed: "It being considered that a map of the seat of war will be an acquisition to the mess, the Committee recommend the same for the use of its members".

"In consequence of a detachment of the King's County Militia marching through Winchester and dining at our mess, the Committee recommend that the expense of it be paid out of the mess fund."

1812. WINCHESTER, WARWICK, DERBY, BURTON-ON-TRENT, LOUGHBOROUGH, LICHFIELD.—The Regiment was this year kept constantly on the move, as the above-named towns are only those where the Head-quarters were stationed. The order for each move having been generally given by "district" routes, the actual date of each change of quarters cannot in every instance be given. On the 23rd of January a detachment of about fifty men was sent to Romsey. On the 24th of February two companies were ordered to Weymouth, but on reaching Romsey were directed to remain there till further orders. On the 28th the rest of the Regiment was ordered to Romsey on account of the Assizes at Winchester, and on the 9th of March the whole Regiment returned to Winchester. As at this time there were no less than eight Officers on recruiting service in Devonshire, the others must have had plenty to do. On the 25th of March the Regiment was inspected by Major-General Porter.

Serious riots having broken out in the manufacturing districts, in consequence of the introduction of machinery, all the available Militia Regiments were sent to various centres with all speed on the 27th of April. The following is the route sent to the 1st Devon:—

"It is His Majesty's pleasure that you cause the East Devon Militia to march, on receipt of this order, by the

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shortest and most convenient route to Warwick, where it is to be quartered, and follow the orders of the Officer commanding in the inland district, hiring waggons for the conveyance of the Regiment, a warrant for which purpose is enclosed ".*

The heavy baggage and sick being left behind, the Regiment started on the 28th of April, three days' rations of cooked meat having been served out, and travelling day and night reached Warwick (100 miles) on the 30th. The men were conveyed in waggons; some of the Officers rode, others were in post-chaises, a party being sent on in front to keep the road clear, impress horses, etc. The journey, however, was not accomplished without a mishap occurring, as between Woodstock and Banbury one of the post-chaises was upset, and the collar bones of two of the occupants were broken. The overturn of the chaise gave rise to some correspondence, a knotty point arising as to the amount to be paid for its hire. The Paymaster wrote to the "office for military accounts" to know if, as the chaise had not completed more than two-thirds of the journey, the owner was entitled to be paid. A carefully worded answer was returned, that probably he could claim only to the place where the accident had taken place. The Surgeon, who had been detained at Winchester to look after the sick of the garrison, did not join the Regiment till the 20th of June, but the heavy baggage started on the 6th of May. An application was made that marching money should be paid to the men, and it was eventually allowed, as a special case, though the men had not been billeted.

On the 3rd of May the Regiment was ordered to Derby, which place was reached on the 6th;† two companies being sent to Ashby-de-la-Zouche: these companies were moved to Tamworth between the 10th and 25th of May. At the end of May the Head-quarters were moved to Burton-on-Trent, being soon after again moved to Loughborough. The companies at

* *W. O. Marching Book, Militia*, 1922.

† "On Thursday last the East Devon, consisting of about 600 men under Major Hays, marched into this place from Winchester."—*Derby Mercury*, 14th May, 1812.

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Tamworth were withdrawn, and on the 10th of June there were three companies at Leicester, one at Hinckley, and four at Loughborough.

On the 17th of June it was notified that, in consequence of the 52 Geo. III., c. 38, having repealed part of the 50 Geo. III., c. 25, relating to the Local Militia, members of that body enlisting after the 20th of April, 1812, were entitled to the full bounty.

The following order appears under date 10th July: "All Officers dismounted wearing caps are to salute in the same manner as practised by Officers of flank companies". What this was does not appear. During the Assizes at Leicester the three companies there were sent to Hinckley, returning on the 25th of July. Early in August the companies at Leicester were recalled, the distribution on the 10th being four companies at Loughborough, two at Hinckley, two at Ashby-de-la-Zouche.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Bastard, who had latterly not been much with the Regiment, retired this year, and was succeeded by Captain Baldwin Fulford. Major Hays also retired in August, Captain Bulteel receiving the vacant majority. The following order appeared on the 5th of August:—

"Major Hays, on taking leave of the Regiment, has left with Mr. Long half a crown for each of the Sergeants and eighteenpence for each of the rank and file in the Regiment (excepting men now confined), which he has requested Mr. Long to distribute. Major Hays has requested that all the men now at drill by his orders may be forgiven. They are accordingly forgiven."

The following curious entry appears in the orders of the 6th of August:—

"COPY.

"*August* 6, 1812.

"To Colonel Bastard.

"SIR,—Your humble petitioners, Thomas Strong and James Lee, of Captain Treby's company, acknowledge themselves in fault in swearing while on guard last, and hope, sir, you will be good enough to allow us to pay the fine, which we are agreeable to do, in lieu of being brought to a Court-Martial."

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"The Colonel consents to the prayer of the above petition. The fines are to be paid to the Surgeon for the use of the sick. The Colonel will take no further notice of Thomas Strong and James Lee in the present instance, but assures the Regiment he will resort to the severest means to stop the abominable practice of swearing and blackguard language, and orders that the order of the 24th of September, 1811, be read with this order on every private parade the two next Sundays."

On the 27th of August the companies were again shifted about, two being stationed at Leicester, two at Derby, two at Hinckley, the other two companies remaining at Loughborough.

The following order appears on the 24th of August, but its meaning is not clear: "The Regiment will parade for exercise, with drivers, to-morrow morning at seven o'clock". On the 5th of September "the Officers commanding at the out-quarters are desired to order the peaks of the caps to be properly placed, as many have been too much sloped". . . . "Officers are requested to have their caps dressed according to order, and the feathers of a proper size."

On the 5th of September the two companies at Hinckley were ordered to Atherstone during the training of the Local Militia, and remained there till October, when they returned to Hinckley.

The following seems to be a very sound way of disposing of defaulters on guard, and appears on the 10th of September: "The Colonel is sorry to have so many reports of men quitting their guards. In future, any man absenting himself from his guard is to be left in the guard house a prisoner when the guard is relieved."

Volunteering for the line was ordered to take place on the three first days of October, and leave was given to enlist men of between 5 feet 4 and 5 feet 2, physically fit for the service, and eighteen years of age, for the Royal Waggon Corps. The bounty was: for men serving in the Militia before the 10th of April, 1812, eleven guineas for unlimited service, and seven for limited service; and for men who had joined the Militia since that date eight and five guineas respectively.

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The elections at Derby and Leicester taking place in October [illegible] were [illegible] altered early in the month, the companies stationed in those two places being sent to [illegible] and [illegible]. On the 26th of October the [illegible] quarters and companies at Loughborough were ordered to Lichfield, which they reached on the 28th having halted for a day at Ashby-de-la-Zouche. On the 3rd of November the [illegible] regiment at Lichfield was inspected by Major [illegible], and the following order appeared [illegible]:

"In consequence of the steady and soldier-like appearance of the regiment in the field yesterday, when inspected by Major General Dyott, and of which he was pleased to express his approbation, the Lieutenant-Colonel will permit twelve men per company the indulgence of working. No man who obtains the above indulgence is to work at more than a mile distance from his quarters, and is to return to them every night. They will be visited by Non-commissioned Officers as heretofore."

On the [illegible] of November a Horse Guards circular directs the Colonels to fully explain to the men serving as substitutes their position, and that they were liable to serve till the war was over. This circular was issued in consequence of an impression which existed among the substitutes that they could claim their discharge at the end of ten years.

On the 10th of November four companies were at Lichfield, three at Tamworth, and one at Fazely, but this last company rejoined the Head-quarters at Lichfield in a short time. On the 27th of November orders were issued that the men were to wear the foraging caps when standing about their quarters, and that they were to be particular as to putting them on properly. The Non-commissioned Officers were to "ascertain that the men put on a clean shirt twice a week, and that they frequently wash their heads, hands, and feet, a strict performance of which is necessary to the preservation of health".

On the 9th of December the Head-quarters and companies at Lichfield were marched to Walsall during the Assizes at

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OFFICER AND PRIVATE, REVIEW ORDER, 1812.

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Lichfield (the sick and one Subaltern, three Sergeants and thirty rank and file being left as a guard), returning on the 17th.

The Regiment not having furnished its quota of men to the line, volunteering was ordered to take place on the 24th, 25th, and 26th of December. No furloughs were to be granted till after it had taken place, and on this occasion the General commanding the district was directed to be present.

The Sergeant who was appointed schoolmaster was sent to be trained at the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, and from a letter respecting his rations while there it appears that the price of bread was 10$\frac{14}{16}$d. the 4 lb. loaf, of meat, 8$\frac{1}{2}$d. the lb., from the 25th of August to the 24th of September, and a 1d. a lb. less the next month.

The mess underwent a good many vicissitudes this year, owing to the scattered state of the Regiment, after it left Winchester. The allowances made to the Officers on detachments and heavy expenses drained the mess fund nearly dry. On the 18th of May it was resolved "that the Officers on detachment should be allowed three shillings per day each," and that they have the same allowance for wine as the other Officers, provided the Senior Officer certifies that the Officers mess together, and also the quantity of wine drunk. On the 30th of June it was resolved to discontinue the allowance granted under the head of deficiency on the wine account. It was also resolved "that a letter be written to the Colonel acquainting him with the existing state of the mess fund, and unavoidable expense in cantonments, which has produced a monthly expenditure very far exceeding the income".

On the 31st of July it was "resolved that in consequence of the nearly exhausted state of the mess fund, it is necessary from this day to make the following rules: That the whole of the subscriptions shall be equally divided daily between all the Officers belonging to the mess present with the Regiment, and the Colonel consents that the Government allowance shall be divided in the same manner, and he undertakes to advance the amount of the Government allowance until the same shall be received in September. Where there is a mess room the

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allowance is to be paid to the mess man and not the individual." Colonel Bastard has signed a note in the book saying he will find the money. On the 6th of August it was resolved that, as the mess fund was exhausted, "there are no means of paying for the newspapers, maps, etc., but by charging an equal portion to each individual of the mess for the expenses incurred by these articles". One would think such a very obvious way out of the difficulty would have been at once adopted, but it was not, and the papers, etc., were ordered to be discontinued. Why they did not vote an extra day's pay per month and so get out of the mess, it would be interesting now to know. Some further money being required to provide table linen and kitchen utensils, hitherto found by the mess man, Colonel Bastard bought and gave them to the mess, the cost being £21 13s. 5d. It appears the rent of the "mess room" was £2 7s. a week, £1 having to be deducted from this sum, as there were "four lodging rooms for Officers". From an entry on the 21st of August it appears that the papers, etc., were not given up after all, as the donations on promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel Fulford, Major Bulteel and Captain Wilder again restored the balance. On the 26th of September Colonel Bastard was repaid his advance of £33 6s. 8d.

The mess book shows much the same consumption of wine as in former years, the shares being low; on two occasions, however, they are not so. The first of these is the 4th of February, when there were nine Officers and seven guests dining, and the following "intolerable deal of sack" was consumed: 5 bottles of Madeira at 8s. 10d., 1 of sherry at 5s. 4d., 12 of port at 5s. 10d. and 3 at 5s. 4d. The other is on the 28th of March, when eleven Officers and five guests got through 19 bottles of port at 5s. 4d. and 6 bottles of Madeira at 8s. 4d. This however was evidently a very special occasion, as two guests are directed to be put down to the mess, and a charge is made for dessert. The charge for dinner does not seem to have been high, for from the 25th of March to the 27th of April the mess man was paid at the rate of $14\frac{3}{8}$ dinners per day for the 34 days, and his account amounts to £64 12s. 1d., or allowing for waiters about 2s. 6d. a head.

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1813. LICHFIELD AND TAMWORTH. BERRY HEAD. PLYMOUTH DOCK.—The letter of the 12th of November, 1812, with respect to men serving as substitutes, which has already been mentioned, does not seem to have convinced these men that they were liable to go on serving, as early this year the substitutes serving in the Perth and other Scotch regiments addressed a petition to the Prince Regent claiming their release as a right. Long letters were consequently sent on the 14th of January from the Commander-in-Chief and Prince Regent, enclosing a further opinion on the subject from the Law Officers of the Crown, which it was ordered should be fully explained to the North British Regiments of Militia. The guard appear to have been remiss in their duties on the 14th January: "In consequence of the want of alertness in the town guard when visited by Major Bulteel this day, he orders that they shall mount three extra guards—*viz.*, on Saturday, Monday and Wednesday next".

On the 12th of January a Horse Guards circular directs that recruiting parties should be sent out, the number of men who had been raised by beat of drum having been less than was expected. The men it was desired to raise were supernumeraries, as the Regiment was up to its establishment. Further recruiting parties were accordingly sent to Kingsbridge, Ottery and Wellington (Somerset), but the number of recruits obtained was not more than enough to fill the places of the volunteers to the line.

On the 4th of February the companies at Lichfield marched out to meet those from Tamworth in order to fire a *feu de joie* on the Queen's Birthday, and they met in this manner for the purpose of drill about twice a week. On the 25th of February the following order appeared: "Major Bulteel is under the unpleasant necessity of informing the Officers of the 1st Devon Militia that it has been again reported to him that some Officers have been trespassing with their dogs on the property of the gentlemen in this neighbourhood. He now gives them to understand that the next Officer that is reported on this account may rely on his enforcing all the penalties the military law has provided in such cases, and his recom-

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mending a similar exertion of civil power to the parties aggrieved."

On the 26th of February the companies at Lichfield moved to Walsall during the Assizes and returned on the 4th of March, the usual guard for the General and the stores having remained at Lichfield. On the 8th of March it is stated that the Officers are to wear "blue pantaloons".

The following district order was issued on the 14th:—

LICHFIELD, 14*th March*, 1813.

A route having arrived for the march of the 1st Devon Militia on the 18th instant, Major-General Dyott cannot let the Regiment leave the district without expressing his approbation of its orderly good conduct; the Regiment has always been distinguished for regularity and soldier-like character.

The Major-General congratulates the corps on the Regiment's continuing to support its high and distinguished reputation.

(Signed) J. DALE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Major Bulteel, Commanding 1st Devon Militia.

"R.O. The Mayor of Tamworth having given up Cockram, Davy and Leader (of Captain Treby's company) to the Regiment, in consequence of the general good character of the detachment in that town, and instead of punishing them by the civil law, the Major feels it necessary to make such an example of these men as may deter others (should there be any) from the disgraceful crime of theft.

"He therefore orders them to be deprived of every indulgence of leave or work, to mount twelve extraordinary guards each, to be drilled till further orders, and to parade every two hours in marching order at the regimental guardroom, when the Sergeant will inspect and dismiss them. They are to be in bed at ten minutes after the tattoo beats every night and are not to leave their quarters before seven o'clock in the morning, unless for purposes of duty.

"The Major hopes the men will not impute this lenient punishment of so great a crime to any other motive than his desire to avoid disgracing the Regiment by corporal punishment in a town where they have hitherto borne so high a character."

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On the 18th the Regiment started on its march to Devon, the route being—18th March, Birmingham (16 miles); 19th, Broomsgrove (12); 20th, Worcester (15½); 21st, halt; 22nd, Tewkesbury and Upton (15½); 23rd, Gloucester (10½); 24th, Newport, Berkeley and Dursley (18); 25th, Sodbury, Wickware and adjacents (16?); 26th, Bath (22); 27th, Wells and suburbs (19); 28th, halt; 29th, Somerton, Langport and Curry Rival (14); the second division being a day later.

On arriving at Langport, a district route was found ordering the Regiment to proceed to Taunton. The waggons were all packed and the men ready to start on the 30th, when it was ordered by the magistrates to remain at Langport as the Assizes were taking place at Taunton. On the 7th of April the march was resumed, Taunton (17½ miles) being reached the same evening, the Regiment halting there on the 8th. On the 9th a start was made at 5·30 A.M. for Collumpton (22), and Exeter (15) was reached on the 10th. Here orders were received, dated Plymouth, 7th of April, directing the Regiment to continue its march on the 11th and 12th in two divisions, by Newton Bushell, to Berry Head, which was reached on the 13th and 14th. On the Regiment getting settled in at Berry Head, leave was given to ten men per company to work. The difference in the price of the 4-lb. loaf in the three western counties was considerable; in April the prices were—Devon, 11¼d; Cornwall, 1s. 1¾d.; Somerset, 1s. 5d.; in August it was not quite so great, being 11$\frac{3}{16}$d., 12$\frac{3}{16}$d. and 1s. 2½d. respectively.

On the 12th of May the Regiment left Berry Head, being relieved by the 28th, and arrived at Plymouth Dock on the 15th. On the 20th the Head-quarters were moved to Maker Barracks, six detachments, comprising six Officers, fourteen Sergeants and 263 rank and file, being on board prison ships; two Officers, two Sergeants and 120 rank and file at Dartmoor Prison; and three Officers, three Sergeants and thirty-eight rank and file at St. Nicholas' Island.

Several alterations were made this year as to allowances, etc. On the 19th of June it was ordered that instead of recruiting parties getting their bread and meat from the con-

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tractors, each man should receive an extra allowance of 2d. a day. On the 8th of July the allowance to innkeepers was increased from 11d. to 1s. 5d., and on the 5th the allowance for a hot meal on the march was increased from 10d. to 1s. 2d. All these alterations were to take effect from the 25th of June.

On the 24th of July the Head-quarters moved to Marlborough Square Barracks at Plymouth Dock, and the various detachments having rejoined, the Regiment was quartered there and in Granby Square Barracks. The regiments in garrison at Plymouth were the Perth, at Maker, etc.; the Royal Cornwall, 1st Devon, East Norfolk, Royal Lancashire and Monaghan, at Dartmoor. Two Captains, five Subalterns, seventeen Sergeants, twenty-four Corporals, seven Drummers and 382 privates had to be furnished daily for the various garrison guards by the four regiments. The regiment at Dartmoor was relieved every three months, a detachment also being sent there by the regiment at Maker. On the 26th of July the Officers were "requested to provide themselves with grey pantaloons as soon as possible; a pattern of the cloth may be seen at the Adjutant's office". The irrepressible dogs come to the front again on the 28th, when "the Colonel desires that no dogs shall be permitted to run loose in Marlborough Square while it is occupied by the 1st Devon Regiment of Militia," which order was next day extended to Granby Square.

Major-General Browne, who commanded the brigade, does not appear to have been inclined to let things slide. On the 31st of July, "Major-General Browne having observed the Citadel guard, composed of the Royal Cornwall Militia, turned out this morning to receive the new guard, the Officer of the guard himself not present, and the men not even formed when the new guard drew up in front, in disapprobation of such conduct directs the old guard to remain twenty-four hours longer on duty". The following appeared on the 2nd of August: "Major-General Browne desires it may be considered as a general rule that the Commanding Officer of the Regiment occupying the quarters of the Citadel of Plymouth will direct his band (provided the Regiment has one) to play

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one half-hour each day of the week, after the dismissal of the evening parade of the Regiment, with one hour every Sunday evening at the time and place before-mentioned". He evidently was not pleased on the 5th of August, as the following regimental order appeared: "Major-General Browne having animadverted on the straggling manner in which Lieutenant Cornish was conducting his guard to their post this morning, the Lieutenant-Colonel requests Officers will pay strict attention to the orders on this subject". On the 5th the Royal Cornwall relieved the Monaghan at Dartmoor, but they did not remain there long, as on the 29th their place was taken by the South Devon. On the 10th of August, "Officers will provide themselves with skirt ornaments for their jackets agreeable to a pattern in possession of the Adjutant".

As usual, a great number of circulars and letters were sent with respect to recruiting, both for the Militia and the line. On the 1st of August it was ordered that the permanent staff of the Local Militia Regiments should act as Recruiting Officers for the Regular Militia. The instructions say that no one should be accepted above thirty-two years of age, or under 5 ft. 4 in. Growing lads of seventeen might be taken provided they were 5 ft. 2 in. high. The bounty was £10 10s., an additional £2 2s. being given as levy money, and the men were to take the oath prescribed for substitutes. By the 53rd Geo. III., c. 81, power was given to enlist supernumeraries, and on the 7th of September orders were given that supernumeraries, not exceeding one half the establishment of privates, should be recruited by beat of drum. Permission was given to raise recruits not only in the county, but also in the adjoining ones, and at the Head-quarters of the Regiment, and within ten miles from it. An extra Sergeant and Corporal could be appointed for every fifty men raised, and though the proper number of recruits was not obtained, yet authority was given on the 31st of August that five additional Sergeants, Corporals and Drummers could be appointed under the 5th section of the Act. It was also intimated that it was not H.R.H. the Prince Regent's intention to have recourse to the ballot.

On the 7th of August orders were given that on the days

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appointed for volunteering into the line, a general Officer should, if possible, invariably be present, in order to prevent any influence being brought to bear to prevent the men volunteering, and to inspect the recruits. The circular says that H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief "directs it to be declared that he shall consider any attempt, direct or indirect, to contravert this service as a very grave military offence". Volunteering took place on the 19th, 20th and 21st of October, but only nine men appear to have enlisted. The Acts to enable the Militia to extend their services to any part of Europe * do not seem to have been popular in the 1st Devon, as writing on the 30th of November to the Secretary of State, Colonel Bastard reports that three Captains (Marsh, Treby and Courtenay) and one man had volunteered.†

On the 10th of September the following regimental order was issued: "In consequence of Samuel Moon's service of fifty years in the Militia, thirty-two of which has been in the 1st Devon Militia, with a good character, the Colonel has ordered him to be presented with ten pounds on receiving his discharge, and is sorry he is not entitled to any pension". Hard luck after so much service, though our Crimean veterans are not treated much better now.

On the 5th of October the Regiment was inspected, leave to work having been suspended from the 7th of September.

Major-General Browne having ordered one of the Lieutenants of the Regiment to be struck off garrison duty, the following letter was written to the Secretary of State:—

KITLEY, *4th Oct.*, 1813.

MY LORD,—I beg leave to request your directions in the following case, which has occurred in the 1st Devon Militia, as I am ignorant what is the proper mode of proceeding.

A Subaltern in the 1st Devon Militia has been ordered by the General commanding the garrison of Plymouth to be struck off the garrison duty, as incapable of doing it, by which means the other

* 54 Geo. III., c. 1 and 20. Under these Acts a brigade of three provisional battalions was formed under the Marquis of Buckingham, who were landed in France in 1814. For an account of this, see Colonel Davis' *Records of the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia.*

† *Internal Defence*, 240.

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Officers are obliged to do his share of duty in addition to their own, and the Officer himself is receiving pay for duty he is incapable of discharging. I am therefore to request your Lordship's directions as to what steps I am to take, as Colonel of the 1st Devon Militia, to relieve the Regiment and public from such a Burden.

I have, etc.,
(Signed) J. P. BASTARD.

Viscount Sidmouth, etc., etc.

Some further correspondence took place, and on the 31st of October Colonel Bastard wrote to Lord Fortescue that he was directed by the Secretary of State to inform him that Lieut. . . . has been suspended from garrison duty, and to request that he may take steps to relieve the Regiment of him. On the 27th of November Lieut. . . . writes to Lord Fortescue saying he had served for twenty years with an unsullied reputation and asks to have his case inquired into. He says he has asked General Browne for the report against him, which has been refused, and thinks General Browne must have been prejudiced against him. He however resigned, and as his name is mentioned several times in orders with respect to inattention to duties, etc., and he was fifty-six, having been a Lieutenant since 1789, he probably was no use: one thing is quite certain, and that is that Colonel Bastard would not have been unjust to one of his Officers, nor would Lord Fortescue have sanctioned it, had he been inclined to be.*

On the 15th of December letters were written to the clothing contractors to hurry the delivery of the clothing for 200 men, whom it was expected would shortly be embarked for Ireland. This however was not done, and by the following route dated 22nd December the Regiment was ordered to Bristol. 27th December, Brent, Ivybridge, etc. (16 miles); 28th, Ashburton (9); 29th, Chudleigh (8½); 30th, Exeter and St. Thomas (10); 31st, Bradninch and Collumpton (13); 1st January, Taunton (22); 2nd, Halt; 3rd, Bridgwater (11); 4th, Wells and Suburbs (21); 5th, Bristol (19). The 2nd division was as usual one day later.†

The mess books do not contain many entries calling for

* *H. O. Internal Defence*, 240.
† *W. O. Marching Book, Militia*, 1923.

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notice this year. On the 14th of December fifteen Officers of the South Devon dined at mess, that Regiment having been relieved from duty at Dartmoor. It is evident the Regiment did not expect to be sent away from Plymouth, as the mess committee passed the following resolution on the 24th of December: "It having been suggested to the committee that in the present flourishing state of the mess fund it would be advisable to give a public ball, the committee request the Colonel to call a meeting of the Officers to take the same into consideration".

The following are the prices paid for uniforms, etc., this year:—

	£	s.	d.
Drum-Major's suit	8	8	0
Music Master's suit	4	18	2
Quartermaster-Sergt.'s suit	4	4	6
Sergeant's suit	2	18	6
Long drum, tambourine and cymbal beaters' suits, each	4	8	8
Drummer's suit	2	8	0
Musician's suit	3	19	7
Private's suit	1	6	9
Recruit's suit	1	0	0
Shoes	0	7	0
Drum-Major's scarlet belt, 4 rows silver lace, embroidered badge, silver do., drum sticks	5	15	6
Grenadier and Light Infantry Sergeants' caps, plates, lines, covers, ornaments, and feathers, etc.	0	12	6
Battalion do., do.	0	12	0

	£	s.	d.
Drum-Major's fine silver laced hat, silver looped lamb's wool border, scarlet feather, etc.	3	3	0
Master of the band's do.	3	3	0
Drummer's caps	0	7	5
Sergeants' crimson and yellow sashes	0	8	0
Staff-Sergeants' fine caps, gilt plates, silver and silk lines, covers, feathers, etc.	2	8	0
Battalion privates' caps	0	7	2
Grenadier and Light Infantry do.	0	7	5
Tambourine, long drum, cymbal beaters' bear skin caps, with super-fine scarlet cloth top and bottom	1	5	0
Musician's hat (Sergt.'s quality), silk binding, cockade, lamb's wool border, scarlet feather, etc.	0	17	6

The Drum-Major, Master of the Band, Big Drummer, etc., etc., of the period must have been a sight worth seeing, though an expensive one.

1814. BRISTOL, PLYMOUTH DOCK, OTTERY, EXETER.—The regiments at Bristol, when the 1st Devon arrived there, were the Warwick, South Gloucester, Montgomery and Merioneth.

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Daily guards amounting to one Captain, four Subalterns and 250 Non-commissioned Officers and men had to be furnished, most of whom were employed at Stapleton Prison, which contained a great number of prisoners of war. Besides this duty, escorts were required every day to convey recruits, deserters and convalescents to their respective regiments, and prisoners of war to and from the prison. On one day fifteen such parties were required, their destination being to all parts of England.

The garrison formed part of the Severn District, which was under the command of Major-General Buller, who evidently had strict ideas as to the propriety of the Officers and men being properly dressed. On the 7th of February he found fault with the Officers of the flank companies (except those of the Gloucester and Warwick) because "they wore their swords in slings instead of being attached to the sword belt by the frog". On the 19th of February and 24th of March he issued the following orders: "Major-General Buller has lately observed Officers belonging to some of the regiments in Bristol, appearing without their cross-belts and swords; it is the Major-General's positive order that a practice so unmilitary be immediately discontinued. No Officer under the rank of Field Officer, upon any account whatever, to appear at evening parties or balls without the sword in the cross-belt." On the 24th of March, "Officers commanding regiments are requested to enforce a uniform system of dress in all their Officers. Major-General Buller does not approve of the black stocks being tied with a bow in front." The following regimental order appeared on the 8th of February, from which it is evident that Lieutenant-Colonel Fulford was also not inclined to sanction any deviation from the regulations: "The Officers at present with the Regiment having expressed a wish to wear the grey pantaloons over the boot instead of under it, the Lieutenant-Colonel requests they will conform to the pattern with the master tailor; there is no alteration in the colour of the cloth".

On the 18th of March it was ordered that volunteering should commence on the 4th of April and continue for three

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days, and it was intimated that "it was not considered necessary that the standard prescribed for the line should be rigidly attended to in the case of volunteers for the Sappers and Miners," provided they were otherwise fit for the service. The bounty was sixteen guineas for unlimited service, and twelve for seven years, but it was subsequently ordered that men wishing to enlist for limited service in the Sappers and Miners must be attested for twelve years. The number of men allowed to volunteer from the Regiment (which included arrears from former years) was 233, but only ten did so. Divisional field days took place about once a week, while the Regiment was at Bristol, on Durdham Down, but no particulars are given.

On the 28th of March the following letter appears in orders:—

CHIEF COMMISSARY OFFICE,
LONDON, *22nd March*, 1814.

SIR,—An alteration having been made in the meat contract by which all Staff and Regimental Officers are entitled to draw meat from the commissariat Contractors upon paying for the same at the contract price, to take place from the 25th instant, I therefore enclose for your information a blank copy of the contract.

This states that each Officer shall be entitled to receive at contract price "good, sound, sweet, and wholesome fresh beef or mutton," as may from time to time be required, the amount not exceeding "one pound of meat for himself and the like quantity for each person comprising his family". On the 4th of April it was ordered that Officers were not to pick the best joints, but were to take the meat as it came.

On the 4th of April the Assizes commenced, but the regiments remained in Bristol, orders, however, being given that "no drums were to beat or bands to play when marching through the streets while they continued". On the 6th of April the garrison of Bristol was ordered to form up on Durdham Down the following day, and "to fire a *feu de joie* in honour of the capture of Paris," and on the 18th recruiting by beat of drum was ordered to be at once discontinued, the recruiting parties being ordered to rejoin on the 26th. On the 20th of April the following order appeared:—

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"In resigning the command of the Severn District, Major-General Buller cannot deny himself the gratification of communicating to the garrison of Bristol his approbation of the regular and soldier-like conduct which he has witnessed to the last moment of his command".

The following were the contract prices for bread and meat from the 24th of April to the 24th of May:—

County.	Bread, per 4-lb. loaf. D.	Meat, Beef and Mutton per lb. D.
Gloucester . . .	$6\frac{2}{3}\frac{2}{2}$	$7\frac{2}{3}\frac{2}{2}$
Worcester . . .	10	$9\frac{1}{2}$
Hereford . . .	12	11
Monmouth . . .	$9\frac{1}{3}\frac{4}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{8}$
South Wales . . .	13	11
Devon	$7\frac{3}{3}\frac{}{2}$	$8\frac{3}{4}$
Somerset . . .	$7\frac{2}{3}\frac{9}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{3}\frac{0}{2}$
Wilts	$9\frac{1}{3}\frac{4}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$

Major-General Thomas succeeded Major-General Buller, but did not retain the command long. He appears only to have inspected the regiments and, having met with a severe accident, resigned. He issued the following order on the 10th of May: "Major-General Thomas cannot relinquish the command of the Severn District without expressing his best acknowledgments to the Commanding Officers of regiments, and requesting they will convey the same to the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and privates of their respective corps for their soldier-like conduct and good behaviour during the time that he has had the honour of having them under his command, and he begs to assure them of his warmest wishes for their welfare and prosperity".

On the 14th and 16th of May the Regiment left Bristol for Plymouth, pursuant to route dated 9th of May, *viz.*, 14th May, Axbridge and Martin's Cross (21 miles); 15th, halt; 16th, Bridgwater (16); 17th, Wellington (18); 18th, Collumpton (15); 19th, Exeter (13). On arriving at Exeter the Regiment was ordered to remain at the cavalry barracks till further orders, a guard of a Subaltern and thirty-two Non-commissioned Officers and men being furnished daily at the

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castle. On the 25th the Regiment was ordered to resume its march for Plymouth on the 27th, leaving at Exeter a detachment consisting of one Captain, two Subalterns, two Sergeants, one Drummer, and sixty-three rank and file. The Regiment on this occasion marched in one division, the route being: 27th, Newton Bushell; 28th, Totnes; 29th, halt; 30th, Modbury; 31st, Plymouth Dock. During this and the march from Bristol, 5 or 5·30 A.M. was the time of starting each day.

The regiments quartered at Plymouth were the South Devon, Perth, Monaghan, and Mayo, but regiments from Ireland, etc., were constantly arriving and being sent to their respective counties previous to their being disembodied. The men who had been prisoners of war were also being landed at Plymouth, and were ordered to be sent off in batches of fifty, subsequently increased to a hundred, to join their respective regiments and depôts, under the command of Subalterns from the 11th, 20th, and 28th, specially detailed for this duty. These men seem to have been in a wretched state. On arriving at Plymouth they were inspected, and those who were found unfit for further service were detained, in order to be sent by sea to Chelsea, there to be discharged. Orders were given that the others, previous to their marching, should be provided with necessaries, and "at least one shirt and a good pair of shoes," no other garments, curiously enough, being mentioned.

On the 6th of June the Regiment was inspected. No instance occurs of a Court-Martial being held on any Officer of the Regiment, and the following appears to be the only one of a court of inquiry:—

AFTER GARRISON ORDERS.

PLYMOUTH DOCK, *8th June*, 1814.

The Court of Inquiry, of which Lieutenant-Colonel Oliphant is President, having made their report respecting the charge made against Lieutenant O'Bryen, of the 1st Devon Militia, by the Field Officer on duty on the 3rd instant, wherein that Officer was reported to Major-General Browne as having been in a state of intoxication whilst commanding the main guard—

The Major-General is happy in making known to the garrison

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that the completest proof has been produced that the charge originated in misconception and error on the part of Major Freeman.

The weakness resulting from a recent attack of gout gave to the Field Officer the idea that the tottering in his walk had arisen in inebriety, and gave occasion to the report made of Lieutenant O'Bryen by Major Freeman.

Major-General Browne directs Lieutenant O'Bryen to be released from his arrest, being perfectly satisfied that not a shadow of guilt attaches to his character.

The Court of Inquiry is dissolved.

By order of Major-General Browne,

(Signed) C. H. SMITH, M.B.

The following circular letter received on the 19th of June explains the manner in which the Militia was to be disembodied, and the allowances made to the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and men :—

WAR OFFICE, 16*th June*, 1814.

SIR,—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent having been pleased in the name and on behalf of His Majesty to sign orders for disembodying the Militia of the county of Devon with all convenient speed, I am commanded by His Royal Highness to express to you the very great satisfaction which His Royal Highness has received from the exemplary and meritorious services of the corps of Militia of that county under your command, and to acquaint you that His Royal Highness is pleased to grant the following allowances on this occasion, to the Officers and men hereinafter mentioned.

To each Subaltern and to the Surgeon's Mate, if any, an allowance will be made equal to two months' pay, from the day of disembodying, exclusive; which being granted to them in this shape, will not interfere with the receipt of half-pay, nor of any other allowance, to which they are entitled, or may hereafter obtain from Government. Officers holding two appointments are, however, to receive the allowance for one of them only.

The Adjutant, Paymaster, Surgeon, and Quartermaster are not to have the allowance of two months' pay, it being intended that they shall be retained on duty, and receive certain rates of pay, commencing from the day subsequent to that of the disembodying, inclusive; which rates shall be communicated to you as soon as they shall have been determined upon.

In pursuance of the Prince Regent's orders signified to the Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Devon, by Lord Viscount Sidmouth, and communicated by his Lordship to this department, to retain upon the disembodied establishment of your Regiment the number

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of Sergeants, Corporals, and Drummers allowed by the Act of the 42 Geo. III., c. 90, sec. 83, *viz.*, one Sergeant and one Corporal to every thirty private men, with an additional corporal for every surplus of fifteen men or upwards, and one Drummer per company, with an addition of one Drummer for each flank company of regiments or battalions consisting of five or more companies. Such Sergeants, Corporals, and Drummers as exceed that number in each rank are to be immediately discharged ; and in the execution of this part of His Royal Highness' instructions, I am commanded to desire your most particular attention, that no Sergeant or Corporal be retained who is not in every respect fit for service, and qualified for the active duties of a Non-commissioned Officer, nor any Drummer who is not an able-bodied young man. Such of the Sergeants to be discharged as may be deemed deserving of the out-pension under the Prince Regent's warrant, dated 28th February, 1814, and such of the Corporals and Drummers as may have a claim to the pension under the General Militia Laws, are to receive an advance of marching allowance, at one shilling and tenpence per diem, sufficient to carry them to London, reckoning ten miles for a day's march, without halting days, a report thereof being made to the agent, by whom the men will be further subsisted according to their respective ranks, until they can pass an examination before a Chelsea Board. Each Non-commissioned Officer and Drummer, who shall be discharged, and not recommended for the Chelsea pension, and each private man who shall be disembodied, is to be allowed a bounty equal to fourteen days' pay, reckoned from the date of discharge, or of disembodying, exclusive ; and His Royal Highness is further graciously pleased to permit such Non-commissioned Officers and men to take with them the clothing of the current year, and also their knapsacks.

The Non-commissioned Officers and Drummers retained on the disembodied establishment are, of course, not to receive the fourteen days' bounty ; and, as the said Non-commissioned Officers and Drummers are to wear their present clothing only until Christmas next, you will be pleased to take immediate steps for delivery on the 25th December, 1814. The clothing for them is to be ready for delivery on the 25th of December, 1814. The clothing for each rank is to consist of a cap, a waistcoat, a pair of breeches, and a pair of military shoes. Instructions will be given in due time as to the provision of clothing for the privates of the disembodied Militia.

Before the disembodying, you will cause an exact muster to be taken by the regimental Paymaster of the several companies of the corps: you will also see that all the quarters be duly cleaned, and take especial care that all quarters be duly cleared, and take especial care that the accounts of the men be made up, and all their just

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pretensions completely satisfied to the time of their being dismissed.

Care is to be taken that the arms, accoutrements, and greatcoats for the number of men of which your Regiment is to consist when disembodied, be all collected in order to be lodged in the manner directed by the Act above referred to.

The tents, and whatever arms you may have beyond the said establishment, are to be delivered to such person as the Board of Ordnance shall appoint to receive them. The supernumerary accoutrements, and the greatcoats of the Non-commissioned Officers and Drummers to be discharged, as also those not wanted for the use of the privates of the disembodied establishment, together with any serviceable camp necessaries that remain in the possession of the corps, are to be sent to such place as shall be pointed out by the storekeeper-general, to whom inventories thereof should be sent, and the Commanding Officer will of course be responsible that the arms, etc., are left in the best possible state. As all the absent officers and men on furlough have been ordered to join before the day of disembodying, it is expected that the claims of every individual in the corps shall be finally settled by the Paymaster: but as some few cases may possibly occur in which the non-attendance of Officers and men may be unavoidable, the Paymaster is in such cases, and also in the cases of men who are necessarily absent from the corps on account of sickness, to transmit to the agent a statement showing the names of the persons absent, the balance due to each individual, and the stations at which they are to be found, in order that their claims may be settled upon their own application to the agent, without difficulty or delay; a duplicate of which statement is to be sent to the superintendents for military accompts.

The Paymaster is to send to the superintendents for military accompts an estimate (with a duplicate thereof for the use of the agent) of the sums that will be required on the present occasion, distinguishing the proportion for each head of service. He is to give credit in his last pay list for the unclaimed effects and credits of deceased men and deserters, annexing a state thereof to the said pay list. The allowances of the Captains are to be issued only up to the day of disembodying, inclusive.

The Paymaster is to balance his final accounts exactly with the agent.

It being proposed that the charge of the pay, clothing, contingencies, and allowances to reduced Subalterns, etc., and of the disembodied Militia, shall in future be defrayed under the superintendence of this office, the appointment of battalion clerk will not be revived, and the financial concerns of the corps, when disembodied, will be carried on by the Paymaster, who is to be retained as before-

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mentioned. Instruction as to the transmission of estimates, and as to the mode of preparing and rendering the accompts for these services, will be given to the Paymaster with as little delay as possible.

I cannot conclude this letter without expressing, through you, the satisfaction which I feel in having the honour of signifying, on the present occasion, the Prince Regent's gracious approbation of the services of the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, Drummers and private men, belonging to His Majesty's Militia Forces.

I have the honour, etc.,

PALMERSTON.

The following were to be the disembodied rates of pay per day:—*

	Non-training period. £	s.	d.	Training period. £	s.	d.		Non-training period. £	s.	d.	Training period. £	s.	d.
Colonel .	——			1	2	6	Surg.'s Mate	0	2	6	0	7	6
Lt.-Colonel .	——			0	15	11	Qr.-Master .	0	5	0	0	6	6
Majors . .	——			0	14	0	Sergt.-Major .	0	1	10	0	2	0¾
Captains .	——			0	9	5	Qr.-Master Sgt.	0	1	6	0	2	0¾
Lieutenants .	0	2	6	0	6	6	Drum-Major,						
Ensigns .	0	2	0	0	5	3	Sergeants .	0	1	6	0	1	6¾
Paymaster .	0	6	0	0	15	0	Corporals .	0	1	2	0	1	2¾
Adjutant .	0	8	0	0	8	6	Drummer .	0	1	0	0	1	1¾
Surgeon .	0	6	0	0	11	4	Private . .	——			0	1	0

The Regiment left Plymouth about the 16th of June, arriving at Exeter Barracks on the 20th.† A portion, apparently the Head-quarters of the Regiment, was at Ottery Barracks on the 10th of July, but it does not appear how they got there, and between that date and the 25th the Regiment was again together at Exeter. The accounts were got ready and all preparations made to pay off and dismiss the men, and on the 1st of August‡ the Deputy-Lieutenants, in the absence of the Lord-Lieutenant, met and ordered the Regiment to be disembodied on the 9th of August, which was duly carried out. This embodiment thus lasted thirteen years. The North Devon had been disembodied on the 30th of July, and the South Devon was disembodied on the 9th of August.§

The mess book shows that on the 9th of August there was,

* *H. O., W. O.*, 94.
† *Exeter Flying Post*, 23rd June, 1814.
‡ *Lieutenancy Minutes*, vol. ii.
§ *Ibid.*

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after paying the liabilities of the mess amounting to £99 1s. 6d., a balance over of £114 7s. 2¾d., which was ordered to be divided equally among the Officers belonging to the mess. An inventory of the mess plate, glass, etc., was ordered to be made, and it was recommended that these should be deposited in some safe place for the benefit of any future mess. The mess man, however, having subsequently brought in a bill for sundries amounting to £1 9s. 9d., it was determined to sell the maps and pay the bill with the proceeds.

The following general order was issued by the Commander-in-Chief on the disembodiment:—

HORSE GUARDS, *24th June*, 1814.

The re-establishment of peace having enabled His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, to direct the disembodying of the Militia Forces, the Commander-in-Chief, previous to their return to their respective counties, desires thus publicly to offer to them his best acknowledgments for the zeal and perseverance with which they have, during a long and eventful war, shared with the Regular Army in every military duty which has fallen within their province.

From the gallant and patriotic spirit displayed by the Militia were now derived, at the most critical periods of the war, the means of reinforcing the disposable force of the country, a measure which most essentially contributed to its military renown by placing the British Army foremost in those Confederate Bands which resisted the unbounded ambition and overwhelming power of the late Ruler of France, and by their bravery and discipline, under the direction of Divine Providence, rescued that country from tyranny and oppression and restored to Europe the blessings of peace.

The Commander-in-Chief feels personally indebted to the Militia Forces for the ready and cheerful obedience with which they have at all times received his commands, and he requests that with these heartfelt expressions of approbation they will collectively and individually accept his warmest wishes for their welfare and happiness.

FREDERICK, Commander-in-Chief.

Similar votes of thanks to those passed in 1802 were voted by both Houses of Parliament on the 5th and 6th of July.

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CHAPTER XII.

1815 TO 1851.

EMBODIED 1815 TO 1851.

1815. EXETER, PLYMOUTH DOCK, FERMOY.—The Regiment did not long remain disembodied, as Napoleon's escape from Elba soon made it necessary to call out the greater part of the Militia, some regiments not having even been disembodied. On the 14th of April a circular was sent to the Colonel ordering the Sergeants and Drummers to be at once sent to such places in Devon and adjoining counties as he might deem advisable, in order to raise recruits by beat of drum. Recruiting, however, was not actually to commence till further orders were received. Parties were accordingly sent out to Collumpton, Honiton, Ottery, Crediton, Ashburton, Kingsbridge, and Modbury, preparations being also made to recruit at Exeter.

On the 18th of April a meeting of the Council was held at Carlton House, at which it was decided that recruiting for the Militia by beat of drum should commence forthwith, and on the 25th of April a circular to this effect was sent out. It states that the bounty is to be four guineas, payable one guinea on attestation, two guineas on final approval, and the remaining guinea on the Regiment being embodied, one guinea additional being given to the recruiting party. The circular states that it is to be carefully explained to the recruits that if the Regiment is not embodied the final guinea will be paid at the first annual training.

Clothing was ordered to be provided for the established number of Non-commissioned Officers and men on the 15th of May, and it was to be ready by the 24th of June. On the

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16th of June further instructions were sent to the effect that only men joining before the 25th of July were to be fully clothed. Those joining between the 25th of July and the 25th of September were to be fully clothed except shoes, while men who joined after that date were to receive "slop clothing," consisting of one jacket, price 13s. 9d., and one pair of breeches at 6s. 3d. It appears, however, from letters which passed in reference to this clothing that the recruits, rather than wear the slop clothing, paid the difference themselves, and were fully clothed. On the 7th of July Colonel Bastard wrote stating that in consequence of the former letter clothing for the whole Regiment had already been ordered, and he believed was finished, which was the case. On the 29th of June another letter was sent stating that knapsacks, at 6s. 6d., and the following articles would be paid for by the public for each man: Sergeants, one shirt, 6s. 6d. (Corporals, Drum-Majors, Drummers, and Privates, 6s.); two pairs of socks or one pair of long stockings, 1s. 6d.; one pair of long gaiters, 4s.; one stock, 9d. The contingent and other allowances were to be the same as before.

On the 16th of June the sign manual ordering the Regiments belonging to the county to be embodied was sent to the Lord-Lieutenant, and at a meeting of the Deputy-Lieutenants held at the Castle, Exeter, on the 27th of June, the regiment was ordered to be embodied on the 24th of July.* On the 17th of June the bounty was ordered to be paid, two guineas on attestation and two guineas on joining, and the "levy money" was increased to £1 11s. 6d. The establishment was ordered on the 24th of June to consist of—

1 Colonel.	1 Surgeon.	25 Sergeants.
1 Lieut.-Colonel.	1 Quartermaster.	25 Corporals.
1 Major.	1 Paymaster.	1 Drum-Major.
8 Captains.	1 Quartermaster-Sergeant.	18 Drummers.
10 Lieutenants.		504 Privates.
6 Ensigns.	1 Sergeant-Major.	
1 Adjutant.		

* *Devon Lieutenancy Minutes*, vol. ii. The Deputy-Lieutenants' meetings at Barnstaple and Plymouth ordered the North and South Devon Regiments to be embodied on the 17th of July.

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On the 26th of June it was ordered that an allowance of five shillings per day should be made to every regimental officer for each day that he was on the march; and on the 31st the innkeepers' allowance was reduced from one shilling and fivepence to one shilling and threepence. On the 22nd of July the musket barrels, which had hitherto been bright, were ordered to be browned, instructions being sent as to how it was to be done.

The Regiment assembled on the 24th of July at Exeter, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Fulford, and though no man was absent its numbers were greatly reduced. Colonel Bastard and Major Bulteel were absent on sick leave, and two of the Captains being abroad did not hear of the regiment's being embodied in time to be present. Of the men, most of the substitutes and men raised by beat of drum, that formed the bulk of the Regiment, became entitled to their discharge on the regiment's being disembodied in 1815, leaving practically only a few balloted and enlisted men, whose time had not expired, liable to serve. How many recruits had been obtained does not appear, but the number present on the 25th of June was only twenty-five Sergeants, seventeen drummers, and 130 rank and file.

Recruits, however, were obtained, the men clothed, and drill was steadily practised during the time the Regiment remained at Exeter. Little time was given for getting the regiment into shape, as on the 7th of August it was ordered to march to Plymouth Dock, the route being: 9th August, Newton Bushell and Abbot; 10th, Totnes; 11th, Ivybridge and Brent; 12th, Plymouth Dock. A Captain, three Subalterns, and several Sergeants and Drummers were left behind at Exeter to superintend the various recruiting stations.

On arriving at Plymouth the Regiment was quartered at Granby and Marlborough Square Barracks, drill being at once resumed. On the 14th of August the following "standing order" was issued, which looks as if some of the men had brought live stock with them, or the Officers strange pets: "The Colonel orders that all the public and regimental orders respecting barracks are to be strictly adhered to, and par-

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ticularly that no pigs, horses, or cattle of any description be allowed to be at large in the different barrack squares". On the 17th of September Major Bulteel died, and Captain Pitman succeeded to the majority. All the arms seem to have been unfit for use, as it was not found possible to supply the Regiment, even in its attenuated condition, with serviceable weapons from store, and at the end of September application was made for new muskets and fusils for the Sergeants. On the 18th of October the Board of Ordnance sanctioned the issue of the muskets but refused the fusils, as it appeared there were pikes (which had been abolished as useless) in store for the sergeants. The Regiment being ordered to Ireland, canteens and straps, and haversacks were issued; and on the 27th of October it embarked on board the *Seringapatam* transport, which was lying in Stonehouse Pool.

A severe storm was encountered on the voyage, and a good deal of the crockery belonging to the mess was broken, but the *Seringapatam* finally arrived at the Cove of Cork on the 5th of November. On the 6th the Regiment disembarked and marched to Cork Barracks, the baggage being conveyed in lighters. On the 8th the Regiment marched to Fermoy, but the Paymaster, Lieutenant Long, being too ill to accompany it, remained at Cork, where he died the day after, the following order being issued on the 11th: "In consequence of the loss the Regiment has sustained in the death of Lieutenant and Paymaster Long, the Lieutenant-Colonel requests the officers will wear crape round their arm when in regimentals, for one week from Monday next, to mark his loss and as a proper respect to his memory".

On the 18th of November orders were given that one Sergeant, three Drummers, and eleven privates, who refused to extend their services to Ireland, should march on the following Tuesday to Plymouth from Exeter and be attached to the Derby Militia.

While at Fermoy the Regiment supplied detachments at Kilworth Mountain and Glanworth, each consisting of a Sergeant and twelve rank and file and a Subalteran, two Ser-

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geants and thirty rank and file were stationed at Mitchelstown—these detachments were changed every three weeks. On the 29th of November an escort was sent to Cork to receive the new arms and return the old ones, the Irish authorities issuing the fusils. On the 5th of December strict orders were given that no one should "take his firelock to pieces without having first obtained leave of the Captain of his company, much damage having been done to the arms lately in the possession of the Regiment, in consequence of the barrels being frequently and unnecessarily taken out of the stocks and unbreeching them". On the 29th of November Colonel Bastard left England for Malta.*

Application having been made by the Colonel of the Clare Militia to be allowed to grant three furloughs per Company, it was notified on the 1st of December that this could not be allowed, but that the Colonels could grant furloughs in urgent cases, on reporting them. On the 20th of December recruiting by beat of drum was ordered to be forthwith discontinued.

A meeting of the Officers was held on the 26th of July to make the necessary arrangements with respect to the mess. An elaborate set of rules, founded on those which had been in force during the former embodiment, were drawn up, and signed by each Officer. The dinner was to be paid for by three days' pay per week, and the following donations were to be made on appointment:—

Ensign . . .	£3 3	Paymaster, with an Ensigncy	£7 7
Lieutenant . .	5 5		
Captain . . .	10 10	Surgeon . . .	7 7
Major . . .	15 15	Assist.-Surgeon, with an Ensigncy . .	5 5
Lieut.-Colonel . .	21 0		
Colonel . . .	52 10	Assist.-Surgeon only .	2 2
Adjutant . . .	7 7	Paymaster only . .	5 5

The difference was to be paid on promotion. As before, no Officer was to drink more than two glasses of wine with his dinner, except with a stranger, and no one coming a quarter of an hour late was to be allowed to take his seat, nor having once left the table, except on duty, could he return. The

* *Exeter Flying Post*, 30th November.

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price of dinner varied from 2s. 6d. at Plymouth to 1s. 9d. at Fermoy. Grants from the mess fund were made to pay for the women's breakfast on board the transport, and £1 each was given to the cook and crew. Two bottles of rum were also paid for; but it does not appear who drank them.

1816. FERMOY, ETC. EXETER.— On the 3rd of January it was notified that, as it was not intended to issue the new clothing for the year 1816 (due on the 25th of December, 1815), an allowance would be made of 5s. to Sergeants and 2s. 9d. to Corporals, Drummers, and privates per month, commencing from the 25th of December, in consideration of the old clothing being worn beyond the proper time. In consequence of this, the following order was issued on the 7th of January: "Lieut.-Colonel Fulford thinks it necessary to call the attention of Officers commanding companies to the circular letter in yesterday's orders, and request they will explain to their men the necessity of taking more than common care of their clothing, to entitle them to the liberal allowance intended by Government to be issued in lieu of new clothing". It seems a little later to have struck some one that greater economy could be introduced, as, on the 17th, it was explained that this allowance would not commence from the 25th December, but only when the clothing had been worn twelve months. By this arrangement no one would have received any allowance at all, and most of the recruits were practically wearing clothing which they had paid for themselves. This being apparent, another letter was sent on the 31st, saying the allowance was to commence on the 25th December, whether the clothing had been worn twelve months or not.

The order of the 14th of August, 1815, as to cattle, etc., straying in the barrack yard, having omitted to mention dogs, these much-vexed pets again come to the front; and on the 4th of March, "Major Pitman directs that the Officers are not to keep dogs in their barrack rooms in future, and will be under the necessity of placing any Officer in arrest who shall disobey this order, as they have been repeatedly spoken to on this head". On the 13th of March, Lieut.-Colonel Fulford reported to the Secretary of State that Colonel Bastard being

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abroad had left the command of the Regiment to him.* On the 16th of March, "the usual warrant was issued empowering Lieut.-Colonel Baldwin Fulford, of the East Devon Militia, to act and serve as Commandant of the said Regiment in the room of Colonel John Pollexfen Bastard, now absent out of Great Britain, with the same powers and authorities that the latter enjoyed as Commandant, agreeable to an Act of Parliament passed in the 42d year of His Majesty's reign".†

The Regiment remained at Fermoy till the 16th of April, when it was ordered to Cork, where on the 18th it embarked once more on board the *Seringapatam*. Plymouth was reached, after a passage of forty-four hours,‡ on the 20th, and disembarking next day the Regiment commenced its march for Exeter on the 22nd, arriving there on the 26th. The Sign Manual for disembodying the Regiment is dated the 27th of February, and at a meeting of the Deputy-Lieutenants held on the 27th of April it was ordered to be disembodied on the 1st of May. The North and South Devon Regiments had previously been disembodied by an order of the 15th of January on the 14th and 8th of February respectively.§ The circular giving directions as to how the disembodiment was to be carried out is practically the same as that issued in 1814, concluding with the same paragraph praising the services of the Militia.

Colonel Bastard, who had joined the Regiment as Lieut.-Colonel in 1783 and was appointed Colonel on Lord Poulett's resignation in 1798, died at Leghorn on the 4th of April. By his death the Regiment was deprived of a firm friend, ready at all times to further its interests in any way he could. He was the eldest son of William Bastard, Esq., of Kitley, and both he and his brother, Lieut.-Colonel Edmund Bastard, had done good service to their country before they joined the 1st Devon, under the leadership of their father.

In August, 1779, a French and Spanish Fleet appeared off Plymouth, causing great alarm. There were at Plymouth at this time a great number of French prisoners, and it was

* *H. O., Geo. III., Dom. Misc.*
† *Ordnance Entry Book*, iv.
‡ *Exeter Flying Post*, 25th April.
§ *Devon Lieutenancy Minutes*, ii.

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thought advisable to remove them inland, but no troops could be spared to escort them. Mr. Bastard collected together about 300 men (all for whom arms could be procured) and, assisted by his two sons (John Pollexfen and Edmund) and some of the gentlemen of the neighbourhood, escorted 1000 French prisoners to Exeter. They arrived on the 27th or 28th and were lodged in the Bridewell at Alphington, being guarded by volunteers till the 3rd of September, when they were marched off to Winchester. For this service Mr. Bastard was gazetted to a Baronetcy on the 24th of September, 1779, but he did not take it up.*

Colonel Bastard represented the county in seven consecutive Parliaments, taking a prominent part in the debates, especially those on the various Acts relating to the Militia, and he opposed the Interchange Act. He took a leading part in all that was done in order to secure the safety of the country, was active in raising volunteers, and commanded the five regiments in the South of Devon. He offered in 1794 to raise a corps of Militia at his own expense, which was not for some reason accepted, and speaking in reply to a question asked at a county meeting held on the 22nd of April, 1794, he said he had since offered to raise 400 men and an additional 100 to serve with the East Devon, which he hoped would be accepted.†

Colonel Bastard's services on the occasion of the riots at Dock in 1801 have already been mentioned, and besides this, many instances of his activity in endeavouring to discover and put down sedition, which earned him the thanks of the Government, are revealed in the State Papers of the period. His orders show the utmost solicitude as to the welfare of the men, and his quickness to resent any injustice to them or to the Regiment is very apparent in his correspondence. It is strange that the two brothers, who were greatly attached to each other, should have been buried on the same day, as recorded on the following tablet in Yealmpton Church:—

* *Exeter Flying Post*, 27th August and 3rd September, 1779; *Généalogie de la Maison de Bastard*, and *Annual Register*, 1779.

† *Exeter Flying Post*, March and April, 1794.

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Sacred to the Memory of
JOHN POLLEXFEN BASTARD of Kitley, Esq.,
Colonel of the First or East Regiment
of Devon Militia,
and Representative of this County
In Seven Successive Parliaments.
He died at Lesborn,
IV. April, MDCCCXVI.,
In the LX. year of his age,
And on XVII. June
Was interred in this Church;
And on the same day
The Remains of his only Brother,
EDMUND,
Who died at Sharpham, X. June, MDCCCXVI.,
Were deposited in the Church
of Ashprington.

On the 20th of May Lord Ebrington was appointed Colonel of the Regiment in the place of Colonel Bastard.

On the 25th of December the facings were altered from white to yellow. There is at the Record Office a book containing a description of the clothing of various Militia Regiments. This book is older than the present year (probably it dates from 1803 to 1805 *) and has been altered up to date, though curiously enough the Drum-Major's coat has been left yellow. The description of the regimental clothing is as follows:—

EAST DEVON MILITIA.

Staff-Sergeants' Clothing.

Sergeant-Major's coat—scarlet with white facings.

Drum Major's coat—yellow with red facings.

Sergeant's coat—scarlet with white facings, white worsted braid, three-eighth. In-looking flower pot, 8 by 2, with white worsted fringe.

Privates' Clothing.

Coat—red with white facings and white worsted fringe.

Drummer's coat—Sergeant's quality, white, scarlet facings and fringe, red and blue worsted with white cotton mixed. Broad lace, same as West Norfolk Militia, over the seams of coat body and sleeves down the front edges; cotton turnbacks, pocket frames, darts and cuffs, bottom edge of wings and from the lips to the bot-

* Colonel Davis' *History 2nd Royal Surrey Militia.*

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HUGH, EARL FORTESCUE, K.G., COLONEL 1816-55.

From an engraving by C. Turner, A.R.A., after A. Ramsay.

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tom of skirt; narrow lace, same as West Norfolk, for the looping of front pocket forms.

The darts are five on the sleeve downwards, instead of six up as drawn out, the one drawn out being the old pattern when yellow coats.

(The braid is half-inch, white, with narrow red and blue lines.)

1817. From this year till 1852 the history of the Militia is little more than a chronicle of reductions and petty savings, economy having become the watchword with respect to everything connected with the force. An Act* was passed this year by which the annual training could be dispensed with by an order in council, and this was issued on the 15th July.† On the 31st of January Militia Surgeons were ordered to take charge of detachments and recruiting parties and examine recruits. On the 12th of May Lord Palmerston wrote to Lord Sidmouth saying it is intended that the new waistcoats, breeches and supernumerary greatcoats in the various Militia stores should be called in and issued to the Army. He naïvely points out that if it is thought necessary to clothe the Militia at any time, the clothing of the Local Militia in store, which cannot be sold owing to its having been worn, can be used for the purpose.‡ Accordingly on the 31st of July these articles were ordered to be returned, sufficient greatcoats for one company only being retained.

1818.—The training was dispensed with by an Order in Council, dated 6th of April.§

1819.—On the 12th of March a circular was issued reducing the establishment of Non-commissioned Officers and Drummers to one Sergeant and one Corporal to every forty privates, and one Drummer to every two companies, with an additional one for each flank company. On the 3d of April another circular states that the number of Sergeants and Corporals to be borne on the strength of the Regiment were twelve of each, with six Drummers. The discharged men were to take with them their old clothing, and to receive as compensation instead of new clothing: Sergeants, £3; Corporals, £1

* 57 Geo. III., c. 57.
† *London Gazette*, p. 1569.
‡ *H. O., W. O.*, 101.
§ *London Gazette*, pp. 633-4, 1215.

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17s. 4d.; and Drummers, £2 18s. 7d. Marching money, at the rate of 1s. 10d. for every ten miles to their place of enrolment, was also allowed them.

On the 3rd of April the training was dispensed with by Order in Council.* On the 20th of November the locks and bayonets of the muskets were ordered to be marked with progressive numbers, and sent to Plymouth, the arms of the staff only being retained.

1820. EXETER.—On the 2nd of February Captain Peters, the Adjutant, was allowed on account of his age and infirmities to retire, and Captain Holman, who had served with the 52nd at Waterloo, was appointed in his place. On the 24th of April the locks and bayonets were returned to Exeter from Plymouth, notice having been sent on the 11th of April to the Lord-Lieutenant that it was intended the Regiment should assemble for twenty-eight days' training.

On the 5th of May a circular was issued which says that, as His Majesty has been pleased to order the 1st Devon Regiment of Militia shall be called out for training, the following orders are given as to pay, etc. The Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and men are to receive the some pay as if the Regiment was embodied. The Officers are to receive 9d. a mile from their residence if within the county, to and from the place of assembly: if they reside outside the county the allowance is to be from the border of the county. The men are to have the usual marching allowance from the place from which they join, provided it does not amount to more than it would be from the parish in which they are enrolled. No one will be entitled to any pay, unless he actually joins. The following articles are to be served out to each man, and returned into store at the end of the training for future use: One coat, one waistcoat, one pair of grey trousers, one pair of short grey gaiters, one pair of shoes, one cap, one shirt, one pair of short stockings, one stock and clasp, one turnscrew, one wrench, one picker, one brush, one knapsack. The small necessaries, such as brushes, etc., are to be provided by stoppages, and the men are to take them away at the end of the

* *London Gazette*, pp. 609, 713, 950, 1175.

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training. Greatcoats are not considered necessary, as there will be enough in store for guards. On the 6th of May leave was given to appoint additional Non-commissioned Officers from the privates, to whom extra pay would be given during the training, but who at the end of it would return to their homes.

On the 20th of May the Deputy-Lieutenants met and fixed the dates of the trainings for the county regiments as follows: 1st Devon, 26th of September, at Exeter; North Devon, 14th of June, at Barnstaple; and South Devon, on the 29th of May, at Plymouth. The men, however, whose time of service expired before the 20th of November, were not required to attend the training.* The position of Paymaster at this time must have had several drawbacks, as this year returns were called for of how the money advanced for bounties in 1812 and 1813 had been expended. It is clear that these inquiries were not unreasonable, as a Paymaster of one of the Midland Regiments, after saying the accounts were lost, and making every possible excuse, finally produced them, and paid over £900! In his letter reporting the circumstance to Lord Sidmouth, Mr. Sullivan points out that if this confession had not been made he had no means of proving the fact, which does not say much for the way in which the public accounts were kept in 1812, etc.

The Regiment, about 450 strong, assembled at Exeter on the 26th of September, the men being billeted. Drilling took place in the barrack square, from six to eight, ten to twelve, and two to four. Later on in the training it paraded at ten, and marched to Mount Radford lawn for battalion drill. On the 21st of October the Regiment was inspected by Colonel Lord Ebrington, and the arms were returned into store on Sunday the 22nd. On Monday the 23rd the clothing, etc., was given in, packed in the knapsacks, and the men were paid off and dismissed. The following order was issued: "The Colonel, in dismissing the Regiment, feels it is due to Captain Holman to return him his best thanks for the great ability and unremitting attention which he has displayed in

* *Devon Lieutenancy Minutes*, vol. ii.

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the training of the men, and he desires at the same time to express to the Non-commissioned Officers of the staff the high sense which he entertains of their general good conduct, and of the manner in which they have carried into effect the directions of the Adjutant in the various duties of the drill".

The mess accounts show that three days' pay per week, with the assistance of the Government allowance, was sufficient to pay the mess bill for the training. The clothing and pay of the band cost £63 13s., and a part of the donations of the new Officers was used for paying this item. A valuation of the mess property this year amounts to £108 14s. 9d., £66 2s. 7d. of which sum is for 190 oz. of silver plate.

At a meeting of the Officers held on the 29th of September the mess rules made in 1815 were altered in some cases and in others omitted, fresh rules also being made. The rule as to placing on the table a claret jug full of water to show that the mess allowance of wine had been drunk was altered, and the Vice-president was directed to make the fact known "by a cork placed in the decanter". A standing order of the Colonel's directs "That the following toasts be considered the standing toasts of the 1st Devon Regiment of Militia:—

King.
Lord-Lieutenant.
Lord Morley and North Devon.
Lord Rolle and South Devon.
Navy and Army.
Yeomanry Cavalry of Devon.
Prosperity to the County of Devon."

1821. EXETER.—On the 30th of March Lord Sidmouth wrote to the Lord-Lieutenant saying that the training of the Militia this year would be for twenty-one days only. On the 18th of April it was notified that the innkeeper's allowance would be reduced from one shilling and fivepence to one shilling and threepence, and that consequently the marching money would be also reduced from one shilling and tenpence to one shilling and eightpence for each day's march. On the 23rd of May the Deputy-Lieutenants met at Exeter and fixed

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the dates for the assembly of the three Regiments as follows: 1st, at Exeter, on the 5th of July; 2nd or North, at Barnstaple, on the 6th of July; 3rd or South, at Plymouth, on the 6th of June.*

The Regiment assembled at Exeter on the 5th of July, a guard being mounted at the castle yard, and the men, as before, billeted. Drilling at first took place in the barrack yard, and subsequently in a field at St. Sidwells, the hours being from five to eight A.M. and eleven to one P.M., with an evening parade at seven, which, however, was soon altered to five. King George IV. was crowned on the 19th of July, and on the 18th the following appears in orders: "The Regiment will parade to-morrow morning on Northernhay at eleven o'clock, to march to the barracks to fire volleys in honour of his Majesty's coronation. The Regiment will receive four rounds of cartridges per man prior to their marching from the parade." Whether the extra round was for practice, or they fired four rounds on the principle of "one cheer more," does not appear. The Regiment was inspected by Colonel Lord Ebrington on the 24th, the arms being given in the same evening and the men dismissed the next day, when the following order was issued: "Colonel Lord Ebrington desires to express to the Regiment his entire satisfaction at the manner in which they have conducted themselves during the period of their present meeting.

"The report made by the Adjutant, Captain Holman, of the activity and zeal shown by the Non-commissioned Officers in training and instructing the men is highly creditable to them, and the steadiness and attention of the men while under arms, as well as their sober, orderly, and peaceable conduct when off duty, justly entitles them to the thanks and approbation of the Colonel and other Officers for having in every respect so well kept up the honour and character of the Regiment."

"The Colonel requests the Officers will attend the mess in white trousers," appears in the first day's orders, so probably this was a new departure. Ten days' pay from each Officer

* *Devon Lieutenancy Minutes*, vol. ii.

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was found sufficient to pay the mess bill for the training, which amounted to £149 12s.

1822. An order in council dated the 28th of February was issued suspending the training for this year.*

1823. The training was suspended by an order in Council dated 3rd of April.† A War Office circular dated 4th of November says that, in conformity with the opinion of a committee of the House of Commons, any vacancies occurring in the office of Quartermaster were not to be filled up. The arms and stores were to be placed in charge of the Paymaster, who would be assisted in taking care of them by a Sergeant, whose pay was to be made up to one shilling and tenpence per day.

1824. An order in Council of the 10th of March directed that there should be no training.‡

1825. EXETER.—On the 7th of March Sir Robert Peel wrote to the Lord-Lieutenant that he found from a return made to his office that the term of service of 404 militiamen of the county would expire during the year. He at the same time informs him it is not intended to suspend the training this year, and desires that immediate steps may be taken for filling up the vacancies caused by the men whose service will expire before the 20th of November, in order that the new men may be ready to be trained and exercised.

There is no entry in the *Lieutenancy Minutes* of this year of a meeting being held to fix the date of the training, but a notice signed by the Clerk of Lieutenancy gives the dates as follows: "First or East Devon Regiment, at Exeter, on the 7th day of June; Second or North Devon, at Barnstaple, on the 25th of May; Third or South Devon, at Plymouth, on the 7th day of June".

The Regiment assembled at Exeter on the 7th of June. The men were again in billets, the drills taking place in the barrack yard, and their time was much the same as in 1821. In this, as in former years, there does not appear to have been any fixed rule as to what drills the Officers should attend. Thus, though on the 10th of June "The Officers are requested to attend and inspect their companies a quarter of an hour

* *London Gazette.* † *Ibid.* ‡ *Ibid.*

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before the parade at eleven o'clock," on the next day "The Lieut.-Colonel requests that the Officers will frequently attend at the drills in order to encourage their men and also to perfect themselves in the new system of exercise". Again, on the 21st, "As Colonel Lord Ebrington purposes attending the morning drills of the Regiment, he requests the Officers will be in the barrack yard at a quarter before seven o'clock, ready to fall in with their respective companies". On the 2nd of July the Regiment was inspected, and on the 4th it was dismissed.

The usual three days' pay per week from each Officer sufficed to pay the mess account, but a special subscription of £3 from Lord Ebrington, £2 each from Lieut.-Colonel Fulford and Major Pitman, and £1 from each of the Captains was required to pay the expenses of the band.

On the 21st of June the Paymaster applied to be allowed to defray out of the contingent allowance a sum of £23 11s. 4d., which had been spent in repairing 497 pairs of shoes found unserviceable, none of the men having received the allowance of 2s. The answer was that the shoes ought not to have been repaired, as the 2s. was intended to encourage the men to wear their own shoes and not the Government ones! The Quartermaster retired this year on an allowance, and his place was not filled up, the Paymaster taking charge of the arms and stores.

1826. An order in council of the 15th of February suspended the training this year.*

1827. An order in council of the 14th of March suspended the training.† Lieut.-Colonel Baldwin Fulford resigned his commission this year, and Treby Hele Hays, Esq., was appointed to succeed him. Lieut.-Colonel Fulford was born in 1775, and joined when very young the 6th or Inniskilling Dragoons, subsequently exchanging into the 27th Light Dragoons, the uniform of which regiment he is wearing in the illustration. In 1792 he was appointed to a company in the 1st Devon, and promoted Lieut.-Colonel on the retirement of Lieut.-Colonel E. Bastard in 1812. During nearly all his service with it, the Regiment was embodied, and he appears to

* *London Gazette.* † *Ibid.*

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have been constantly present. As has been already stated, when the Regiment was embodied in 1815, Colonel Bastard being ill and abroad, Lieut.-Colonel Fulford received a warrant to act as Commanding Officer, and he commanded it during the time it was in Ireland and till it was disembodied.

1828. The training was dispensed with by an order in council, dated the 13th of February.* One of the Sergeants had to appear before a Board at Chelsea Hospital; and the notice being too short to enable him to get there in time he was sent by coach. From the Paymaster's book we learn that the expense was as follows: "Fare from Exeter to London, outside, £1 15s. 1d.; one guard to do., 4s.; six coachmen to do., 6s.; total, £2 15s," which was allowed instead of marching money.

On the 24th of December a circular was issued stating that it was intended to reduce the staff of the disembodied Militia by retaining at Head-quarters only one Adjutant, one Sergeant-Major, one Sergeant for every forty men, one Drummer for every two companies, with an additional one for each flank company, and in regiments of eight companies a Drum-Major. The Paymaster, Surgeon, six Sergeants, all the Corporals and two Drummers were thus reduced, and it was intimated that they might be allowed to go on leave of absence at once, with pay till the 24th of June, 1829. If the Paymaster availed himself of this permission, the arms, etc., were to be placed in charge of the Adjutant.

1829. The training was dispensed with by an order in council, dated the 18th of March.† Up to this year the ballot had been regularly enforced and the men were drawn, though no trainings took place, the Clerks of Sub-divisions and Surgeons being paid for attending at the balloting stations through the Paymaster. By the Act‡ passed this year authorising the reduction of the staff, the ballot was also suspended, and an Act was subsequently passed to this effect annually, except as regards 1831. On the 31st of January a circular was issued giving instructions as to how the duties of the reduced Officers were to be carried out, and stating what their retiring allow-

* *London Gazette.* † *Ibid.* ‡ 10 Geo. IV., c. 10.

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LIEUT.-COL. BALDWIN FULFORD, 1812–27.

From a miniature.

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ances were to be. The Adjutant was to perform the duties of the Paymaster and Quartermaster. If the Surgeon remained at Head-quarters he was to be allowed the same amount as authorised for looking after detachments of the Regular Service, namely, 2d. per head per week for medicine and attendance. If he removed from Head-quarters, an agreement to the same effect was to be made with a private practitioner. The rates of retired pay were to be:—

	Embodied Service.		
	10 years and upwards.	3 years and under 10.	Under 3.
Surgeons and Paymaster, per day	6s.	5s.	4s.
Quartermasters	5s.	3s. 6d.	3s.
	Appointed subsequently to embodiment.		
Surgeons who had served as Assistant-Surgeons during embodiment	5s.	4s.	3s. 6d.
Quartermasters with 10 years' embodied service . . .	2s.		

Like the Subalterns on disembodied pay, these Officers were all liable to serve when the Regiment was trained or embodied. Sergeants of twenty years' service were to receive one shilling per day, and Drummers fivepence, and they were not required to appear before a Board at Chelsea Hospital. The staff was thus reduced on the 25th of June to one Adjutant, one Sergeant-Major, twelve Sergeants, one Drum-Major, and six Drummers.

1830. A fresh means of economy was hit on this year. The disembodied staff appointed before the 1st of June, 1829, were entitled to new clothing every two years; this was due on the 1st of May, and on the 25th of January a letter was written from the War Office saying that it would be more convenient that all the regiments should receive new clothing at the same time (25th of December), and therefore an allowance of £1 would be made to each Sergeant, and £1 13s. to each Drummer instead of new clothing. On the 12th of June, however, another letter was written, asking if the clothing could be made to last till the 25th December, 1832, in which case an allowance of £3 would be made to Sergeants and £1 13s. to Drummers. The difference between the price of the

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clothing and the allowance was thus saved, but the staff were in rags at the end of the time.

On the 28th of June an Order in Council suspended the training.* Several alterations took place this year in the uniform, etc. Till this year gold and silver lace had been worn indiscriminately by the Regulars and Militia, but on the 25th of September it was ordered that the Militia should wear only silver lace. There was a good deal of opposition to this change, and Sir Robert Peel wrote to the King and to Lord Hill, the Commander-in-Chief, strongly protesting against the change.† Fusils were issued for the Sergeants instead of pikes, and in Light Infantry tufts were substituted for feathers. On the 27th of December an order in council ordered that the vacancies in the Militia should be filled up by ballot.‡

1831. EXETER.—On the 10th of January a circular was sent to the Lord-Lieutenant saying it was intended to call out the Militia for training. On the 14th a letter from the War Office desired Colonel Lord Ebrington to inform the Secretary of State of the date of the training as soon as it was fixed. A return was also called for stating the number of men considered effective, not counting those whose service expired before the 20th of November. Returns were ordered to be sent in of the clothing, accoutrements, etc., in store, distinguishing unserviceable articles, and of the names of the Officers, with the dates of their commissions. It appears from a letter of Captain Holman's to the colonel, dated the 7th of February, that the clothing, etc., was in a very dilapidated condition. The caps and waistcoats are described as being so moth-eaten as not to be worth repairing, and the knapsacks as only useful for keeping the necessaries in. There were no trousers in store, and not enough coats, thirty-six more being required, besides gaiters, stockings, shoes, etc. On the 11th the War Office wrote saying it was not considered advisable to incur the expense of new clothing, and consequently white drill jackets would be supplied instead of coats, but as only

* *London Gazette*, pp. 1393, 1417, 1441.
† *H. O. Military Entry Book*, vii., p. 359.
‡ *London Gazette*, pp. 2713-14.

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thirty-six of these were sent, presumably a few of the men had jackets, while the rest had coats and no waistcoats, but fortunately trousers were sent for everybody. What with their second-hand trousers, moth-eaten garments, and variety of clothes, the Regiment must have presented a truly martial appearance.

On the 15th of March the Regiment, numbering about 450 privates, assembled at Exeter, and was quartered in the Artillery and Cavalry Barracks, the Head-quarters being at the former. The detachments drilled separately till they were sufficiently advanced for battalion drill, when the companies at the Cavalry Barracks were marched to the Artillery Barracks. The drill hours were much the same as at former trainings, and an orderly Officer was appointed for each barrack, but the Captain of the day worked harder than he does now, as he had to inspect the bread and meat at Head-quarters at seven A.M., and at the Cavalry Barracks at 9.30.

During the whole of the disembodied period a great deal of trouble was caused by militiamen enlisting in the Regular and East India Company's Service. Some of the men who were out for training seem to have had a tendency that way, as on the 29th of March the Colonel had an extract from the Militia Act inserted in orders, pointing out that any man enlisting during his Militia engagement was liable to six months' imprisonment, while any one who enlisted him was liable to a fine of £20.

On the 8th of April the Regiment was inspected by Colonel Lord Ebrington, and it was paid off and dismissed on the 10th. During the training church parades were held at each barrack, for which the chaplain received £5 19s., and three days' pay per week paid the mess bill.

The amount paid to the Sub-division Clerks and Surgeon for attending at the time of the ballot was £252 3s. 7d., and this was the last occasion on which men were balloted for to fill the ranks of the Militia, nor did any more training take place till 1852.

The North Devon trained at Barnstaple on the 16th of February.

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1832. There was no training, in pursuance of an order in council dated the 14th of March.* On the 28th of March a return was ordered to be made of the age and service of the subalterns who were receiving the disembodied allowance. From this return it appears that nine Lieutenants and three Ensigns were doing so, though one of the former is marked as "dead". The oldest of these Officers was seventy-five, and had thirty-four years' service; another, comparatively a youth of seventy, having thirty-five; the youngest was thirty-seven, with nineteen years' service.

1833. There was no training, pursuant to an order in council dated 3rd of April.† Up to this year the precedence of the various Militia Regiments had been decided by the various counties being allotted a number by ballot, these ballotings having taken place at irregular intervals. The regiments ranked according to the number drawn by the county, and if there was more than one regiment in a county they ranked among themselves according to the dates on which they were raised. It was determined this year that the various regiments should ballot among themselves, irrespective of the counties, for seniority, and for this purpose they were divided into three classes. The first consisted of the forty-seven regiments raised before 1763, the second of the twenty-two raised between 1763 and 1783, and the third of the sixty regiments raised subsequently. On the 28th of February the King gave a banquet at which Lord-Lieutenants and Colonels of Militia were invited. After dinner he made a speech in which he explained that it was intended to permanently settle the precedence of the various Militia Regiments. A ballot took place, at which the 1st Devon drew 41, the North Devon 15, and South Devon 25. These numbers regulated the order of precedence of the various regiments till 1881, when the territorial system was adopted, and the officials at the War Office, dense as usual, and failing to see the absurdity of placing junior regiments before senior ones, made it the basis upon which the third and fourth battalions were named. This is the explanation of the 2nd or South Devon

* *London Gazette*, pp. 593, 617, 916. † *Ibid.*, pp. 665, 729, 926.

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being the 3rd Battalion of the Devonshire Regiment, while the 1st Devon, undoubtedly raised before it, is the 4th. It is, however, doubtful, if it had been sufficiently and forcibly put forward at the time that the North Devon, which had drawn 15, had practically been amalgamated with the 1st, and that therefore the latter became entitled to the former's precedence, whether the positions might not have been reversed.

Why such sudden zeal should have been manifested for settling the precedence of the Militia at a time when the staff was reduced practically out of existence, the fragment remaining being clothed in rags and tatters, and there were no privates, is not apparent.

1834.—There was no training, in pursuance of an order in council, dated 19th of March.* In January there were some trade union disturbances at Exeter, and some of the prisoners were to be tried at the Sessions in April, but the trial was moved to London. The staff, however, were requisitioned to be under arms by the mayor, during the Sessions, in case of any disturbances arising.† The staff of every Militia Regiment were inspected this year, in order to ascertain its efficiency, and the House of Commons ordered the reports of the Inspecting Officers to be placed before it on the 23rd March, 1835. From this return,‡ it appears that the staff was inspected by Major Butler of the 53rd Regiment. His report is dated the 22nd July, 1834; he says nine of the staff are unfit for service "from age, bodily infirmities, sedentary habits, and inaptitude to receive further military instruction, which would be necessary to enable them to teach others". He adds that the staff were clean and of good character. The same Officer inspected the North and South Devon; of the former nine are reported unfit for service, as are all the Sergeants of the latter.

1835.—There was no training in pursuance of an order in council, dated the 1st of April. On the 16th of September a War Office circular was issued, which states that, under the

* *London Gazette*, pp. 501, 535, 563, 719.

† House of Commons Return, 201, 1835, and *Exeter Gazette*, etc.

‡ House of Commons Return, 201, of 1835.

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provisions of the 5 and 6 William IV., c. 37, the Drum-Major and Drummers of every Militia Regiment were to be reduced; and that by an order in council of the 9th, nine of the Sergeants of the 1st Devon were to share the same fate. The reduction was to take place from the 10th of October, and the men affected could be at once paid up to that date. Men who had served twenty years, though still fit for service, were to be pensioned, without appearing before a Board, and men whose service did not entitle them to a pension were to receive six months' pay. The circular goes on to say that further instructions would be sent as to the return of the arms and stores to the Ordnance Department, and that the extra pay to the acting Quartermaster-Sergeant would cease on the stores being returned.

On the 23rd of November, Lord Ebrington, as Vice-Lieutenant, wrote to the Adjutant to inquire if the staff had been reduced according to the order in council of the 9th of September, and if so, asking what was its present strength. On the 25th Captain Holman replied, saying that the order had been carried out, and that the staff now consisted of one Sergeant-Major and three Sergeants. The Drum-Major was treated rather harshly; as, though he had served in the regiment since February, 1796, he was only given a pension of 5d. per day, because he had been appointed Drum-Major in 1829, since the embodiment.

1836. On the 23rd of January all the arms, accoutrements and clothes were sent to Plymouth, three fuzees, seven muskets and ten sets of accoutrements only being retained. On the 5th of September a letter from the Board of Ordnance says that one pair of silk colours, for which an allowance had been issued in 1807, two pikes, 459 muskets, six sets of accoutrements and 100 rounds of ammunition had not been accounted for. On the 14th of September Captain Holman sent an account of how the arms had been disposed of, according to the regimental books. From this it appears that one pair of colours, one pike, three sets of accoutrements (surplus) were on charge; but with respect to the muskets, so far from there being a deficiency, fifty-seven too many had been returned.

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The fact of one pair of colours being at the Stores at this period throws considerable light on the question of the colours. It is clear that the colours which ought to have been "on charge" at this time—namely, those issued in 1808—were not at the Stores at Exeter at all, but at Great Fulford, while the colours carried by the Regiment from 1774 to 1808 are now at Castle Hill. The most probable explanation seems to be that, on the new colours being issued in 1808, Colonel Bastard kept the old ones and sent them into store, where they remained. On the return of the Regiment from Ireland, Lieut.-Colonel Fulford for some reason, possibly on account of the dampness of the store, took the colours to Fulford, leaving the old ones at Exeter. Captain Holman, who had been appointed some years after the embodiment, would very likely not be aware of this fact, and there being no one left to inform him of it, would naturally conclude that those he found in store were those which ought to be "on charge".

1837. On the 4th of September the Board of Ordnance wrote saying that the explanation with respect to the arms, etc., was deemed satisfactory. The Board requested that unless Colonel Lord Ebrington wished to retain the colours they should be sent to Devonport, together with three sets of accoutrements, one spear and the 100 rounds of ammunition, leaving seven muskets and seven sets of accoutrements on charge. On the 2nd of October Captain Holman wrote that Colonel Lord Ebrington wished to retain the colours and that the other articles had been sent off. The colours were thus taken off charge and Lord Ebrington, who evidently from his keeping the colours must have valued them, would naturally send them to Castle Hill, which accounts for these colours belonging to a date so long before he was Colonel of the Regiment. It is fortunate he retained them and that they were not sent to Devonport, as they would have most likely shared the fate of the North Devon ones, which were sent there and could not be found, though repeated applications were made for their return in 1852-3.

1838. There is nothing to record this year beyond the fact that the staff participated in the festivities at Exeter on

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the 29th of June to celebrate the Coronation of her present Majesty. A procession was formed at the Guildhall at 9·30 A.M., and after perambulating the streets and attending service at the cathedral, every one seems to have devoted themselves to eating and drinking.*

1840. On the 19th of March a return was ordered to be made to the House of Commons of the Colonels and Officers of nineteen Militia Regiments, among which were the 1st and North Devon, showing the dates of their commissions, former services, and whether on half-pay or holding commissions in the Yeomanry.

On the 26th of November a circular from the War Office asked if new clothing was required on the 5th of April or if an allowance in lieu of it would be preferred. The latter alternative was adopted, by which the clothing was expected to last *eight* years.

1844. On the 1st of July a return was called for by the War Office of the names of the Officers and dates of their commissions.

1845. Attention was directed this year to the inefficient state of the Militia Staff, and on the 15th of September a circular was sent saying arrangements would be made for inspecting the staff. The staff was inspected by a Field Officer, but his name and the date of the inspection do not appear in the books. On the 5th of November a return was ordered showing the state of the contingent fund from the 24th December, 1822, by which it appears that the balance in hand was £142 9s. 9d.

On the 1st of December a circular was sent stating that the staff was at once to be brought up to the numbers fixed by the 4 and 5 William IV., c. 37—namely, to one Adjutant, one Sergeant-Major, and six Sergeants. The vacancies were to be filled up from pensioners living in the district, a list of whom could be obtained from the War Office on application. The circular states that though the Inspecting Officer had reported that some of the staff belonging to the Regiment were not fit for active service, they might still be of use in drilling

* Besley's *Devonshire Chronicle*, 30th June, 1838, etc.

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recruits at the first training, and it was not therefore intended to order them to be discharged. Should there, however, be any who, from their age and infirmities, would no longer be able to perform this duty, they were to be discharged and others appointed in their place. On the 9th of December a circular to the Lord-Lieutenant points out that any vacancies among the Officers of the three county regiments should be filled up as soon as possible.

1846. A little activity was displayed this year with respect to the Officers and staff of the Regiment. Sir J. H. Williams, Bart., was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the place of Lieutenant-Colonel Treby Hele Hays, who had died in 1837, and the Hon. J. W. Fortescue was given the majority vacant by the resignation of Major Pitman. Four Captains and eleven Subalterns were also appointed, while the staff was brought up to its authorised strength by the appointment of two new Sergeants. On the 23rd of May and 27th of June circulars were sent ordering any sergeants who had served twenty years and were sixty years of age to be discharged, and others appointed in their place. This unusual energy with respect to the Militia was, however, short lived, as on the 9th of September a circular was sent saying it was not now intended to take any further measures to revive the Militia laws, that all steps were to be stayed, and if any vacancies had occurred they were not to be filled up.

1847. On the 14th of May riots took place at Exeter in consequence of the high price of provisions. They began by women and idlers mobbing a man who was accused of "forestalling" the potato market by buying that useful root before it came into the city. From this the mob proceeded to break the bakers' windows, looted the lower market, etc., and matters began to look serious. Mr. Dennis Moore, the mayor, was in town, but returning by train in the afternoon, at once took energetic measures to restore order. He called out the pensioners and Militia Staff, and with the help of the special constables, who had been sworn in by the magistrates, arrested some of the ringleaders.* The staff of the 1st Devon assembled

* *Western Times*, 22nd May, 1847, etc.

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at the castle at six P.M., and remained on duty till the 17th, making occasional demonstrations. The following "Field State," sent by Captain Holman to Lord Fortescue with his report, gives an idea of the heterogeneous character of the military force available to assist the civil power at Exeter at this time :—

Description of Corps.	Captains.	Lieuten'ts.	Ensigns.	Sergeant-Majors.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total.
Local Coy. of Pensioners .	1	...	...	1	2	2	47	53
Royal Artillery . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
9th Regiment of Foot .	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	4
Royal Marines . . .	1	...	...	...	1	3	1	6
71st Light Infantry . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Guards	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
1st Devon Militia . .	1	...	...	1	6	...	...	8
East India Co.'s Artillery .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	3	1	—	2	13	5	52	76

Besides this, the Yeomanry were also called out, who had their Head-quarters at the London Inn, and it is *said* that the mob, having seen one of the Captains of that gallant corps at the window sharpening his sword with a scythe-stone, promptly dispersed.

1848. In reply to a War Office circular of the 14th February, the balance of the contingent fund was on the 17th certified to have been on the 1st of January, £142 17s. 10½d.

1849. On the 17th of January a circular was sent calling attention to the regulations laid down as to the disposal of the contingent fund. It points out that it is to be used for the repair of arms and other usual contingent expenses, and "not to be applied, as in some instances it has been, to increase the income of any of the Officers or Non-commissioned Officers of the Regiment". From this it would appear that in some regiments the funds were not administered as carefully as they were in the 1st Devon.

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CHAPTER XIII.

1852 TO 1856.

EMBODIED 1852 TO 1856.

1852. EXETER. For some years a feeling of insecurity had been growing in the country, caused by the small number of troops in England who would be available in case of invasion. In 1852 the increasing distrust of Continental politicians gave rise to a general desire that steps should be taken for securing the safety of the country. The Ministry were consequently forced to bring in a measure for placing the Militia (which was practically non-existent) on an efficient footing. Lord John Russell (who had some years before expressed his intention of bringing in a Militia Bill, but had done nothing) brought in a Bill to raise a force of Local Militia. Lord Palmerston moved an amendment to leave out the word "Local," which gave rise to a long debate, in the course of which Colonel Thompson, speaking as one who had been at Boulogne, praised the old Militia, but referred to the Local as a force which could never be made useful. The result was that the amendment was carried by a considerable majority and the Ministry resigned.

A Ministry was formed by Lord Derby, and it being evident that the feeling of the country was strongly in favour of reviving the old or regular Militia, a Bill was brought in for raising a Militia very similar to that established by the 42 Geo. III., c. 90. It met with a good deal of opposition, and much nonsense was talked on the subject by Messrs. Hume, John Bright, Cobden, etc., Sir De Lacy Evans and other faddists also assisting in delaying it, but it was passed on the 30th of June.

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By this Act * many alterations were made in the constitution of the Militia, which was to consist of 80,000 men, 50,000 of whom were to be raised in 1852, and the remainder in 1853. The men were to be obtained by voluntary enlistment, but if any county could not raise its quota in this manner, recourse was to be had to the ballot from men between twenty and thirty-five years of age. The period of service was five years and the bounty £6. On the 16th of August regulations for the enlistment of recruits were issued by the Secretary of War, which provided that the bounty should be paid by instalments, ten shillings on attestation and one guinea each training, the balance being paid at the last training. In case of embodiment the bounty was to be paid quarterly, five shillings bringing money being also allowed.

The men were not to be under 5 feet 4 inches in height, or under eighteen or over thirty-five, unless certified by a Surgeon to be fit for service for five years, but men discharged from the Army with a good character could be enlisted up to forty-five years of age. The permanent staff of the Regiment was ordered to consist of one Adjutant, one Sergeant-Major, six Sergeants and six Drummers, a Quartermaster-Sergeant and Pay-Sergeant being subsequently added. Extra Sergeants and Corporals were to be appointed for the training from among the Privates.

An order in council† of the 30th of June fixed the quota for the county at 2367 men, 1473 of whom were to be raised in 1852. The Deputy-Lieutenants met at Exeter to decide what steps should be taken to carry out the provisions of the Act, and, in consequence of the resolutions passed, handbills explaining the Act were circulated in the various parishes, and on the 7th of September the first recruit for the Regiment (John Rice, No. 1) was enlisted.

Another Act ‡ was passed on the 30th of June, granting a retiring allowance to Subalterns who had served during the previous embodiment. Lieutenants and Surgeons' Mates were to receive 2s. 6d. and Ensigns 2s. per day. Five or six Subal-

* 15 and 16 Victoria, c. 50. † *London Gazette*, p. 1915.
‡ 15 and 16 Victoria, c. 74.

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terns having accepted this allowance retired and fresh Officers were appointed in their place.

On the 11th of October a requisition was made for Arms and Accoutrements, but they do not appear to have arrived till the 6th of November. On the 26th of October the Regiment assembled at the Artillery Barracks for twenty-one days' training, the Officers, Staff, 436 privates and three Sergeants from the 7th, and five from the 35th (who had been attached to assist in drilling), being present. The men having been clothed, two companies were marched off to be quartered in the Cavalry Barracks, the Head-quarters and four companies remaining at the Artillery Barracks. Very bad weather interfered with the drill, and several men were left behind in hospital at the end of the training.

The Officers of course were as innocent of any knowledge of drill as the men, and consequently had to be put through the "goose step" in a separate squad. Lieut.-Colonel Davy used to tell a good many anecdotes respecting things which took place at these early trainings. Among others he said that the inability of one of the Subalterns to step off with his left foot nearly drove the old Scotch Sergeant-Major frantic. After repeated failures to accomplish this feat and consequent halts, the culprit said: "Eh, what, Sergeant? I—I really think I did step off with my left foot that time." The reply was, "Thun, Muster ——, A'm thunking it was hung up to your right leg".

The following is taken from the *Western Times* of the 20th of November:—

"The 1st Devon Militia, under the command of Earl Fortescue, Lord-Lieutenant of the county, completed their first twenty-one days' drill on Monday. We have heard the most flattering accounts of the general good conduct of the men and the progress they have made in their military duties. Notwithstanding the unfavourable weather, the men have been regularly drilled, and they have been subjected in every respect to the discipline of the line. On Monday the Regiment mustered at the Head-quarters, the Artillery Barracks. The men were formed in square,

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with the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers in front. The noble Earl Fortescue then addressed them previous to their break-up. He thanked the Officers for their kind attention to their duties, and acknowledged in high terms of commendation the services of the Sergeants of the line and of his own Regiment, and lastly congratulated the men on their good conduct and the progress they had made in their duties. He expressed his conviction that their Regiment would soon attain a high state of discipline and would act with bravery and courage in defence of their country if occasion required. At the conclusion of the noble Earl's address, the Officers and men gave him nine enthusiastic rounds of applause. The Non-commissioned Officers of the Regiment and the three Sergeants of the Royal Fusileers and five from the 35th, who had been attached for drill, were given a dinner by the Officers in the evening. Next day the men gave in their arms, etc., and were dismissed to their homes."

On the 28th of December the last of the stores left from the old embodiment, consisting of ten flint-lock muskets and four greatcoats, were returned to Devonport.

The mess during the training was at the New London Inn.

1853. EXETER. The clothing which had been supplied to both the 1st and North Devon appears to have been of bad quality, as each Regiment complained about it early in this year, and three suits were sent up to be compared with the sealed pattern, but nothing seems to have come of it.

Lord Palmerston determined this year to raise Militia Artillery Regiments, as well as some new Infantry ones. In Devonshire it was proposed to disband the North Devon and raise the Devon Artillery. Early in March Lord Poltimore, the Colonel of the North Devon, resigned, and on the 5th of March a War Office circular fixed the establishment of the Devon Militia. The 1st and 2nd Regiments were each to consist of one Colonel, one Lieut.-Colonel, one Major, ten Captains, ten Lieutenants, ten Ensigns, one Adjutant, one Surgeon, one Assistant-Surgeon, one Quartermaster, one Sergeant-Major, thirty-three Sergeants, thirty-three Corporals, eleven Drum-

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mers and 1000 Privates, the remaining 367 Privates being allotted to the Devon Artillery.

Up to this year Militiamen who enlisted into the Army without leave from their Commanding Officer were liable to six months' imprisonment. By a Regulation made this year they were put under stoppages of 1d. a day for eighteen months to repay the bounty, and received a Certificate which exempted them from further service in the Militia.

On the 31st of May it was reported in reply to inquiries that the Stores in the Castle-yard, though sufficiently large to take the Arms, etc., of a Six-Company Regiment, were too small for the present establishment, and a building was subsequently hired below Northernhay, which is now used as a hat manufactury, as a supplementary store.

A letter from the Adjutant of the North Deven to the Secretary of State on the 30th of June says that there is a great collection of obsolete books and papers, and asks leave to destroy them, "as their carriage to Exeter would cost something". This letter appears to have been referred to Captain Holman, as on the 17th of November he wrote saying he returned the list, and that the books, etc., were not likely to be required again. The old records and books were probably thus ruthlessly destroyed (after having been kept carefully for years) by ignorant and unappreciative hands.

On the 31st of July the arms, accoutrements, clothes, etc., of the North Devon were taken over by Captain Holman at Barnstaple in the presence of Lieut.-Colonel Buck and Captain Ridgway, the Adjutant of the North Devon, and were packed and sent to Exeter, and what was left of the staff, consisting of five Sergeants and two Drummers, was taken on the strength of the 1st Devon.

On the 27th of August notices were sent to 716 men of the 1st Devon and 606 of the North Devon, requiring them to assemble at Exeter on the 14th of September for twenty-eight days' training and exercise. As the Assizes were being held at Exeter, the men assembled at the Cavalry Barracks instead of in the Castle-yard, and on the 15th about 300 men volunteered into the Devon Artillery and were sent to Plymouth.

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Lieut.-Colonel Buck and several Officers of the North Devon were appointed to the Devon Artillery; the others received commissions in the 1st Devon. The remaining men were distributed among the ten companies, of which the 1st Devon now consisted.

The drills during this training took place in a field near the Stoke Road, belonging to Mr. E. A. Sanders, the regimental staff being assisted by Sergeants from the 50th, who were attached for the training. The conduct of the men was good, and the *Western Times* of the 24th of September says: "Although the men have been billeted at the various public-houses and beer shops in the City, they have conducted themselves in the most praiseworthy manner".

On the 10th of October the Regiment marched to the drill field, where it was inspected by General Sir Harry Smith. The usual movements were gone through, and at the end of the inspection Sir Harry Smith addressed the Regiment, and after saying he had formed a high anticipation of their efficiency from what he had heard of them, concluded thus, "but I candidly confess that, much as I had expected from you, you have exceeded every anticipation I had formed".* Lord Fortescue thanked Sir Harry Smith, and the men gave the cheers which seem to have then been usual.

During the training the Officers messed at the Globe Hotel, but they determined to establish a regular mess next year, as a meeting was held at the Castle on the 23rd of September, at which rules were drawn up and signed by all the Officers. By these it appears that each Officer was to contribute three days' pay per week "to supply a Dinner and Pint of Wine for each member dining at the Mess". No wines except port and sherry were to be drunk, unless on some extraordinary occasion, the Commanding Officer's sanction having been previously obtained. Rule 12 provides, "That the President be requested to show by a Claret Jug full of water when the last bottle of the Mess allowance of Wine is on the table," and 13, that Officers who remained after it was drunk should pay their share of any wine which was subsequently brought into

* *Western Times*, 15th October.

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the room. It was decided by Rule 14, "That the Plate, amounting to 188 oz. 19 dwt., at present belonging to the Mess, is not on any account to be sold or divided," but unfortunately this rule was next year disregarded.

1854. EXETER. An application for new colours must have been made early this year, as on the 6th of April Captain Holman replies to a letter from the *Lancaster Herald*, Sir A. Woods of the 2nd. Sir A. Woods had evidently asked about the Castle on the regimental colours, as Captain Holman says that "he did not of himself insert the Castle in the sketch, but that it is a facsimile of the colours supplied nearly thirty-two years ago". This is an error, as the colours supplied in 1808 have no Castle on them, and he must refer to those at Castle Hill. He goes on to say that the Castle is on all the old drums and appointments of the Regiment, and "he believes it has been on them from the earliest period," and that Colonel Earl Fortescue wishes it to remain on the colours.

On the 31st of May the Regiment assembled for twenty-eight days' training at the Cavalry Barracks, but were billeted, the Barracks being occupied by the 4th Dragoons and 15th Hussars. The Regiment paraded at five o'clock and was addressed by Colonel Earl Fortescue, who after exhorting the men to behave well in their billets, informed them that volunteers were urgently required for the Guards and other Regiments. He told them that any men wishing to enlist could do so up to twelve o'clock next day, but that no further leave would be given till after the training. About twenty men volunteered, and the remainder (about 780) were clothed. The drill took place in a field behind Bury Meadow, which had been hired for the purpose.

On the 24th of June the Regiment was inspected by General Sir Harry Smith, who seems to have indulged in a somewhat florid style of oratory, as after the inspection he made a speech, of which the following are extracts: "My Lord Fortescue, Officers and men of the 1st Devon Militia, when I inspected you last I had every reason to be satisfied with your advancing perfection, but I candidly tell you, my Lord, that I

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am astonished at what I have seen this day, for had I not seen it I could scarcely have believed it in the shape of a report. Your firing is exceedingly good, your men are steady under arms, silent and obedient, and those are qualities which form the basis of good soldiers." . . . "My Lord, I do assure you I shall feel it my most particular duty to represent the Regiment you have under your Command to Her Majesty." . . . "I am told that the conduct of the men during their period of drill has been most orderly and obedient." . . . "My Lord, I compliment the Officers and soldiers on the manner in which they have discharged their duties." * On the 27th of June the men were dismissed to their homes.

The Officers' mess during the training was at the Clarence Hotel, the regular mess not having yet been established, but several meetings were held and it was resolved to buy linen, etc., so as to have one next year. A band was also formed, a bandmaster being engaged at a salary of £50 a year, of which Lord Fortescue agreed to pay half, the remainder being found by a subscription of two days' pay from each Officer. It was subsequently agreed to increase the band to fourteen, two extra days' pay being subscribed for the purpose.

On the 29th of November Earl Fortescue received a letter from the Secretary of State for the Home Department, ordering the Regiment to be embodied.

On the 18th of December the Regiment, consisting of ten Companies, with three Field Officers, ten Captains, fifteen Subalterns, one Adjutant, one Surgeon, one Assistant-Surgeon, sixteen Sergeants, ten Drummers and 885 Privates assembled at the Cavalry Barracks for permanent duty. The men were billeted, as the Barracks were still occupied. The Sergeant-Major was promoted to Quartermaster and Colour-Sergeants were appointed, but a good deal of difficulty was experienced in securing efficient Sergeants as Drill Instructors. Captain Holman, who had been Adjutant since 1820, was appointed Paymaster, Captain Pitman taking his place as Adjutant. On the 30th of December 197 married men (having two or more children) were ordered to be sent to their homes till required.

* *Western Times*, 1st July, 1854.

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It appears from the order-book that the Officers at church parade wore "Shell Jackets buttoned up, Swords, Sashes and Forage Caps".

The mess was at the London Inn, and on the 27th of December a meeting was held at which it was decided to sell the old silver and buy electro-plate. The amount received for the silver was only £49 10s. 4d., and it is difficult to understand how the Officers then in the Regiment could for the sake of such a small sum make up their minds to sell plate which had been in the Regiment for about eighty years, but different ideas prevailed forty years ago.

1855. EXETER, NEWPORT (MONMOUTH), LIMERICK. During January the Regiment was rapidly got into shape, frequent drills and route marching taking place; men found medically unfit were discharged, recruiting parties were sent to various places in the county, a large number of volunteers were enlisted, and fresh Non-commissioned Officers were appointed. Early in February the Regiment was reported fit for service, and on the 5th it was ordered to hold itself in readiness to proceed to Newport, Monmouth. Colonel Earl Fortescue, having resigned the active command, was succeeded by his son, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. J. W. Fortescue, who however was not appointed Colonel, a regulation made in 1853 having abolished this as a substantive rank in the Militia.

On the 23rd of February, an advance party consisting of one Subaltern and forty Non-commissioned Officers and men with the heavy baggage left Exeter by train for Bristol *en route* for Newport. On the 27th five companies went by train to Bristol, where they embarked in a steamer for Newport, which they reached that night, being followed next day by the Head-quarters and remaining companies, a Subaltern and some Sergeants being left at Exeter on recruiting duty.

Up to this year clothing was supplied to Regiments by the Colonels, who received for doing so an allowance of £2 18s. 6d. for each Sergeant, £1 18s. 9d. for Drummers and £1 13s. for Privates. On embodiment a shako was supplied every three years, and a sum of one guinea was allowed for each Non-

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commissioned Officer and Private, which was to be laid out in supplying them with a fatigue jacket, extra pair of trousers, knapsack and other necessaries. This arrangement was altered this year, as on the 26th of July a War Office circular was issued saying that after the 1st of April, 1856, the clothing, etc., would be supplied by Government, but the Regiment seems for some years before to have availed itself of the option of being supplied in kind.

On arriving at Newport, steps were at once taken to organise a school, tailors' and shoemakers' shops, etc.; three and four drills took place every day, and twice a week the whole Regiment was exercised in route marching. Frequent escorts also had to be furnished for conveying deserters belonging to various Regiments.

Owing to the wording of the Act, there was some doubt as to whether men who had been enlisted before the 12th of May, 1854, could be called upon to serve for more than fifty-six days in any one year. This point was raised by some of the men serving in various Regiments, and in consequence it was directed by a War Office circular, dated 27th of March, that all such men should be reattested, a bounty of £1 being offered to every man who was willing to re-engage. Any men who refused were to be sent home, remaining however liable to be called up for fifty-six days' training each year. There were 332 such men in the Regiment, though 197 of them had already been sent home in the previous December, being married men with two or more children. These men were the pick of the Regiment, being of a superior class and chiefly artisans who could earn good wages, and 117 of them declined to re-engage, but by giving those who consented to be reattested seven days' leave, a few were induced to remain.

On the 8th of June, authority was given to discharge altogether the men who had been sent home, and on the 12th Lieut.-Col. Forteseue suggested that the 155 married men remaining should also be released (forty-two with large families had been discharged on the 4th of April). Authority to do this was granted, and on the 8th of August these men were with their own consent struck off the strength, making with

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LIEUT.-COL. THE HONBLE. J. W. FORTESCUE, 1853-56.

From a drawing by Alex. Ridgway.

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the forty-two previously discharged a loss to the Regiment of 314 men.* A few of these men subsequently re-enlisted, and the various recruiting parties were very successful, 425 men having been obtained during the year, so that the loss was to a certain extent made up.

On the 25th of May, the Regiment was inspected by Colonel Sir A. J. Cloete, C.B., K.H., Commanding the District.

A War Office circular was issued on the 20th of November, 1854, calling on embodied and disembodied Militia Regiments to give as many volunteers as possible in order to fill up the vacancies in the Guards and Line Regiments. The circular points out the necessity of strengthening to the utmost possible extent the Forces serving abroad, and appeals to the patriotism of the Commanding Officers to assist in doing this. It further states that it is not intended to ask for more than 25 per cent. of the men, but a greater proportion would be accepted if the Colonels consented to discharge them. The men were to receive a bounty of £7, being £1 more than was offered to civilians, and an Ensigncy without purchase would be given for every seventy-five men. For some reason the date for the volunteering to take place was not fixed till the 13th of June, when it lasted for a week, and a second period was appointed from the 27th to the 30th of November. The number of finally approved volunteers and the Regiments which received them were as follows :—

	R.A.	11th.	R.M.	55th.	Total.
13th to 20th June,	11	36	20	19	86
27th to 30th November,	13	13	9	20	55
	24	49	29	39	141

The inconvenience caused by the insufficiency of the store accommodation provided at Exeter, consisting of two small buildings in the Castle-yard and a hired one in Longbrook Street, has already been alluded to. In May the

* "Of the men enrolled in England and Wales previous to the 12th of May, 1854, 16,269 were disembodied in consequence of declining to be re-attested, and 11,909 accepted the £1 bounty."—Raikes' *Hist. 1st Regiment of Militia.*

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Magistrates handed over the old Debtors' Prison in St. Thomas to the Regiment as a store. About £500 or £600 was spent upon it, and in August it was taken possession of, the Quartermaster and a party being sent to remove the spare arms, etc.

A Horse Guards order of the 17th of July calls attention to the impropriety of the practice of "proving" men to see if they are drunk, and directs it to be discontinued.

On the 5th of September, the Regiment was ordered for the first time to have some target practice, and an elaborate set of rules to be observed on the occasion appears in the previous day's orders. Each company was to load by word of command, but not to cap, and remain at the "Shoulder". Each man in succession was then to march to the front and cap, a Sergeant taking care that he did not cock till about to deliver his fire. Having fired, he was to return to his place in the ranks, standing with his musket at the "Order". In case of miss-fires the musket was at once to be taken from the man by the Sergeant, who was to keep it at the "Recover" until the nipple was cleared. No preliminary drill seems to have taken place, and the arrangements for marking are primitive: "The Pay-Sergeants of companies to have nominal rolls with them to mark the hits as near as possible, but no markers will be thrown out for that purpose," which probably was just as well.

"History repeats itself," and here again as in all the former embodiments the great dog question crops up. On the 2nd of October, "The Officers of the Regiment who are in possession of dogs are requested to have them kept from the Drill Ground during Regimental Parades, and after Retreat tied up. The Non-commissioned Officers and men of the Regiment who are in possession of dogs are immediately to make away with them."

There seems to have been some apprehension of trouble on the 5th of November, as no passes were to be given, the men being especially cautioned to be in by tattoo. An Inlying Piquet consisting of two Captains, four Subalterns, ten Sergeants and 120 men was ordered to be ready to fall in at the

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shortest notice, neither the Officers nor men belonging to it being allowed to leave the Barracks during the day.

On the 13th of December, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. J. W. Fortescue resigned on account of ill-health, and no successor being appointed, Major Rattray remained in command.

On the 21st of December, the Regiment marched to Pontypool Station and proceeded by train to Birkenhead, embarking the same day on board the steam transport *Niagara* for Kingstown, which was reached on the night of the 22nd. The next day it landed and went by rail to Dublin, occupying the Linen Hall Barracks for the night. On the 24th it entrained at King's Bridge Station, arriving at Limerick the same day and being stationed at the Castle Barracks. The Colours narrowly escaped being lost on this change of quarters. They had been sent down to Newport, but not having been formally presented were kept in the case in which they came. On the Regiment leaving Newport they were taken with the baggage, but owing to some negligence were left behind at the railway station at Birkenhead. Two days later Lieutenant Yates, who was in charge of the party left behind to give over the Barracks, happened to see them on the platform and took possession of them.

The following Regimental Order appeared on the 26th: "In consequence of the good conduct of the Regiment on its embarkation, the Commanding Officer releases all men under confinement to the cells and confined to Barracks, and remits all stoppages of pay ordered by him on the 19th and 20th of December". On the same day it was ordered that Officers should discontinue wearing the white pouch belt, the sash being worn instead, both with the blue frock coat and full-dress coatee or tunic. Officers are also ordered not to appear in uniform in the streets without their swords.

On the 31st of December, the Regiment was inspected by Major-General Sir James Chatterton, Commanding the District.

The mess was placed on a regular footing this year, the Officers each contributing thirty days' pay to the mess fund, which was augmented by the Government allowance of £150

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and a donation towards the plate of £30 from Col. Earl Fortescue. Plate (or rather plated articles), linen, crockery and furniture were bought. A great many mess meetings were held and there was a good deal of trouble with the mess man, who left suddenly on the 10th of April, declining to supply breakfast before he went. Various rules were drawn up as to wine, etc., at different times, and on the 2nd of April the following appears: "The Lieut.-Colonel, in virtue of his power of disposal of the Regent's allowance, decided that £100 thereof should be appropriated to the cheapening of the wine consumed at mess, and having taken the opinion of the Officers present, he directed that the sum of five shillings and sixpence should be deducted from the gross price of wine consumed each day".

1856. LIMERICK, WEYMOUTH, EXETER. The following resolution was received from the Town Clerk of Newport shortly after the arrival of the Regiment at Limerick:—

"At a meeting of the Council of the Borough of Newport held on the 8th of January, 1856:—

"James N. Knapp, Esq., Mayor, in the Chair,

"IT WAS RESOLVED

"That the Corporation cannot allow this their first general meeting after the departure of the 1st Devon Militia to pass without entering on their minutes a record of the excellent and soldier-like conduct of the Regiment during the time they were stationed at the Newport Barracks, a proof of careful superintendence by the Officers as well as of the good discipline of the men under their command.

(Signed) "THOS. WOOLLETT,
"Town Clerk."

The following reply was sent:—

Limerick, 12*th January*, 1856.

SIR,

In the absence of Major Rattray, I have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, enclosing a copy of a Resolution passed at a meeting of the Town Council held at Newport on the 8th instant.

The Resolution has been communicated to the Regiment on Parade, and I assure you the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and men feel both proud and gratified at the deliberate and flatter-

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OFFICER AND SERJEANT, REVIEW ORDER, 1855.

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ing Record your town has made of their conduct whilst quartered among you, a time which will ever call forth pleasing recollections.

I am, etc.,
(Signed) C. H. WEBBER,
Captain Commanding 1st Devon Militia.

Thomas Woollet, Esq.,
Town Clerk, Newport.

On the 26th of January, the men were informed that for three days they would be allowed to volunteer for the line, and the usual relaxation of discipline took place. On this occasion 164 men enlisted, seventy-five joining the 55th, twenty-seven the 58th, eight the Royal Artillery and other regiments. Leave was subsequently given to a few more men to enlist, and altogether, between the 18th of December, 1854, and the 13th of February, 1856, 401 men volunteered and were passed into the Regular Army. The following Officers during the same period received Commissions without purchase in consequence: Ensign H. H. Chanter and Lieutenant P. Clark in the 57th, Ensign T. Wright in the 56th, Ensign C. Bluett in the 55th, and Lieutenant A. Tanner in the 72nd. The loss of these men seriously reduced the strength of the Regiment and extra recruiting parties were sent out, 150 spare arms, accoutrements and uniforms being also packed up and sent to Exeter.

On the 6th of May, the Regiment was inspected by Major-General Sir James Chatterton, C.B., K.H., upon which occasion grievous complaints were made of the quality of the last issue of boots, the "soles of which give way after being worn a few times, and in some cases the sole is split across as if cut with a knife". The Barracks also were capable of being improved, as the rain is said to come into the rooms, and the Orderly Room is reported to be "so flooded as to make it unsafe to keep any official document therein".

The following is taken from the *Exeter and Plymouth Gazette* of the 7th of June:—

"Last Wednesday Major-General Sir James Chatterton, Commanding the Limerick District, completed his half-yearly inspection of the Regiment, when, having ordered a hollow

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Square to be formed and ascertained that the men had no complaints, he said: 'Major Rattray, Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and soldiers of the 1st Devon, your inspection has again given me the greatest gratification. When I inspected you immediately on your arrival here in December last, I at once formed a very high opinion of the Regiment, which I felt it my duty to communicate to Lord Seaton: and during the time you have been under my immediate command in this Garrison, the exemplary conduct of the men is beyond all praise and shows what zeal has been bestowed on the Regiment by you, Major Rattray, the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers and the good disposition of the soldiers towards those set over them. *You have far less crime or Court-Martials than any Regiment in my District*, the steadiness of your men on parade, their respectful and soldier-like demeanour has been not only the remark of the Military Authorities but also of the inhabitants of this large town. The clean and neat arrangements of your barrack-rooms, which I have often visited, are a pattern to any Corps. You are now about to return to England, doubtless for the purpose of being disembodied at an early day, but I am convinced that the habits of cleanliness, good order and ready obedience you have learnt as soldiers will be beneficial to you in civil life. I must not forget to thank you for the ready manner in which a large number of first-rate soldiers stepped out of your ranks to join the Regular Forces at the call of their country. Soldiers, your stay here is short, and I assure you it is with very deep regret I part with this Regiment: the high character you brought with you into this Garrison has been more than maintained, and I again repeat your conduct has been exemplary beyond all praise, which, rest assured, I will bring most prominently before the Authorities. I now bid you farewell, feeling assured that the high name you have held and the respect you have gained from your first embodiment will follow you into civil life, in which I wish you every happiness.' The Regiment is now under orders to embark for Weymouth; on the order for the move being received, the Rev. Thomas Macquire, the Roman Catholic Priest in Limerick,

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caused it to be notified to the Officers that during a residence of thirty years in that city no Regiment had ever conducted itself in so exemplary a manner, and although differing from the men in their creed, their approaching departure was greatly regretted by the Roman Catholic inhabitants. The *Limerick Observer* also speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of the men."

On the 3rd of June, the Regiment being under orders to embark for Weymouth, it was divided into three watches, one of which was always to be on deck while the Regiment was on board ship.

On the 5th of June,* the Regiment left Limerick by rail for Cork, where owing to the non-arrival of the transport it remained in Barracks till the 11th. On the 6th it was inspected by Major-General Mansel, Commanding the Cork District, and on the 11th it embarked on board the steamer *Germania* for Weymouth. The passage very nearly had a disastrous termination, as will be seen from the following paragraph, which those who were present say is strictly accurate. One eye-witness stated that so close was the vessel to the rocks that a biscuit could have easily been thrown upon them.

"NARROW ESCAPE OF THE 1ST DEVON MILITIA REGIMENT AT SEA.

"This Regiment, under the command of Major Rattray, arrived on board the *Germania* at Weymouth from Ireland on Saturday last, and we are thankful that we have not to record its utter loss during the voyage from Cork. On passing the Land's End a dense fog set in, which entirely obscured the shore, and just as the ship entered the dangerous passage between the Long Ship's Light-House and the mainland, the vessel had actually got among the rocks in Tennen (Jennings?) Cove, where a large frigate, the *Vernon*, was lost a few years

* "On Thursday last the 1st Devon Militia, under the command of Major Rattray, marched from Limerick Station to Cork, the band playing lively airs, and being loudly cheered as they passed through the principal streets."—*Exeter Gazette*, 14th June.

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since and all hands perished. A hail from the shore was the first intimation of danger, and at the moment, as if by a direct interposition of Providence, the fog lifted and showed the perilous position in which the ship was placed, in a small bay filled with rocks amongst which the passage was so extremely intricate that the slightest confusion on board must have resulted in the utter destruction of the ship. At such a moment the high state of discipline of the men was conspicuous and of the deepest value; at the word of command every man stood at 'attention,' not a word was spoken nor a limb moved, but all were ready to obey on the instant any order which might be necessary. The instinct of command prevailed even over the fears of the women, who were as silent and motionless as their husbands. With the greatest coolness and skill the captain conducted his ship through the maze of rocks into the open sea, when, as if by magic, once more a thick impenetrable fog fell upon the face of the waters. The lives of from 600 to 700 persons hung on this fearful moment and must have been sacrificed at the slightest confusion." *

The Captain (Neynaber) was, according to the Regimental Records, assisted by two fishermen.

On arriving at Weymouth on the 14th, it was blowing too hard to allow the *Germania* to come close in, and part of the Regiment was landed in a tender, but three companies remained on board all night. On landing a detachment consisting of two Subalterns and 100 Non-commissioned Officers and men, under the command of Captain Rayer, was sent to Portland, to relieve a similar detachment of the North Cork Rifles. The Regiment was billeted in Weymouth till the 17th, when on the Barracks becoming vacant, it occupied them.

The following letter was received from the Mayor of Limerick:—

Limerick, *7th June*, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have great pleasure in forwarding the enclosed resolution which was passed with acclamation by a full Bench and crowded Court yesterday.

* *Exeter Gazette*, 21st June, 1856.

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All the Magistrates present declared that the 1st Devon had been without exception the best conducted Regiment ever quartered in this Garrison during their experience, not a single case of drunkenness or disorderly conduct having come before the Court during their long stay among us.

Pray give my kind regards to all my friends in the Regiment and accept the same yourself from

Yours very faithfully,
(Signed) JAMES SPRAIGHT.

Major Rattray, Commanding 1st Devon Regiment.

City of Limerick Petty Sessions,
6th of June, 1856.

Magistrates Presiding: The Mayor in the Chair, Wm. Hartigan, Pierce G. Barrow, William Gibson, Thadeus McDonnell, Thomas Cane, Patrick A. Shannon, Michael Gavin, Lawrance Quinlivan, William Gubbins, E. O. Callaghan, and Robert McMahon, Esq^res.

Proposed by Pierce G. Barrow and seconded by Wm. Gibson and carried unanimously.

RESOLVED,

That we, the Magistrates presiding at Petty Sessions for the City of Limerick, cannot permit the 1st Devon Militia to leave this Garrison without availing ourselves of the opportunity of testifying our regret at their departure, and our high estimation of the gentlemanlike bearing and demeanour of the Officers of the Regiment and their uniform courtesy in offering the services of their excellent band for the gratification of the citizens on every occasion. Also our desire to express our warmest approval of the steady, sober, and correct conduct of the Non-commissioned Officers and men during their stay in this city, which has earned the lasting esteem of all classes of the citizens, and who cordially unite with us in expressing regret for their departure and best wishes for the welfare of the 1st Devon Regiment.

(Signed) JAMES SPRAIGHT.

On the 11th of July, Major Francis Edward Drewe, who had served in the 23rd during the War and been promoted to a good service majority, was appointed Lieut.-Colonel.

It will be remembered that though new Colours had been sent to the Regiment while it was at Newport, they had not yet been presented. At a Mess Meeting held at Limerick on the 15th of April, it was resolved that the Colours should be presented to the Regiment by Lady Chatterton on the 7th of May, and every arrangement was made for a luncheon, etc.,

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but this resolution was subsequently marked as "Cancelled".* On the 25th of June, it was resolved that Lord Fortescue should be asked to fix the date on which the presentation should take place. He named the 17th of July, and owing to the arrival of an order for the Regiment to leave Weymouth on that day to be disembodied it looked as if the ceremony would have to be again postponed; however, it took place but a day earlier than was originally intended.

The following account is from the *Weymouth Journal* of the 18th of July:—

"The Presentation of Colours to the 1st Devon Militia took place on Tuesday afternoon last. Wednesday was the day at first proposed, but in consequence of the unexpected receipt of orders for the departure of the Regiment, Tuesday was selected. Lady Fortescue kindly consented to present the Colours; unfortunately, however, her ladyship was prevented from performing this pleasing duty on account of illness. In the absence of her ladyship, the Right Hon. the Earl Fortescue, K.G., etc., and Colonel of the Regiment, undertook the presentation.

"The spot selected for the presentation was a most delightful one—it being no other than the Nothe. The prospect therefrom was most charming and varied. The gradual declivity rendered the sight easily to be seen by all. A view of it could also be obtained from the Pier, and from the Esplanade. The number of persons gathered together was very great, and amongst them were many of the *élite* of the town and neighbourhood, as well as several of the Officers of the Dorset Militia, attired in regimental dress.

"Shortly before three o'clock, the Regiment left the barracks, and proceeded to the Nothe, headed by their excellent band, playing in a spirited manner the Parade March 'Minnie'. On arriving at the ground the whole of them formed in a line two deep, and then three sides of a square. The small drums were then piled round the large one, the Colours resting on them. The Colours are two in number; they were manu-

* Probably in consequence of the Regiment receiving orders on the 30th of April to hold itself in readiness for embarkation.

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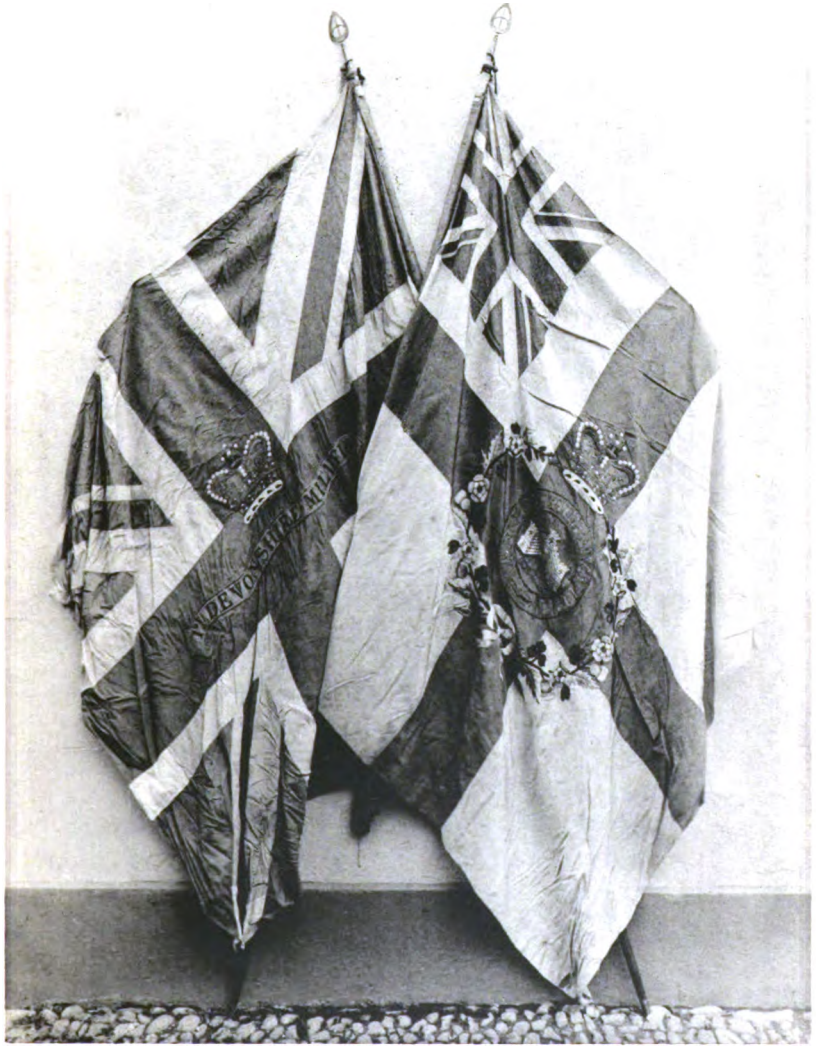

THE COLOURS, 1856–1888.

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factured by Hawkes & Moseley, of London. The Queen's Colour is a beautiful one; it is a Union Jack, with the words 'The 1st Devon Militia' inscribed in the middle. The other Colour is still more beautiful; encircled by flowers is the Castle of Exeter, under which is the motto, 'Semper Fidelis,' round both of which are the words, 'The 1st Devon Militia'.

"To proceed, however, to our task of describing the ceremony. In the first place, the Regiment having gone through the movements before mentioned, then awaited the arrival of the noble Colonel. During this interval the crowd was eager to get admission into the square, and frequently broke through the line intended to keep them back. A number of the coast-guards-men of this station, under the command of Capt. Lucroft, kept the ground, and their services were very much brought into requisition in arresting the 'onward' progress of the multitude.

"After waiting about twenty minutes, the gallant old veteran arrived, accompanied by his son and Capt. Holman, as aide-de-camp. The noble Earl was attired in the costume of a Colonel of the Regiment, and wore the ribbon and star of the most noble Order of the Garter, of which Order his Lordship and Viscount Palmerston have within a few days been instituted Knights, by Her Most Gracious Majesty. On his arrival he was received by the Major-Commandant, D. Rattray. Having proceeded to the spot where the Colours were placed, the ceremony of consecrating them was performed, and a prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Cottle.

"In addressing the Regiment, his Lordship spoke as follows: 'Major Rattray, Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Soldiers of the First Devon Regiment of Militia—I am aware that the duty I am about to perform is usually discharged by fairer hands, and I have, in the first place, to express the regrets of Lady Fortescue that the state of her health has prevented her from accompanying me this day. I believe, however, that the presentation of Colours to Regiments by persons holding the situation I do is not altogether unprecedented. I have embraced with satisfaction the op-

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portunity now afforded me of meeting you altogether once more, previous to your disembodiment, and expressing to you the deep interest with which I have regarded your proceedings since I took my leave of you at Exeter. I desire at the same time to convey to you the assurance of the great pleasure with which I have heard of the harvest of golden opinions you have reaped in every quarter occupied by you, both in this country and in Ireland—not merely from the Officers commanding you, but from all classes and descriptions of persons with whom you have been associated; and although you have not had the opportunity of showing your prowess in the face of an enemy, you have had an opportunity of displaying the manliness of your hearts, and the high character of your discipline, in the contemplation of a form of death even more appalling, because less exciting than that on the field of battle: I allude to your conduct during the danger of shipwreck which overtook you on your passage hither. I understand, from the Officer commanding the vessel in which you were embarked—who himself showed an example of all that energy and presence of mind, which never fails the British sailor in the hour of peril—that to the directions given by the Officers of this Regiment, and the prompt and noiseless obedience rendered by the men—to the undaunted courage shown by all—he owes, under Providence the safety and preservation of his ship and passengers. To you, Major Rattray, as Commander of this gallant band, I owe the first and chief meed of those thanks which I feel all the Officers and all the men of this Regiment are so justly entitled to share; and I feel it my duty to say, in the presence of this Regiment, what you know I have written to you—that if, in the appointment of a Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of this Corps, I had only to look for the essential qualities of an officer and a gentleman—if I had to look only for long experience and knowledge of command—it would have been unnecessary to have sought for a suitable person in any other direction than yourself, but my long experience of Militia Service and as Lord Lieutenant of a County, has led me to feel that knowledge of another character is requisite in the Chiefs

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of Militia Battalions, especially in time of peace, and taking into consideration that the recruiting of these Regiments must now depend entirely on voluntary enlistment, I felt it my duty, my painful duty, to look round me for some gentleman connected with the county by the associations of an ancient family and large estate, and I consider myself fortunate in having found such an individual in the person of a young friend of mine, whom I had hoped to introduce to you this day—Major Drewe, late of the 23rd Regiment, a young Officer who has had the good fortune of serving in every action in which our Army has lately been engaged, and also of doing duty every day it fell to his turn in the trenches before Sebastopol, and who, for his services, has been rewarded by promotion to a good service majority—to him, therefore, I propose to entrust the Command of this Regiment, and I have no fear but that his qualities as an Officer and a gentleman will entitle him to the consideration of every person in it. Before I present you with these Colours I must beg to say a word with respect to the title of "The First Devonshire Militia" inscribed on them. My attention was yesterday called, for the first time, to a statement purported to have been made by Lieut.-Colonel Buck in the House of Commons, accompanied with some animadversions on myself, which I think beneath my notice. This statement was that this Corps which, by age and position—I think those were the words used—ought to have been second, was, in consequence of my being Lord-Lieutenant of the county and its Colonel, put first on the list. Now, I beg leave to state—what I believe is already known to every one in the Regiment—that this assertion is perfectly and entirely unfounded, that this Regiment has been denominated "First" from the earliest institution of the Militia—it certainly has been from the remotest period to which the regimental records go back. I had no more to do with so designating the Regiment than any of the ladies or gentlemen who are now standing round me. The distinctions of East, North, and South, as those who are acquainted with the old Militia Service are aware, were made for the purpose of determining the districts in which the Ballot for these several Regiments were accus-

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tomed to take place; but upon the reformation of the Militia in 1853, I think, when they first assembled after the alteration, an Order was issued from the Secretary of State that each Regiment should have the power of recruiting indiscriminately from all the parts of the country, I then certainly did suggest that, as the former appellations of East, North and South were no longer strictly applicable to the Militia Regiments of Devon, it would be advisable to abolish those titles and substitute the names of First, Second, and Third. But we had certainly enjoyed the distinction, such as it is, of being called "The First Devon Militia," I believe, from the time of the first establishment of this Corps, and I feel very little inclined—I have no doubt you agree with me—to relinquish that or any other distinction belonging to us.' (Hear, hear.) 'I think it is needless for me to address you any further on the subject, and knowing as you all do the correctness of what I have stated, it might be considered not quite necessary that I should have enlarged so much on the point, but I know from experience that ignorant persons out of Parliament are frequently apt to repeat the statement of ignorant persons in Parliament, and thus mis-statement and error gradually gain a footing in the public mind and take the place of truth. I trust after this there will be no further mistake, at least on this point. I am glad to have this opportunity afforded me of publicly and formally contradicting the statement I have referred to. It will be unnecessary for me to make any lengthened remarks in presenting these Colours to you.' Ensigns Drewe and Halifax then knelt, displaying the Colours on either side of their Commanding Officer, who continued his address, saying: 'I beg you will receive them as a mark of affection and regard from your old Colonel. In confiding them to your keeping I am sure that, whether unfurled for those monthly meetings in time of peace, which I trust will never be discontinued, or whether unfortunately unfurled for more permanent and active service, I am certain that, in your hands they will be always surrounded by a band of men faithful in allegiance to your Sovereign, faithful in the discharge of duty to your country—and let me add, on

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the return which shortly awaits you to your several homes, faithful I hope in the discharge of your duties as citizens and subjects, and in those relations which form the comfort and ornament of an Englishman's fireside. May every blessing attend you.'

"Major Rattray briefly acknowledged the eulogies of his Lordship on behalf of himself, the Officers, and men, and trusted that the Colours would never be disgraced.

"The Earl Fortescue then proceeded to inspect the Regiment, which now reformed into line; the band during the time playing the National Anthem. The Colours having been saluted by the Battalion, three hearty cheers were given for Her Majesty.

"The ceremony of 'trooping' the Colours next took place, the band playing the 'British Grenadiers'. The escort for the Colours then 'stood fast,' and the Colours having been carried to the opposite corner of the field by the two junior Lieutenants, Drewe and Halifax, the escort proceeded there, headed by the band, playing the 'Grenadier March'. On arriving where the Colours were placed, the band again played the National Anthem. The Lieutenants, bearing the Colours, and the escort then marched past the Regiment, preceded by the band performing the Parade March. The escort for the Colours having retaken their position, the whole Regiment formed into four divisions, marched, in review in slow and quick time, past the noble and gallant Colonel, the band being situated just opposite to him. The officers, as they passed, saluted the veteran Colonel, who frequently acknowledged the compliment by waving his cocked hat, with its white plume of feathers. The Regiment then formed a line, and gave a general salute, the band playing 'God Save the Queen'. Having formed into rank and file of four deep, they marched to the barracks, preceded by the band, playing a quick march.

"This interesting and grand event can scarcely be described. The effect produced was delightful and pleasantly varied. It passed off remarkably well. The privates of the First Devon Militia went through their various evolutions with

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great alacrity, and with true military precision, which highly redounds to the credit of their gallant Officers.

"Such a scene has not lately taken place in the neighbourhood of Weymouth.

"At five o'clock the Right Hon. the Earl Fortescue and the various Officers of the Regiment partook of a dejeuner, which was of a most recherché description. The noble Earl occupied the chair. The usual loyal and patriotic and other toasts were ably proposed and vociferously and loudly responded to."

Orders for Disembodiment of the Regiment:—

"On Monday, the Commanding Officer, Major Rattray, received orders that the Secretary of War had been pleased to direct that the Regiment was to be ready to leave the barracks as soon as the 69th Regiment of Foot arrived, and to proceed to Exeter, there to be disembodied. It may be interesting to our numerous readers for us to briefly lay before them a few facts connected with the First Devon Militia. This Regiment was embodied on the 18th of December, 1825; it then numbered between 800 and 900. Since that period no less than 400 men have volunteered to enter Regiments of the line. The First Devon Militia now consists of about 450 of all ranks. Wherever they have been, the high estimation in which they have been held by all parties—the gentlemanly bearing of the Officers, and their willingness on all occasions to afford the services of their excellent band, and the steady exemplary conduct of the men, have won for themselves golden opinions. We find that at Newport in Wales, their departure was deeply regretted, and that during their stay in that town they were highly respected. They there received an address from the Mayor and Corporation, speaking in flattering terms of the conduct of the Officers, and sobriety and demeanour of the men generally. Thence they proceeded to Limerick. The testimonial they here received we have previously published.

"Since their stay with us, which has, however, been somewhat under a month, they have borne out the good character for which they were before distinguished. During the short

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time they have been here their conduct has been unexceptionable. The kindness of the Officers in lending their splendid band for the gratification of the public deserves our unqualified praise, and that praise we willingly award. The sober, upright, and orderly bearing of the men have been most conspicuously brought out.

"Through the liberality of the Officers, it was proposed, and would have been carried out had it not been for the unexpected and sudden receipt of the intelligence of their departure, to entertain the Sergeants of the Regiment, with their wives, to a substantial dinner, which was to have been got up in good style, but the hopes of this happy gathering were blighted. The Sergeants had also invited about forty of their civilian friends to participate in their festivities. They regret the disappointment which must necessarily be attached to the affair: which was, however, entirely owing to circumstances over which they had no control. The whole of the men of the Regiment were also to be regaled with a substantial dinner, and their wives and children to a tea."

The women, children and heavy baggage embarked on board the schooner *Elfrida* on the 15th of July, and went to Exeter by sea. On the 18th, the Regiment began its march, the route being, 18th July, Dorchester; 19th, Bridport; 20th, Halt; 21st, Axminster; 22nd, Honiton; 23rd, Exeter, where it remained in billets till the 31st. On the 24th the order to disembody the Regiment was received, and steps were at once taken to carry it out. On the 26th, the following Regimental Order was issued:—

"In consequence of the exemplary conduct of the men on the line of march and since their arrival in Exeter, Lt.-Col. Drewe remits all stoppages of pay ordered for absence without leave during the present month except in the case of No. 707, Private George Lee of No. 8 Co., who has been absent since the return of the Regiment to Exeter, and whose continued bad conduct renders him unworthy of the indulgence shown to other men. The above stoppages of pay to be brought down as a credit and paid to the men on the day of disembodiment."

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On the 30th of July, the Officers gave a dinner in the upper market to the men, women and children, and on the 31st, the Regiment was disembodied after having served one year and eight months. The Subalterns were each paid a gratuity of six months' pay, the Surgeon and Assistant-Surgeon, twelve months' pay. The men were paid their bounty to the end of the year, and 9s. out of the gratuity of 14s. allowed, the remaining 5s. being retained till the first training. The usual marching money and allowance for a hot meal was also paid to the men, women, and children under fourteen. A mess meeting was held on the 31st of July, when the accounts were examined, and it was resolved to invest the balance of the Mess Fund, and steps were taken for the care of the mess property.

Besides giving the men, etc., a dinner, according to the *Exeter Gazette* of the 26th of July, the Officers gave the following testimonials: "On Thursday Lt.-Col. Drewe presented to the Bandmaster of the 1st Devon Militia a silver snuff box with the following inscription on it: 'Presented to Ernest Hartman by Lt.-Col. the Honble. J. W. Fortescue and Officers of the 1st Devon Militia in testimony of their regard for him and of his zeal and ability as their Bandmaster. Exeter, July, 1856.'

"The Lt.-Col. presented in the name of his brother Officers a silver tea service to Sergt.-Major Hayes as a mark of the esteem and approbation in which he is held by the Officers.

"Drum-Major Spratt was presented with a handsome silver tankard."

The following extract is taken from General Orders, dated Horse Guards, 23rd July, 1856:—

"The Militia Forces having been directed to be disembodied, the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, previously to the return to their Counties, desires to offer to the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and men, his best acknowledgments for the zeal and discipline which they have shown during the whole period of their service. They have not only performed every duty which fell to their share with the cheerful obedience of good soldiers, but they have, in large

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MAJOR-GENERAL F. E. DREWE, LIEUT.-COL. 1856–58.

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numbers, gallantly volunteered into the Line, at the most critical period of the War, and by thus reinforcing the British Army before Sebastopol have essentially contributed to its success.

"Several Regiments having volunteered their services for the garrisons of the Mediterranean, the offers of ten were accepted, thereby liberating an equal number of Regiments of the Line to proceed to the Crimea.

"The Field-Marshal has received constant reports from General Officers, at home and abroad, of the excellent state of discipline of the Militia Regiments generally; and at this moment of their returning to their homes, he desires to express to the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Private Soldiers of every Regiment embodied during the War, his thanks for their good conduct, and his best wishes for their welfare and happiness."

The letter giving orders as to the disembodying dated 20th of July, 1856, begins :—

Her Majesty having been pleased to sign Orders for Disembodying the 1st Regiment of Militia for the County of Devon with all convenient speed, I am commanded to express to you the very great satisfaction which her Majesty has received from the exemplary service of the said Corps under your command, and to acquaint you that her Majesty is pleased to grant the following allowances on the occasion to the Officers and men hereinafter mentioned.

It finishes :—

I cannot conclude this letter without expressing, through you, the satisfaction which I feel in having the honour of signifying, on the present occasion, her Majesty's gracious approbation of the services of the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, Drummers and Private Men belonging to the Regiment under your command.

I have, etc.,
PANMURE.

The letter to the Lord-Lieutenant transmitting the warrant for disembodying the Regiment concludes with a similar paragraph of praise.

The following vote of thanks was passed by the House of Commons (a similar one being passed by the House of Lords)

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to the Militia for their services, and transmitted to the Regiment:—

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
8th May, 1856.

Resolved, *Nemine Contradicente*,

That the thanks of this House be given to the Officers of the several Corps of Militia which have been embodied in Great Britain and Ireland during the course of the War, for the zealous and meritorious services which they have rendered to their Queen and Country at home and abroad.

Resolved, *Nemine Contradicente*,

That this House doth highly approve and acknowledge the services, at home and abroad, of the Non-commissioned Officers and Men of the several Corps of Militia which have been embodied in Great Britain and Ireland during the course of the War: and that the same be communicated to them by the Colonels or Commanding Officers of the several Corps, who are desired to thank them for their meritorious conduct.

Ordered,

That Mr. Speaker do signify the said Resolution respecting the Militia, by Letter, to Her Majesty's Lieutenant of each County, Riding and Place in Great Britain, and to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland.

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CHAPTER XIV.

1857 TO 1880.

1857. THERE was no training this year, but the Staff was inspected on the 22nd of June by Colonel Douglas, the Inspector General of Militia. On the 29th of August Lieut.-Colonel Drewe, having been placed on full pay, resigned.

1858. EXETER. On the 30th of September the Regiment assembled at Exeter for twenty-one days' training under the command of Major Rattray (no Lieut.-Colonel having been appointed), the men being billeted. There were present two Field-Officers, nine Captains, seven Lieutenants, three Ensigns, one Adjutant, one Surgeon, one Assistant-Surgeon, one Quartermaster, twenty-one Sergeants, ten Drummers, and 517 Volunteers, 261 of the 778 borne on the strength of the Regiment being reported absent. On the 13th of October the Regiment was inspected by Colonel Warden of the 2nd-19th Regiment. On the 18th of October the following order appeared: "It is with feelings of much pride and satisfaction that Major Rattray desires at the close of the twenty-one days' training to record in a Regimental Order his thorough appreciation of the conduct of the Regiment under his command. The Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and men of the 1st Devon Militia have ever manifested that Esprit de Corps by which alone the high character of the Regiment can be maintained. This has been signally proved on the present occasion by the zeal and good will of the Officers both as a body, and in reference to those under their command by the increasing exertion of the Non-commissioned Officers in their arduous task, and lastly by the exemplary conduct of the private soldiers whether on the parade ground, in their billets or in the public streets, by their efficiency in drill, and by

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willingness and marked desire to receive instruction in the general duties of a soldier.

"It is due to the Adjutant Captain Pitman to record prominently the conviction not only of the Commanding Officer, but of the whole Regiment that he has admirably succeeded in turning to the advantage of the service, that Esprit de Corps which so fortunately existed, by which in an unexampled short space of time he has been mainly instrumental in bringing the Regiment into its state of efficiency, aided as he has been by the exertions of the Sergeants of the Permanent Staff, to every one of whom Major Rattray tenders his warmest thanks.

"Major Rattray takes this opportunity of acknowledging the very valuable assistance the Regiment has received from the Staff Sergeants of the South Devon Militia, who have been on duty with the Regiment, who have by their zeal and marked good will, contributed greatly to aid their brother Non-commissioned Officers in disciplining the men." On the 21st of October the Regiment was dismissed.

On the 1st of November, John Ferguson Davie, Esq., late Captain Grenadier Guards, was appointed Lieut.-Colonel.

"Grenadier" and "Light" companies were this year abolished, and the companies numbered consecutively from one to ten.

1859. EXETER. The Volunteer Non-commissioned Officers were called up for preliminary drill on the 14th of June, and on the 5th of July the Regiment assembled for twenty-one days' training under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Ferguson Davie, and was quartered in the Artillery Barracks. There were present three Field Officers, ten Captains, seven Lieutenants, four Ensigns, one Adjutant, one Surgeon, one Assistant-Surgeon, one Quartermaster, twenty-four Sergeants, ten Drummers, and 512 Volunteers. There were 275 absentees, 213 of whom had also been absent in 1858. From a correspondence which took place with regard to these men it seems probable that the greater number of them had enlisted. On the 22nd of July the Regiment was inspected by Lieut.-Colonel Scovell, 96th Regiment. On the 25th of July the

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following order was issued: "The Commanding Officer cannot allow the men of the 1st Devon Militia to return to their respective homes, without expressing his entire satisfaction at their general good conduct during their period of training. The high praise elicited from the Inspecting Officer on Friday last is the best testimonial of the efficiency of the Regiment, and the Commanding Officer has no doubt that, whenever called upon, it will maintain its character both in quarters and in the field. Lieut.-Colonel Davie is glad of this opportunity to thank the Officers for their uniform attention and the support they have given him on his first occasion of assuming the command, and the Non-commissioned Officers for their zeal and attention in disciplining and drilling the men and the performance of their other arduous duties."

On the 16th of August, twenty Enfield Rifles were issued for the use of the Staff, it being intimated that the Regiment would be armed with that weapon in 1860.

On the 17th of September, the Permanent Staff was increased by the addition of one Orderly Room Clerk, one Sergeant Instructor of Musketry, one Drum Major, and one Hospital Sergeant.

1860. EXETER. On the 17th of January, Captain Edmund Pitman, who had been in the Regiment since 1853, and Adjutant from 1854, applied to be placed on the retired list, in consequence of ill-health. On the 1st of March, Captain John Walter Savile was appointed Adjutant, and on the 16th the following Regimental Order was issued: "The Commanding Officer cannot permit Captain Pitman to retire from the 1st Devon Militia without recording the high sense he entertains of the zeal, intelligence and courtesy with which for so many years he has performed the arduous and important duties of Adjutant of the Regiment, with no less credit to himself than advantage to the service. Lieut.-Colonel Ferguson Davie avails himself of the opportunity of expressing the deep regret he feels in common with every member of the Corps at the cause of Captain Pitman's retirement, and begs to assure him of their united hearty

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good wishes for his future happiness and speedy r[illegible] to health."

On the 2nd of April, the Volunteer Officers and Recruits came up for preli[illegible] the 30th the Regiment assembled for t training. The men were billeted, the dri over) being close to the Stores. The num three Field Officers, ten Captains, twelve Staff Officers, twenty-six Sergeants, 10 D Volunteers, total of all ranks 590. Thirt absent, the total number enrolled being 56 May the Regiment was inspected by Colon commanding the 11th Depôt Battalion.

A War Office Circular this year directed engaged for a further term of five years gratuity of ten shillings and an additional ten shillings. Men who had completed fo could be reattested for a further period of fiv the balance of bounty due on completing five gratuity of ten shillings, and five shillings On the 14th of June, a further Circular w attention to the desirability of the Militia b men living in the County Recruiting par forbidden to try and induce men to leave M but Colonels were allowed to exercise th granting discharges subject to permission b the War Office, and as before, repayment of money.

Correspondence with respect to the badg Exeter borne by the Regiment had taken plac 1858, both Lieut.-Colonel Drewe and Lieut.-C Davie having pointed out that practically it h the Regiment since it was raised, and on the authority was received through the Lord-Li Regiment to bear the castle and motto *Semp* the appointments.

On the 1st September, the following dat were fixed for the Permanent Staff: Adjutant

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OFFICER AND PRIVATE, REVIEW ORDER, AND OFFICER, UNDRESS, 1863.

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master, 5s.; Sergeant-Major, 3s.; Quartermaster-Sergeant, 2s. 6d.; Sergeants, 1s. 10d.; Drummer, 1s. 1d.; ditto under sixteen, 10d.

The appointment of Ensigns to Militia Regiments was this year suspended, two supernumerary Lieutenants being allowed instead.

1861. EXETER. The Volunteer Non-commissoned Officers and Recruits assembled at the Stores on the 14th of April and were marched to the Artillery Barracks, where they underwent twenty-one days' preliminary drill. On the 8th of May they were joined by the rest of the Regiment for twenty-one days' training. The number of effectives present was three Field Officers, nine Captains, ten Lieutenants, four Staff Officers, twenty-seven Sergeants, ten Drummers and 568 Volunteers; total of all ranks, 629, sixty-seven men being absent.

The Regiment was this year put through a course of musketry and target practice with the Enfield Rifle. The range was behind Pennsylvania, five rounds being fired at 150, 200, 250, and 300 yards. Government offered one prize of £1 5s. for every ten men who made twenty-four points and upwards, and £1 extra to the best shot. To determine who were to receive these prizes all the men who had made twenty-four points were to shoot a further ten rounds, five at 250, and five at 300, at a single target. What the actual result of the shooting was it is impossible to say, as the orders only record the fact that Private Osborn was the best shot and entitled to £1, and that he and three other Privates were entitled to 2s. 6d. each for making twenty-four points and upwards; how this result was arrived at is incomprehensible. On the 25th of May, the Regiment was inspected by Major-General Hutchinson, commanding the Western District.

On the 28th the men were dismissed, the following order having been issued on the 27th: "The Commanding Officer has much pleasure in adding his testimony to the remarks made by Major-General Hutchinson at the Inspection of the Regiment on Saturday last, *viz.*, that the conduct of the men throughout the entire training in Topsham Barracks has been most satisfactory, their discipline and attention to their duties

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has been all that he could desire. His notice has been particularly called to the progress made by the Recruits during the Preliminary Training, the absence of all crime during that period as well as the efficiency exhibited by them in the ranks, meets his warmest approbation. In bidding farewell to the Regiment for the present year the Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant begs to offer his best thanks to all ranks for the attention displayed to the discipline of the Regiment, and he more especially begs to offer his thanks to the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers of the Permanent Staff and Volunteers for the highly creditable state of the Regiment, as well as for their praiseworthy zeal in the performance of their several duties."

On the 7th of June Lieut.-Quartermaster McDonald, who had been Sergeant-Major and was appointed Quartermaster on the Regiment being embodied, died and was interred with military honours.

1862. EXETER. The Recruits assembled for twenty-one days' preliminary drill on the 24th of April, the Volunteer Non-commissioned Officers having previously come up for drill on the 15th. On the 8th of May the remainder of the Regiment assembled for twenty-one days' training, being quartered in billets. The number of Effectives present at the training was three Field Officers, eight Captains, nine Lieutenants, four Staff Officers, twenty-seven Sergeants, ten Drummers, 654 Volunteers, or 715 of all ranks, with thirty-nine men absent.

On the 27th of May, the Regiment was inspected by Colonel Pipon, Inspector-General of Militia, who expressed himself as fully satisfied with the drill and conduct of the men in billets. On the 28th the Regiment was dismissed.

1863. EXETER. The Volunteer Non-commissioned Officers assembled at Headquarters on the 6th of April, and on the 10th the Recruits came up for fourteen days' preliminary drill, and marched into Topsham Barracks. On the 24th the Regiment assembled for twenty-one days' training, joining the Recruits at Topsham Barracks the same day. The Effectives present were three Field Officers, ten Captains,

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nine Lieutenants, four Staff Officers, twenty-seven Sergeants, ten Drummers and 691 Volunteers, or 754 of all ranks, twenty-seven men being absent with leave, and forty-three without. On the 13th of May the Regiment was inspected by Colonel Addison, C.B., commanding the 2nd or Queen's, and the men were dismissed to their homes on the 15th.

1864. EXETER. The Volunteer Non-commissioned Officers came up on the 4th of April, and the recruits on the 7th, when they were marched to the Artillery Barracks for fourteen days' preliminary drill. On the 21st the Regiment assembled at the Stores for twenty-one days' training, and were marched to the Artillery Barracks the same day. The effective strength was three Field Officers, eight Captains, ten Lieutenants, four Staff Officers, thirty-eight Sergeants, ten Drummers and 686 rank and file, total, 759; three Officers and thirty-four privates being absent with leave, and twenty-nine privates without. On the 9th of May the Regiment was inspected by Major-General Hutchinson, commanding the Western District, and dismissed on the 11th.

On the 23rd of April, the establishment of Volunteers was reduced to ten Sergeants, thirty Corporals and 700 Privates.

1865. EXETER. The Volunteer Non-commissioned Officers this year had twelve days' preliminary drill and the recruits seven. The former assembled on the 19th of April and the latter on the 24th, on which day they marched into the Artillery Barracks. The Regiment assembled at the Stores on the 1st of May for twenty-seven days' training, and was quartered in the Artillery Barracks under the command of Major Rattray. The effective strength present was two Field Officers, nine Captains, eight Lieutenants, four Staff Officers, thirty-seven Sergeants, ten Drummers and 617 rank and file, total 658; one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Captain, two Subalterns and twenty-two Privates being absent with leave, and thirty without. On the 24th of May a *feu de joie* was fired in honour of Her Majesty's birthday.

On the 25th of May, the Regiment was inspected by Colonel J. B. Mann, Town Major, Plymouth, and was dismissed on the 27th.

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In pursuance of a Horse Guards Circular dated 10th of June, letters A to K were used to designate the Companies instead of numbers, as heretofore

1866. EXETER. On the 9th of April, the Volunteer Non-commissioned Officers assembled at the Stores for seven days' preliminary drill. On the 16th the Recruits assembled at the Artillery Barracks, Topsham, for seven days' drill, and on the 23rd the Regiment assembled at the Stores and marched to the Artillery Barracks where they were quartered for twenty-seven days' training. The effective strength of the Regiment was three Field Officers, eight Captains, five Subalterns, four Staff Officers, thirty-seven Sergeants, ten Drummers, 596 rank and file, total, 663; two Captains, two Subalterns and twenty Privates being absent with leave, and forty-one Privates without.

On the 16th of May, the Regiment was inspected by Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. MacBean, 1st-13th L. I., and was dismissed on the 19th of May.

On the 20th of August, a W. O. Circular authorised re-engaged men to wear one good conduct stripe for each period of re-engagement. On the 31st of December steel scabbards were ordered to be worn instead of leather ones by all Officers under the rank of Field Officer.

1867. EXETER. On the 1st of March, Lieut.-Colonel Ferguson Davie resigned the command of the Regiment and was succeeded by Major R. T. Thomson (late 1st Dragoon Guards), who was appointed Lieut.-Colonel on the 10th of April.

On the 15th of April, the Volunteer Sergeants and recruits assembled at the Artillery Barracks for fourteen days' preliminary drill. On the 29th the Regiment assembled at the Artillery Barracks and were quartered there for twenty-seven days' training. There were present one Field Officer, eight Captains, six Subalterns, four Staff Officers, thirty-seven Sergeants, nine Drummers, 628 Privates, total 693; two Majors, two Captains, and ten Privates being absent with leave, and nineteen Privates without.

On the 23rd of May, the Regiment was inspected by

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Sir J. D. Ferguson Davie, Bart., Lieut.-Col. Com^t. 1858-67.

From a photo. by Elliott & Fry.

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Lieut.-Colonel Cormick, Commanding 1st-20th Regiment. The arms were given into store on the 24th, and the Regiment was dismissed on the 25th.

On the evening of the 4th of November, the Mayor of Exeter called for the assistance of the Permanent Staff in suppressing a bread riot that had broken out in the city. The Staff was paraded and marched through the principal streets dispersing the mob, and at three A.M. on the 5th the city was quiet.

On the 5th of November, the services of the Staff were again required, further rioting having broken out, and as by this time a detachment of the 20th had arrived from Plymouth, it was arranged that the Staff should co-operate with the County Constabulary in preventing the riots from spreading in St. Thomas. Exe bridge (leading to St. Thomas from Exeter) was accordingly defended by fifty of the County Constabulary, the Staff being in their rear. At eleven o'clock P.M. a body of about 1000 rioters came down Fore Street Hill, with the avowed intention of creating a riot in St. Thomas. After the Constabulary had been pelted with stones, bricks, rockets, etc., for some time, the Riot Act was read, and the Staff were ordered to charge the mob with fixed bayonets and clear the bridge. This had the desired effect, and the Staff reformed on the city side of the bridge. They had again to charge the mob several times during the night, and Captain Savile and several of the Sergeants received severe contusions from the stones and brick bats with which they were pelted, but no loss of life occurred. At two o'clock next morning they were relieved by the 20th. The Staff was kept in readiness also on the 7th and 8th, renewed rioting being expected, but they were not required.

The following letter was received :—

To Captain Savile, Adjutant, 1st Devon Militia.

Guildhall, Exeter, 11*th November*, 1867.

SIR,

I am directed by the Mayor for himself and his brother Magistrates to convey to you their thanks for the important assistance rendered to the Civil Power by yourself and the Staff of the

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1st Devon Militia under your Command during the late disturbance, and especially in the determined stand made against the Rioters on the night of the 5th instant, which led immediately to the suppression of a disturbance which would probably otherwise have had very serious consequences.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. DENNIS MOORE, *Town Clerk.*

The following communication was also received from the W. O.:—

The Right Honble., the Secretary of State for War expresses his satisfaction at the result of the services performed by the 1st Devon Militia Staff during the late Riot in Exeter, and also his approbation of the patience and forbearance exhibited by them under the trying circumstances in which they were placed.

(Signed) Pakington.

The Militia Reserve Act * was passed on the 20th of August this year, and was the beginning of a considerable change in the Militia. By this act one fourth of the full quota of the men were allowed to enlist for five years during which time they were liable to be called out by Proclamation in case of War or danger thereof, and be sent to serve with line Regiments. The bounty they were to receive was fixed by the Secretary of State at £1 per training in addition to their ordinary Militia bounty, and if called out they were liable to serve as long as the War lasted and for six months after.

The blue double-breasted undress frock coat, which was worn with the sash, was this year abolished and the blue patrol jacket substituted. The Band was also ordered to wear red tunics instead of white.

1868. EXETER. In consequence of the Fenian scare, a guard was mounted by day and night over the Stores, by order of the Secretary of State for War. During the training this guard was continued, and visited regularly by the Captain and Subaltern of the day. It was discontinued on the 17th of July.

On the 4th of May, the Regiment assembled at Topsham

* 30 & 31 Victoria, c. 91.

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Barracks for twenty-seven days' training, the Volunteer Non-commissioned Officers and Recruits having previously come up on the 20th of April. On the 23rd of May, a *feu de joie* was fired in honour of Her Majesty's birthday, and on the 28th the Regiment was inspected by Col. Bruce, Assistant Inspector of Reserve Forces, the numbers present and effective being three Field Officers, eight Captains, seven Subalterns, four Staff Officers, thirty-seven Sergeants, ten Drummers, 700 rank and file, total 779. Two Captains and sixteen Privates were absent with leave and sixteen without. On the 30th, the Regiment was dismissed.

The Militia Reserve Act came into operation for the first time this year, but it was not taken much advantage of, as out of 185 men who might have joined the Reserve, only forty did so. An addition of 2d. a day to the pay was better understood and appreciated.

The tunics were altered this year, the buttons which had been worn on the skirts and cuffs were ordered to be removed, plain skirts and an Austrian knot according to rank on the cuffs being substituted.

1869. EXETER. The Volunteer Sergeants and Recruits came up for fourteen days' preliminary drill on the 19th of April, assembling at the Artillery Barracks. On the 3rd of May, the Regiment assembled there for twenty-seven days' training. On the 10th of May, the Regiment proceeded to Plymouth by train and took part in a Brigade Field day at Devonport, returning the same evening. The numbers present were nineteen Officers, twenty-nine Sergeants, sixteen Drummers, and 520 rank and file, the recruits being left at Exeter. On the 27th of May, the Regiment was inspected by Col. Bowen commanding the 57th Regiment, the strength being two Field Officers, ten Captains, seven Subalterns, four Staff Officers, thirty-six Drummers, 749 rank and file, total 828. One Major and thirteen Privates were absent with leave, and sixteen without. On the 30th of May, the Regiment was dismissed.

Several changes were made this year. The pay of the Officers was made the same as that of the line, lodging

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allowance was allowed during the training to Officers not in quarters at the rate of: Colonel, 4s.; Major 3s.; Captain, 2s. 3d.; Subalterns, 2s. per day. Half this allowance was given to Officers in camp or quarters, and 4s. per day messing allowance was granted.

The qualification for Officers was done away with by the Act, 32 Vic., c. 13, and the Militia during training was put under the orders of the General commanding the District.

After fifteen years' service Officers were allowed to retain their rank and wear their uniform on retirement. A step of honorary rank was also granted on retirement after twenty years' service; this was enlarged next year to Officers who might be still serving.

1870. EXETER. The Volunteer Non-commissioned Officers and Recruits assembled at the Cavalry Barracks on the 18th of April for fourteen days' preliminary drill. On the 2nd of May, the Regiment came up for twenty-seven days' training and exercise, part of the men being in the Cavalry Barracks, and the remainder in billets. The Snider Rifle was issued to the Regiment this year, and target practice took place at the Wonford Range; the Regiment was 29th in the Militia.

The Regiment was inspected on the 26th of May, by Col. Fowler Burton, C.B., Assistant Adjutant General, South Western District, three Field Officers, nine Captains, six Subalterns, four Staff Officers, thirty-eight Sergeants, ten Drummers, and 733 rank and file, total 802, were present; two Officers and fifteen Privates being absent with leave, and twenty-one privates without. The Regiment was dismissed on the 28th.

Fines for drunkenness (2s. 6d. for the first offence and 5s. for the second) were this year authorised to be awarded by the Commanding Officer.

1871. EXETER. Every arrangement had been made this year for the encampment of the Regiment at Woodbury during the training. An officers' mess kitchen had been built at a cost of £30, and the ground had been prepared, but at the last moment it was discovered by the Surgeon that a case of

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small-pox had occurred in the village. This being reported to the P. M. O. at Plymouth, the Regiment was ordered to remain at Exeter. Had it not been for this the Regiment would have been one of the first to come out under canvas, as this was the first year in which camping was authorised.

The Volunteer Non-commissioned Officers and recruits assembled at the Stores on the 10th of April for twenty-eight days' preliminary drill, and were billeted in St. Thomas, the drill field being behind St. Thomas' Church. On the 8th of May, the Regiment came up for twenty-seven days' training, being either billeted or in private lodgings. There were present three Field Officers, ten Captains, six Subalterns, four Staff Officers, thirty-eight Sergeants, ten Drummers, 732 rank and file, total 803. Three Subalterns and twenty-four Privates were absent with leave and twenty-one Privates without. The target practice was gone through at the Wonford range, the figure of merit was 30·49, the Regiment being 26th in the Militia.

On the 1st of June, the Regiment was inspected by Colonel Fowler Burton, C.B., Assistant Adjutant General, Western District, and on the 3rd it was dismissed.

From 1858 to this year the Officers' mess had been at the New London Inn. That is to say, there had been a mess dinner every night during the training, which, except on guest nights, was badly attended, but there was no proper mess. The Officers had breakfast at the Club or wherever they were staying, and the luncheon arrangements consisted of an adjournment to Salmon Pool or a scratch meal at Topsham barracks. This year, however, a cook having been engaged, and all preparations made for a regular mess at Woodbury, it was decided to hire the Judges' lodgings and mess there. The change was found to be a great improvement, and would probably have been persevered in, even if the exigencies of camp had not necessitated a regular mess, ever since.

New instruments were bought for the Band this year, the "big drum" and cymbals being presented with the accompanying letter by the ladies of the Regiment:—

"The Ladies of the '1st Devon Militia' beg to present

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to the Officers, a Drum and Cymbals, as a slight token of the interest they take in the Regiment.

Fanny Julia Thomson.	Mary Martyn.
Margaret Wyatt.	Marianne S. Wrey.
Georgina E. Arnold.	Caroline Maud Walrond.
Charlotte Davy.	Annie Catharine Collins.
Frances Alice Douglas.	Annie Pouget.
Bessie Hogg.	Ellen C. Bent.
Ann Ridgway.	Charlotte Hartnoll.
Margaret W. L. Drewe.	Mary T. Farrant.
Adelaide H. Brine.	S. Emma Savile.

"28*th Sept.*, 1871."

The 34 and 35 Vic., c. 86, which was passed this year, took the command of the Militia out of the hands of the Lord-Lieutenant, and transferred it to the Crown. The Officers have consequently since received their commissions direct from the Crown instead of from the Lord-Lieutenant, as was formerly the case.

1872. EXMOUTH. On the 8th of April, the Volunteer Non-commissioned Officers and 250 Recruits assembled at the Stores for fifty-six days' preliminary drill, being billeted in St. Thomas.

On the 23rd of April, it was ordered that the use of the term "Volunteer" as applied to the Sergeants and Corporals not on the Permanent Staff should be discontinued, and that they should be called in future "Sergeants" and "Corporals," the Sergeants on the Permanent Staff being called "Staff" Sergeants for distinction.

On the 30th of May and 1st of June, Detachments were sent down to Exmouth to prepare the Camp, which was situated in a field behind Cranford, an adjoining field having been secured for drill. On the 3rd of June, the Regiment assembled at Exeter was clothed and armed, and billeted for the night. On the 4th, the Regiment marched into Camp at Exmouth. On the 24th of June, the Regiment took part in a Brigade Field Day on Woodbury Common in conjunction with the Royal Horse and Field Artillery and a considerable number of Volunteers, the whole being under the command

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of Col. Hill Wallace, C.B., of the Royal Horse Artillery. On this occasion it was formed into two Battalions, Major Wyatt taking command of the 2nd, 644 of all ranks being present. The target practice took place at the Exmouth Volunteer Range, the figure of merit was 29·56, the Regiment being 37th.

On the 27th of June, the Regiment was inspected by Major-General Sir Charles Staveley, the number present being three Field Officers, nine Captains, nine Lieutenants, four Staff Officers, thirty-six Sergeants, ten Drummers, 811 rank and file, total 882; two Officers and thirty-two Privates being absent with leave and thirty-four without. On the 28th, the Camp was struck and the Regiment marched to Exeter, the men being billeted for the night, and dismissed next day.

This was the first time since 1812 or 1813 that the Regiment was encamped. The weather was most unfortunate, being at the beginning of the time both wet and windy, and none of the men having been under canvas before, they naturally did not understand how to make themselves comfortable. The arrangements in Camp were also vastly inferior to what they have been in subsequent years. The result was a good deal of absence and consequent punishment. The effect on the Regiment was at once apparent, as a large number of men who would under ordinary circumstances have re-engaged, refused to do so, and the strength of the Regiment steadily decreased till 1892.

The Regulation of the Forces Act which came into force this year made several alterations in the Militia. Adjutants were in future to be appointed for five years only, the appointment of Hon. Colonels was sanctioned, and examinations were ordered for promotion.

Quartermasters were done away with this year, the duties being thrown on the Adjutant.

1873. DEVONPORT. EGG BUCKLAND. DARTMOOR MANŒUVRES. The original intention this year was that the Non-commissoned Officers and Recruits should come up for six weeks' preliminary drill prior to the assembly of the Regiment, which was to be encamped near Exeter. An out-

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break of small-pox at Exeter prevented the first portion of the programme being carried out, and as the Autumn manœuvres were arranged to take place on Dartmoor, the training was postponed, in order to allow the Regiment to take part in them.

On the 31st of March, the Non-commissioned Officers and Recruits assembled at the Stores, and having been clothed and armed, entrained at St. Thomas and proceeded to Devonport, where they were quartered in Raglan Barracks. On the 9th of May, they were inspected by Colonel Scudamore commanding the 34th Brigade Depôt, and on the 11th of May they returned to Exeter and were dismissed.

On the 14th of July, 500 men were called up, from whom a sufficient number were selected to form a Battalion (which was not to exceed 428 of all ranks) to take part in the manœuvres. No agricultural labourers were summoned, an outcry having been raised by the farmers at the inconvenience which would occur if their men were taken away during the harvest. The proper number of men having been selected they were clothed and billeted for the night. Next day the Regiment entrained at St. Thomas for Mutley, from whence it marched to Egg Buckland, part of the Regiment being quartered in the Keep, and part encamped in the adjoining field. On the 20th B and K companies were temporarily broken up, the Non-commissioned Officers and men being divided among the other eight companies. The Regiment was under orders to march to Yannaton Down on the 26th of July, but the weather was so bad that on the evening of the 25th it was ordered to remain at Egg Buckland till further orders. On the 27th the Regiment left Egg Buckland and marched to the 1st Division Camp on Yannaton Down, and formed part of the 1st Brigade, consisting of the 9th, 11th, 1st Devon and a mixed Battalion of Volunteers, under the command of Colonel E. Wodehouse.

It would take too much space to do more than give a very cursory account of the operations during this campaign, in which about 12,000 men were engaged. For the first week not much was done except Brigade drill. On the 4th of

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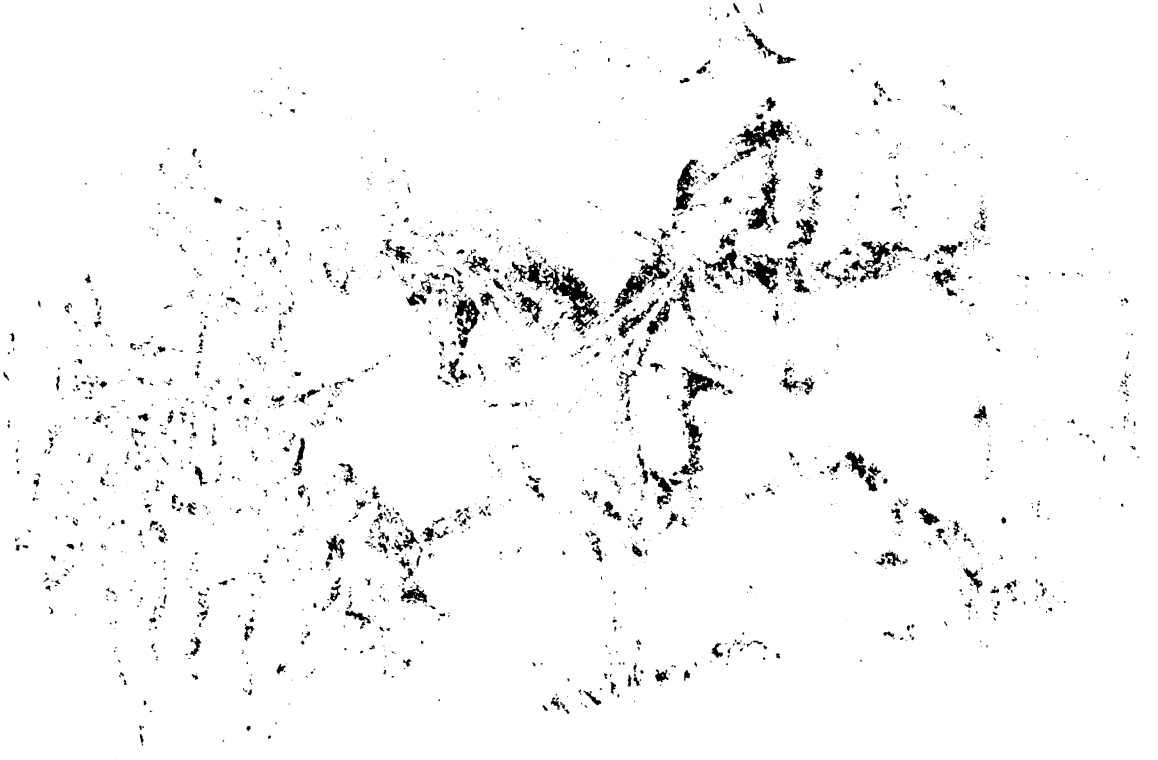

THE AUTUMN MANŒUVRES, 1873.

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Aside Fritz, you're all dead men!
There is too much noise Gentlemen galloping here & galloping there & galloping all over the place – such shouting – I go down to Aldershot & take command of 30,000 men & no one hears me – I speak out of a whisper – I never go out of a walk!!

THE AUTUMN MANŒUVRES, 1873.

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August, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge was present at a more or less successful field day, of which he expressed his approbation in the evening by a general order. The illustration facing p. 374,* however, faithfully shows what really took place, and shows the position of the Regiment. On the 8th, a battle was fought at Cadover Bridge, which resulted in the victory of the "Invaders," as the 1st Division was called. The weather all through was a pleasing variation between fog and rain, and a battle on the 11th did not come off in consequence of the enemy getting tired of waiting for the 1st Division, which was delayed by a wet morning. In the afternoon the 1st Division struck camp at Yannaton, and went to Princestown, a series of engagements in the neighbourhood being contemplated.

On the 12th, the 1st Division started off to attack the 2nd near Bellevir Tor, but it hardly got there before a thick mist came down and hid everything a few yards off, so that it was a case of going back to camp as soon as possible. Many stories were told of missing Staff Officers and Regiments, but somehow every one got back at last. It rained hard all night, and the reclaimed (?) bog on which the camp was pitched soon returned to its virgin state. Tent poles sank into the ground, pegs would not hold, and the muddy slime oozed out under the canvas, the whole camp being a sea of mud and slush. On the 13th the Division marched back to its former (comparatively) dry camping ground at Yannaton. On the 14th, it was ordered to oppose the advance of the 2nd Division, but, as it was outnumbered, to fall back on Yannaton. A position was taken up across the Princestown road, the right resting on Black Tor and the left on Leedor Tor. The 11th and 1st Devon were on the left of the line, which was attacked by a Brigade of the 2nd Division, the Marine Brigade being sent round to outflank the 1st Division's left. These Marines and the 16th were said to have been put out of action early in the day by an Umpire, who being

* I regret that I have been unable to discover the name of the talented draughtsman.—H. W.

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separated from them by a bog, was unable to enforce his orders. Be that as it may, they steadily advanced in spite of it, and of a fire which must have killed them all off, and no orders to retire being given by the Brigadier, who was *non est*, the 11th and then the 1st Devon were surrounded and put out of action. The Band and Colours were, however, saved from this ignominious fate, having with great presence of mind made a stratagetical move to the rear, with a speed which was worth seeing. According to the *Broad Arrow* the Brigadier "suddenly found himself in the midst of a fog and the Inns of Court Volunteers; the white band on his arm was concealed by his cloak, so suddenly grasping the situation he rushed at the lawyers and said: 'How many rounds of ammunition have you left?' 'So many, sir.' 'Then blaze away,' and blaze away they did, as only lawyers can blaze, and the Brigadier was saved." Any way the Brigade saw his face no more that day.

On the 15th of August, the Regiment was inspected by Colonel Wodehouse. On the 18th, the Battle of Roborough Down took place, which was claimed by each side, and next day both Divisions encamped on Roborough Down, preparatory to the march past. This took place on the 21st, in the presence of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh. On the 22nd of August, the Regiment left Roborough, and having entrained at Bickley returned to Exeter, and was dismissed.

The weather during the whole of these manœuvres was abominable; it rained nearly every day, and a capital opportunity was afforded of studying the various degrees of Dartmoor mists and fogs. The commissariat and staff shortcomings were many, though some of these can fairly be put down to the economical policy which tried to move two Divisions with only sufficient transport for one. The Regiment also was unfortunate in having attached to it a most incompetent Quartermaster.

The following was received with reference to the Manœuvres:—

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WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, S.W.,
20th January, 1874.

The Officer who inspected the Regiment under your command reports that the Non-commissioned Officers and men improved wonderfully in drill whilst in Camp at the Manœuvres on Dartmoor and were cheerful and orderly, and all did their duty well.

The General Officer commanding in his report on the Camp of Exercise, observes that the conduct of the Militia was excellent throughout the manœuvres, and that the Officers and men bore most cheerfully all the inconvenience and discomfort of being constantly wet.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief has perused with much satisfaction these very favourable reports upon the Drill and Discipline of the Regiment, which reflects credit upon the Commanding Officer, Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and men.

(Signed) JAMES LINDSAY, LIEUT.-GENERAL.

The new Militia Service Act came into operation this year, and from the 8th of December, all men who enrolled or were re-enrolled in the Militia or Militia Reserve joined for a period of *six* years instead of *five* as before. The regulations as to honorary rank were also again altered. After fifteen years' service, Officers were allowed to retain their rank and wear their uniform on retirement. Field-Officers after twenty-five years' service, and Captains and Lieutenants after twenty years' service, received a step of honorary rank, while serving, and on retirement.

1874. DAWLISH. On the 13th of April, the Non-commissioned Officers and Recruits assembled at St. Thomas for forty-two days' preliminary drill, and were quartered in private houses, the drill ground being the usual one behind the church. On the 20th of May, they went by train to Dawlish, and went into camp in a field on Gatehouse Farm.

On the 1st of June, the Regiment assembled for twenty-seven days' training at St. Thomas, and having been clothed and armed, marched down to Dawlish, arriving in camp at about 8·30 P.M. Instructions were sent this year to the Generals commanding Districts, that Militia Regiments should, if possible, be brigaded with Regular troops or Volunteers, and on the 22nd of June, a Brigade Field day took place on

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Haldon, under Command of Colonel Scudamore, commanding 34th Brigade Depôt.

On the 25th of June, Colonel Scudamore inspected the Regiment, the numbers present being: one Field Officer, eight Captains, ten Subalterns, three Staff Officers, forty-one Sergeants, ten Drummers, 692 rank and file, total 765. Two Field Officers and twenty-two privates were absent with leave, and forty-eight privates without.

On the 27th, the Regiment marched to Exeter, and the arms and clothing having been given in, it was dismissed the same day. The target practice took place at the Warren Range, the figure of merit was 31·43, and the position of the Regiment 28th.

The weather this year during the training was very good, and the hospitality of the inhabitants of Dawlish, who gave a ball to the Officers on the 26th, was much appreciated, in spite of the fact that the Regiment marched at 5 A.M. the next morning.

1875. EXETER. It was proposed this year to train again at Dawlish, but Government having bought a field at the back of Topsham Barracks, orders were given that the Regiment should encamp there. The Non-commissioned Officers and Recruits assembled on the 12th of April, and were lodged in private houses till the 26th of May, when they marched into camp. On the 27th of April, the new Glengarrie badge was issued, the castle and scroll which was on the old "Muffin" cap having done duty up to that date.

On the 7th of June, the Regiment assembled at the Stores for twenty-seven days' training, and marched into camp in the afternoon. The target practice took place at the Wonford range, the figure of merit being 31·03 and the Regiment 29th in the Militia.

On the 2nd of July, the Regiment was inspected by Col. Scudamore, and was dismissed next day. The numbers present were, three Field Officers, ten Captains, seven Subalterns, three Staff Officers, forty-six Sergeants, ten Drummers, 604 rank and file, total 683; twenty-eight privates being absent with leave and twenty-three without.

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In June, a circular was issued offering more favourable terms of retirement to Adjutants, who were serving on the old system, if they retired before the 1st of October. The object of this was to bring as many regiments as possible under the new rule by which the Adjutants only served for five years. Captain Savile, who had held the Adjutancy since 1860, availed himself of the offer and resigned the appointment. He was succeeded by Capt. Skill of the 2nd-11th on the 30th of October.

1876. EXETER. In consequence of the falling off in the strength of the Regiment, owing to the unpopularity of camps, from 877 privates in 1872 to 560, a letter was received saying that unless good reason was shown to the contrary, the 1st and 2nd Devon Regiments of Militia (among others) would be each reduced by two Companies. On the 28th of Jan., it was pointed out that the Regiment could probably be brought up again to its strength if recreation tents were allowed, and the men given more tents. This plea, however, proved of no avail, and on the 7th of March, an order was received reducing the establishment of the Regiment to one Lieut.-Colonel, two Majors, eight Captains, ten Subalterns, one Adjutant, one Surgeon, one Sergeant-Major, one Quartermaster-Sergeant, sixteen Staff-Sergeants, sixteen Sergeants, thirty-two Corporals, eight Drummers, and 800 Privates.

The Non-commissioned Officers and Recruits came up for fifty-six days' preliminary drill on the 27th of March, and were billeted till the 8th of May, when they marched into camp behind the Artillery Barracks. On the 17th, they were inspected by Col. H. Meade Hamilton, C.B.

On the 22nd of May, the Regiment assembled at the Stores, marching into camp in the afternoon. The target practice again took place at the Wonford range, the figure of merit being 26·54, and the Regiment 25th.

On the 15th of June, the Regiment was inspected by Col. H. Meade Hamilton, C.B., Commanding the 34th Regiment District. The numbers present were four Field Officers, nine Captains, eight Subalterns, three Staff Officers, thirty-nine Sergeants, nine Drummers, 519 Rank and File, total

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591—three Officers and twenty-three Privates being absent with leave and twenty without. The Regiment was dismissed on the 17th.

Major Halifax Wyatt, who had joined the Regiment as Lieutenant in 1853, retired on the 14th of April, and was granted a step of honorary rank. Captain J. Tanner Davy succeeded to the vacant majority, and Captain Savile, the late Adjutant, was appointed Supernumerary Major.

1877. EXETER. On the 9th of April, the Non-commissioned Officers and men assembled at the Stores for fifty-six days' preliminary drill, and were quartered in billets. On the 21st of May, they marched into camp in the field behind the Artillery Barracks, and were inspected on the 31st of May by Col. F. E. Drewe, Commanding the 34th Brigade Depôt.

On the 4th of June, the Regiment assembled at the Stores, and having been clothed and armed, marched into camp. The target practice took place at the Clyst Valley Range, the figure of merit being 32·75, and the Regiment 23rd.

On the 28th of June, the Regiment was inspected by Col. F. E. Drewe, Commanding 34th Regimental District. There were present four Field Officers, seven Captains, 5 Lieutenants, three Staff Officers, thirty-four Sergeants, nine Drummers and 450 Rank and File, total 502—one Captain, two Subalterns and twenty-two Privates being absent with leave and twenty-five without. On the 30th, the men were paid off and dismissed.

By the Mutiny Act passed this year, the Officers of Militia Regiments were made subject to military law both in and out of training, and were therefore made available to serve on Court Martials. The Castle was this year ordered to be worn on the collar of the Kerseys, the regimental button being discontinued, and the "universal" one substituted.

1878. EXETER. A Royal Proclamation, dated the 3rd of April, called up the Militia Reserve for Army Service. The 19th was appointed for them to report themselves at Headquarters, and 214 of the 221 summoned did so. All the absentees subsequently joined, having satisfactorily accounted

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for their absence, the last man to do so having been at sea, and shipwrecked. They were clothed and remained in the Higher Barracks till the 24th, when they went to Devonport and were attached to the 1st-11th Regiment.

On the 8th of April, the Non-commissioned Officers and Recruits came up for fifty-six days' preliminary drill, and were billeted till the 21st of May, when they went into camp in the usual field. On the 31st of May, they were inspected by Col. F. E. Drewe.

On the 3rd of June, the Regiment assembled at the Stores for twenty-seven days' training, and marched into camp the same afternoon. The target practice took place at the Clyst Valley range, the figure of merit being 30·60 and the Regiment 11th.

On the 27th of June, the Regiment was inspected by Col. F. E. Drewe. There were present four Field Officers, nine Captains, eleven Subalterns, four Staff-Officers, twenty-five Sergeants, eight Drummers, 273 rank and file, total 334—six Privates being absent with leave and twenty-two without, and 208 men being attached to the 1st-11th. On the 29th, the men were paid off and dismissed.

On the 31st of July, the Reserve men were discharged from Army Service, and dismissed. The following was published on the 28th April:—

1. The period fixed by Royal Proclamation for the mobilisation of the Reserve Forces having now expired, H.R.H. the F. M. Commanding in Chief has received the Queen's Commands to convey to the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers of Her Majesty's Army the expression of her high opinion of the very satisfactory manner in which the men composing the Army and Militia Reserves have responded to the call made upon them.

2. The Queen is well aware of the fact that the men had in many cases to give up their engagements and to leave their wives and families at short notice and feels sure that the Army and the Nation at large will appreciate as fully as Her Majesty the patriotic and soldier-like spirit displayed on this occasion.

By Command,
(Signed) C. H. ELLICE, A.G.

1879. EXETER. The Non-commissioned Officers and

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Recruits assembled on the 14th of April, for fifty-six days' preliminary drill, and remained in billets till the 26th of May, when they encamped in the field behind the Artillery Barracks. On the 9th of June, the Regiment assembled at the Stores for twenty-one days' training and were marched to Camp. In consequence of the shortness of the training there was no musketry this year. The weather during the whole of the training was exceptionally wet and inclement, portions of the field being at times flooded.

On the 26th of June, the Regiment was inspected by Col. F. E. Drewe, Commanding the 34th Brigade Depôt, there being present three Field Officers, seven Captains, ten Subalterns, four Staff Officers, thirty-three Sergeants, eight Drummers, 486 rank and file, total 571; nine privates being absent with leave and twenty-two without. The men were paid off and dismissed on the 28th June.

On the 29th of September, the Stores at St. Thomas were vacated by the Staff, and the Head-quarters established at the Higher Barracks, the Colours, arms, Stores, etc., having been moved there on the 16th of July. The Staff was employed with the 34th Depôt Brigade on the 5th and 6th of November, in assisting the Civil Power, rioting having taken place in the Cathedral yard, and the following order was published on the 10th of November:—

"The Officer commanding the Troops having received the following resolution passed by the Watch Committee of the City of Exeter, has much pleasure in publishing the same in orders for General Information. He also takes the opportunity of expressing his great satisfaction at the smart and soldier-like manner the Troops turned out and behaviour on the occasion referred to."

CITY AND COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF EXETER,
GUILDHALL, *8th November*, 1879.

At a Meeting of the Watch Committee of the City of Exeter, the Right Worshipful the Mayor in the Chair, it was

RESOLVED

That the best thanks of the Watch Committee of the Town Council of Exeter be, and they are hereby, given to Col. Drewe and the Officers and men under his Command for their ready

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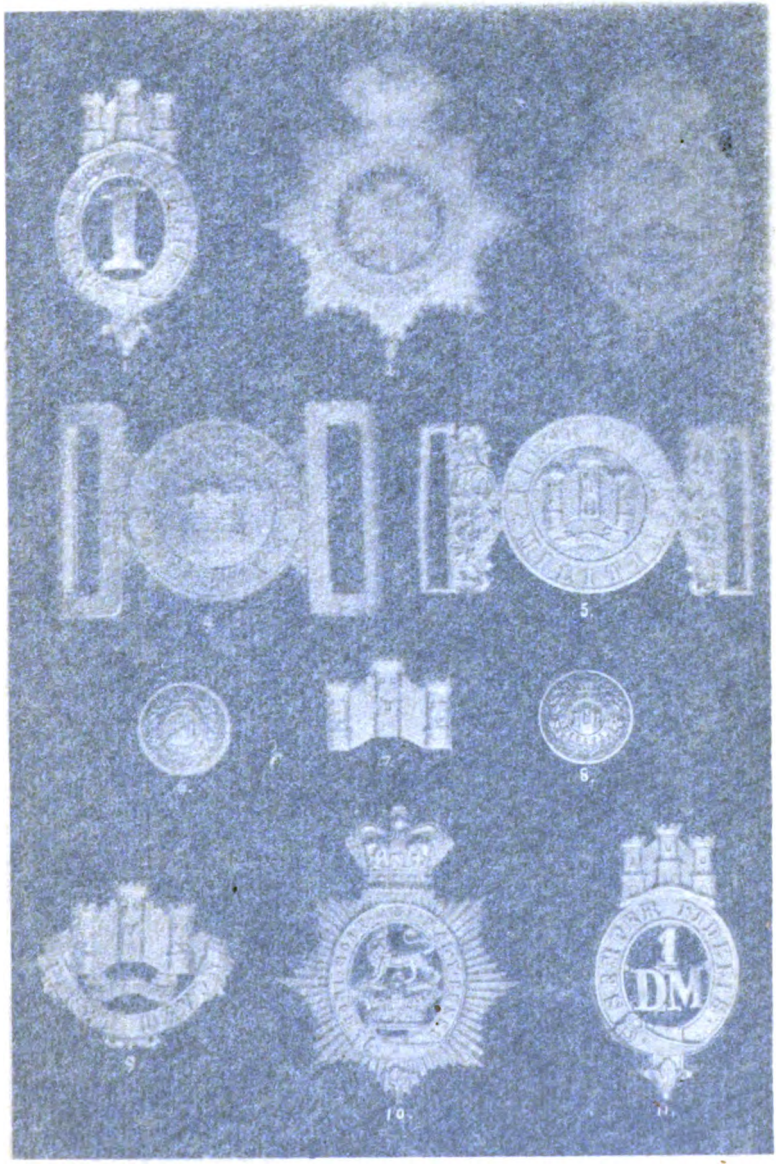

1.—Officer's Glengarry Badge. 2.—Officer's Shako Plate. 3.—Officer's Cap Badge. 4.—Waist Belt Plate. 5.—Officer's ditto. 6.—Button. 7.—Kersey Collar Badge. 8.—Officer's Button. 9.—Cap Badge. 10.—Shako Plate. 11.—Glengarry Badge.

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co-operation with the Civil Power on the night of the 5th, and morning of the 6th, of November instant, and for the promptness with which at an early hour in the morning, the troops turned out to preserve the peace of the City.

(Signed) BARTHOLOMEW C. GIDLEY.
Town Clerk.

On the 28th of December, the Officers' Quarters at the Higher Barracks were burnt down, and a good deal of the Officers' Mess property which was stored in a room at the back was destroyed, but all the plate was saved.

1880. EXETER. On the 5th of April, the Non-commissioned Officers and Recruits assembled at the Higher Barracks for fifty-six days' preliminary drill, and were quartered there till the 17th of May, when they marched into Camp behind the Artillery Barracks.

On the 31st of May, the Regiment assembled at the Higher Barracks, and marched into Camp. The Clyst Valley range was used, the figure of merit being 30·11, and the Regiment 11th among the Militia. In consequence of the absence on sick leave of Col. White-Thomson the Regiment was under the command of Lt.-Col. Arnold. On the 24th of June Col. Drewe inspected the Regiment, the numbers present being two Field Officers, eight Captains, twelve Subalterns, four Staff Officers, thirty-five Sergeants, eight Drummers, 504 rank and file, total 573; three Officers and fourteen privates being absent with leave and twenty-five without. On the 26th the Regiment was dismissed.

By a regulation passed this year, the power of reducing Non-commissioned Officers was taken away from Commanding Officers. On the 8th November, Captain E. H. Vaughan succeeded Captain Skill as Adjutant.

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CHAPTER XV.

1881 TO 1896.

THE 4TH BATTALION DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT.

1881. EXETER. The Non-commissioned Officers and Recruits assembled at the Higher Barracks on the 4th of April, for fifty-six days' preliminary drill, and were quartered there till the 16th of May, when they marched into Camp in the usual field. On the 10th of June, the Regiment assembled at the Higher Barracks, and having been clothed and armed marched into camp in the afternoon. The Clyst Valley Range was used for Rifle practice, the figure of merit being 35·74, and the position of the Regiment 13th.

On the the 23rd of June, the Regiment was inspected by Colonel F. F. Hamilton, C.B., commanding the 34th Sub-District, there being present three Field Officers, eight Captains, ten Subalterns, four Staff Officers, thirty-seven Sergeants, eight Drummers, and 558 Rank and File, total 628; three Officers and thirteen Privates being absent with leave and twenty-four without. On the 25th, the Regiment was dismissed, the weather having been bad nearly the whole training.

The 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 11th or North Devon Regiment and the 1st and 2nd Devon Militia were this year formed into the Devonshire Regiment, a Royal warrant of the 1st of July, 1881, ordering that the 1st Devon Militia should be the fourth Battalion. As has been previously explained the position of the Militia Battalion was determined by the numbers drawn in 1856, the absolute seniority being ignored. The lace was altered from silver to

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gold, the badge which had been borne for so many years by the 1st Devon, the Castle with the motto, *Semper Fidelis*, being adopted as the badge of the Territorial Regiment. The Depôt which had hitherto been known as the "34th Sub-District" became the "11th Regimental District".

The Army Circular of the 1st of July, 1881, directed that Majors and Captains who had attained the age of fifty-five on the 1st of September in any year should be compelled to retire. Unlike many Militia Regiments the changes in the 1st Devon had been few, the Officers being attached to it, and in perfect accord one with another. Several of the Officers were therefore rather senior, and this order affected several of them. Majors and Hon. Lieutenant-Colonels Arnold, Davy, and Savile, Captain and Hon. Major H. B. T. Wrey and Captain Collins all came under the new rule. Lieutenant-Colonels Arnold and Davy were the last remaining Officers who had served in the embodiment, the former having been with the Regiment during its several changes of quarters, and the latter mostly employed in recruiting.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Savile (who was the seventh son of A. Savile, Esq., of Oaklands Park, Oakhampton) was appointed Adjutant on the retirement of Captain E. Pitman in 1860, having previously served in the 2nd Bombay Light Infantry, from 1841 to 1859. He took part during his service in India in the South Mahratta and Savant Warree Campaign in 1844-5 under Lieutenant-Generals De la Mothe and Outram, and was noticed in the Government Gazette for gallantry at the storm and capture of Pennalla Fort in the South Mahratta country in October, 1844. He resigned the Adjutancy in 1875, and was appointed Supernumerary Major. A handsome silver centrepiece was presented to him on his retirement, bearing the following inscription: "Presented to John Walter Savile, Captain and Adjutant 1st Devon Militia, on his retirement, as a token of regard and esteem, from his brother Officers, March, 1876". Colonel Savile never failed to take the greatest interest in the Regiment, and during the trainings was a constant visitor to the camp, and his genial voice and manner will not be forgotten by those who served

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with him. He died suddenly on the 25th of November, 1894, regretted by all who knew him.

Captains Wrey and Collins had joined in 1860 and 1866; the loss of these five Officers at one time was severely felt. It caused a gap which it took a long time to fill up, their familiar faces being greatly missed both on parade and at Mess for many a year.

Captains Martyn and Walrond were appointed Majors and Lieutenants the Hon. E. A. Palk and Harding, obtained the vacant companies.

This was the last year in which the Recruits had a preliminary drill, and they have since been drilled on enlistment at the Depôt, which so far as the Regiment is concerned, has not been an improvement.

1882. EXETER. On the 19th of January, a letter was received from the Mayor of Exeter thanking the Depôt and Staff for their assistance at a fire which had taken place in Fore Street the previous night.

Several of the Non-commissioned Officers came up for one or two months' instruction before the training, but all the Recruits were trained on enlistment. The Staff and these Non-commissioned Officers went into Camp at Wonford on the 3rd of June, and on the 5th the Battalion assembled for twenty-seven days' training and joined them.

The Martini Henry Rifle was served out to the Battalion this year, the target practice taking place at the Clyst Valley Range. The figure of merit was 35·70, and the Battalion was 7th.

On the 29th of June, the Battalion was inspected by Colonel Hamilton, C.B., commanding the 11th Regiment District, there being present three Field Officers, seven Captains, ten Subalterns, four Staff Officers, thirty-four Sergeants, eight Drummers, 478 Rank and File, total 543; one Officer and ten Privates were absent with leave and sixteen without.

On the 1st of July, the Regiment was dismissed.

A great many Militia Battalions (of which the 4th Battalion was one) volunteered their services this year for garrison duty in consequence of the Egyptian War, but none were embodied.

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1883. EXETER. On the 24th of January, authority was received from the Horse Guards for the Devonshire Regiment to bear "The Castle of Exeter with the motto, *Semper Fidelis*, formerly borne by the 1st Militia Battalion of that Regiment," as a Regimental badge.

On the 28th of February, some of the Sergeants were attached to the Depôt to undergo a course of instruction for two months, others coming up on the 2nd of March for one. On the 26th of April, the Staff, Non-commissioned Officers and Recruits who had not completed their preliminary drill, went into camp in the usual field.

On the 30th of April, the Battalion assembled at the Higher Barracks for twenty-seven days' training, and marched into camp the same afternoon. The musketry practice took place at the Clyst Valley Range, the figure of merit being 53·13, and the Battalion again 7th.

On the 24th of May, the Battalion was inspected by Colonel F. F. Hamilton, C.B., Commanding the 11th Regimental District, the numbers present being three Field Officers, five Captains, ten Subalterns, three Staff Officers, thirty-eight Sergeants, eight Drummers, and 443 rank and file, total 510; one Officer and fourteen men being absent with leave and twenty-four without; three Captains attached from other Regiments being also present. The Regiment was dismissed on the 26th of May.

1884. EXETER. The recruits who had not completed their course of instruction were this year left at the Regimental District, and did not go into camp with the Battalion. On the 1st of May, the Staff and twenty duty men went into camp.

On the 5th of May, the Battalion assembled at the Higher Barracks for twenty-seven days' training, and marched into camp in the usual field. The musketry practice took place at the Clyst Valley Range, the figure of merit being 77·51 and the Battalion 3rd.

On the 29th of May, the Battalion was inspected by Colonel F. F. Hamilton, C.B., Commanding the 11th Regimental District, the numbers present being three Field

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Officers, five Captains, ten Subalterns, four Staff Officers, thirty-six Sergeants, seven Drummers, 418 rank and file, total 475, forty recruits in addition being at the Depôt; three Officers and fifteen privates were absent with leave and five privates without. The Battalion was dismissed on the 31st of May.

The pay of the Non-commissioned Officers was this year increased, "Certificated" Sergeants receiving 1s. 9d., Sergeants, 1s. 6¾d., and Corporals, 1s. 3d. per day.

1885. EXETER. In February some of the Army Reserve were called out in consequence of the war in Egypt, and Lieut.-Colonel Martyn, in the absence abroad of Colonel White-Thomson, made an offer of the services of the Battalion for garrison duty. The following reply was received:—

A	A	V	HORSE GUARDS,
3/92	4/11	1 Worc. Art.	WAR OFFICE, S.W.,
76	97	589	*5th March*, 1885.

SIR,—With reference to your letters of the 23rd, 25th, and 28th *ultimo*, I am directed by the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief to request that you will be so good as to convey to the Officers Commanding the undermentioned corps, the thanks of His Royal Highness for the offer of the services of the Officers and men of the Battalions under their command for garrison or other duty should they be required.

4th Battalion Devonshire Regiment.

I have, etc., etc.,
(Signed) G. B. HARMAN,
D.A.G.

Major-General I. R. S. Sayer, C.B.,
Commanding Western District, Devonport.

Colonel Hamilton, C.B., was promoted to Major-General early in May, and was succeeded in the command of the 11th Regimental District by Colonel Fitzroy Fremantle. The recruits this year who were undergoing drill at the Depôt, or who had been dismissed drill, did not encamp with the Battalion. The Staff and duty men went into camp on the 28th of May.

On the 1st of June, the Battalion assembled at the Higher Barracks and marched into camp in the afternoon. The

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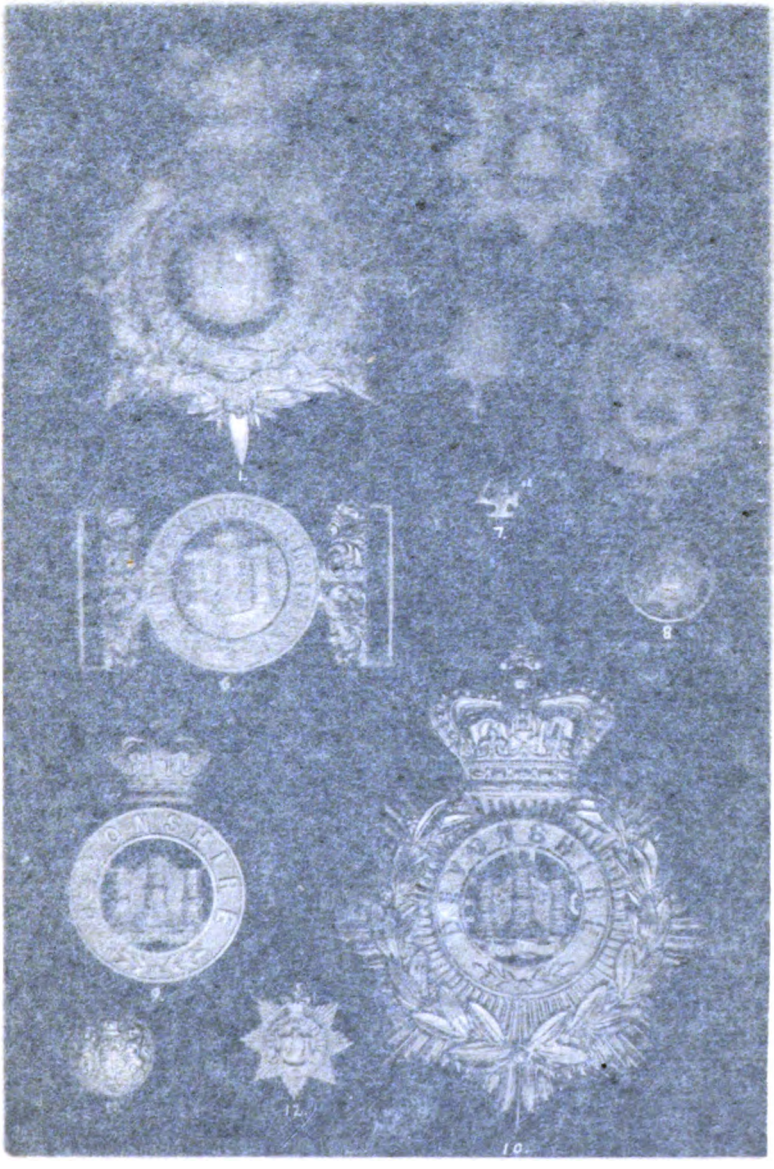

[illegible] Helmet Plate. [illegible] Cap Badge. 3.—Collar Badge, 1881. 4.—Ditto, 18[illegible]. [illegible] Officer's Glengarry B[illegible] [illegible]'s Waist Belt Plate. 7. Non-Commissioned [illegible] and Private's S[illegible] [illegible]. 8.—Officer's Button. 9. Glengarry Badge [illegible] Helmet Plate. 11 [illegible] Button. 12.—Officer's Collar Badge

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Officers, five Captains, ten Subalterns, four Staff Officers, thirty-six Sergeants, seven Drummers, 418 rank and file, total 475, forty recruits in addition being at the Depôt: three Officers and fifteen privates were absent with leave and five privates without. The Battalion was dismissed on the 31st of May.

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4th Battalion Devonshire Regiment.

I have, etc., etc.,
(Signed) G. B. HARMAN.
D.A.G.

Major-General I. R. S. Sayer, C.B.,
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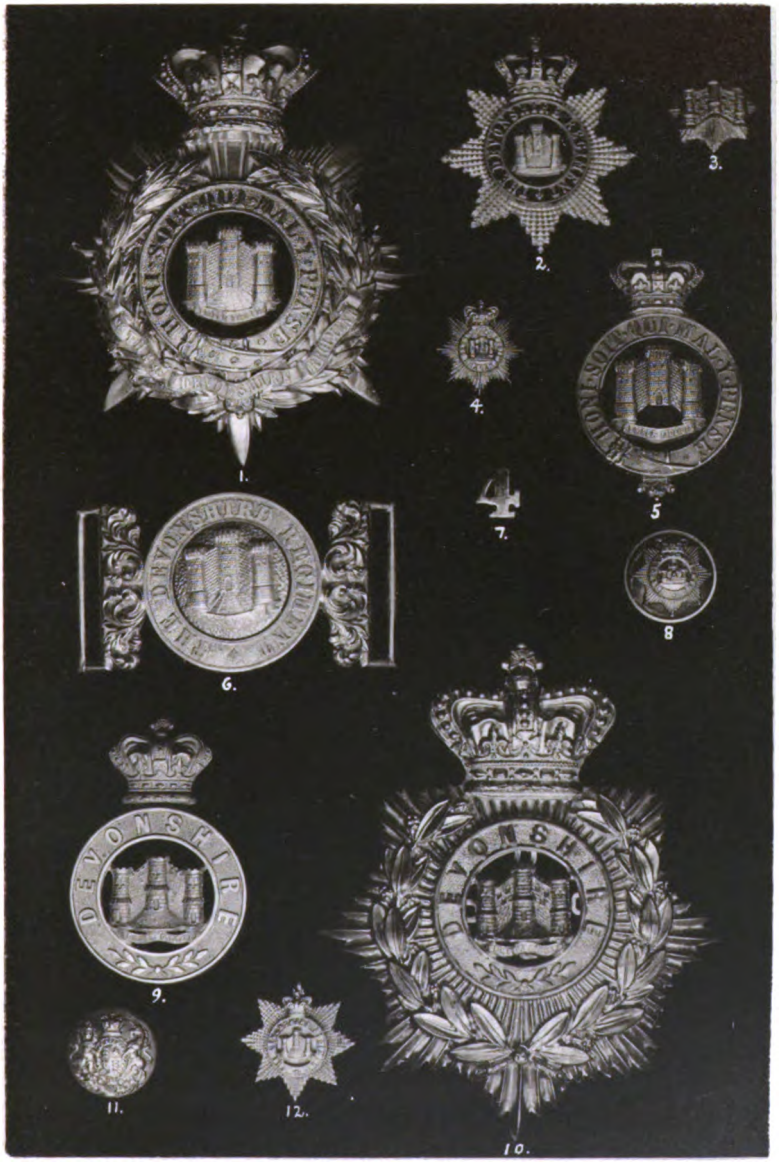
Badges, 4th Batt. the Devonshire Regiment.



1.—Officer's Helmet Plate. 2.—Officer's Cap Badge. 3.—Collar Badge, 1881. 4.—Ditto, 1890. 5.—Officer's Glengarry Badge. 6.—Officer's Waist Belt Plate. 7.—Non-Commissioned Officer's and Private's Shoulder Strap Number. 8.—Officer's Button. 9.—Glengarry Badge. 10.—Helmet Plate. 11.— Universal Pattern Button. 12.—Officer's Collar Badge.

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target practice took place at the Clyst Valley Range, the figure of merit being 77·59 and the Regiment 9th.

On the 25th of June, the Battalion was inspected by Colonel Fitzroy Fremantle, there being present three Field Officers, six Captains, eight Subalterns, three Staff Officers, thirty-seven Sergeants, eight Drummers, and 425 rank and file, total 488, and forty-seven recruits at the Depôt and dismissed drill; four Officers and twelve privates being absent with leave and nineteen without. The Regiment was dismissed on the 27th of June.

Major Vaughan's five years as Adjutant expired in October, and he was succeeded by Major G. D. Stawell. During the time Major Vaughan was Adjutant, he took the greatest interest in the Battalion and initiated many useful reforms.

1886. EXETER. The regulations as to honorary rank were this year again altered, a step being given to Field Officers and Captains after twenty and fifteen years' service. In April, Lieut.-Colonel A. Martyn resigned, Captain the Honourable J. S. Trefusis succeeding to the vacant majority.

Several of the Non-commissioned Officers were attached to the Depôt for two months' drill before the training, and these together with the Staff and recruits at the Depôt, went into camp on the 13th of May.

On the 17th of May, the Battalion assembled for twenty-seven days' training at the Higher Barracks and marched into camp in the afternoon. On the 29th, it took part in a garrison parade at Heavitree, on the occasion of Her Majesty's Birthday. The target practice took place at the Clyst Valley Range, the figure of merit being 74·27 and the Battalion 9th.

On the 10th of June, the Battalion was inspected by Colonel F. Fremantle, the numbers present being three Field Officers, six Captains, ten Subalterns, three Staff Officers, thirty-eight Sergeants, eight Drummers, 497 rank and file, total 565; three Officers and forty-six privates (including recruits) being absent with leave and twenty-five privates without. On the 12th, the Battalion was dismissed.

A curious case occurred this year with respect to a Captain

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from the line, who was appointed to serve in the Battalion for ten years on retired pay. He was ordained while serving and there was no regulation preventing his serving in the Militia and drawing retired pay while in orders. It was remarked that he appeared to have solved the difficult problem of being able to serve two masters.

1887. EXETER. Major Stawell, the Adjutant, having passed into the Staff College, was replaced in January by Capt. H. Batson, and the valise equipment was served out before the training.

On the 2nd of June, the Non-commissioned Officers who had been undergoing instruction at the Depôt, the Staff and Recruits went into camp in the usual field. On the 6th, the Battalion assembled for twenty-seven days' training, going into camp the same afternoon. Special orders were given this year that great attention should be given to the musketry, and if necessary battalion drill was to be curtailed, no movements except marching past being gone through at the inspection. The result of the musketry this year was, figure of merit $\frac{50 \cdot 28}{53 \cdot 93}$, and the Battalion was $\frac{16}{39}$.

The 21st of June was appointed as the day on which the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee was to be kept. A parade of the Royal Artillery, Depôt, 4th Battalion and Volunteers took place. The troops assembled at Exbridge and marched up Fore Street, down South Street, through the Cathedral yard, past the Guildhall, and to St. Sidwells, where they were fronted and gave a Royal Salute. Col. Fremantle, C.B., especially commended the battalion for its smart appearance. The Mayor, Mr. Follett, subsequently entertained a large party including all the Senior Officers at luncheon at the Rougemont Hotel.

On the 30th of June, the Battalion was inspected by Col. Fremantle, C.B., the strength being three Field Officers, seven Captains, eleven Subalterns, three Staff Officers, thirty-four Sergeants, eight Drummers, 440 rank and file, total 506. Absent with leave or accounted for, two Officers, four Sergeants and 146 Privates; without leave, forty-four Privates. The Battalion was dismissed on the 2nd July.

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A sad accident occurred to one of the Officers this year, as Captain Percy Clark, who had been gazetted to a company on the 23rd of May, was accidentally killed in October while out shooting.

1888. EXETER. On the 24th of May, the Staff, Non-commissioned Officers who had been up for instruction and Recruits marched into camp. On the 28th, the Battalion assembled for twenty-seven days' training, going into camp in the afternoon. On the 2nd of June, the Queen's birthday was kept, and the usual parade was held at Newcourt.

The new Colours were to be presented to the Battalion this year, and invitations had been issued by the Officers for a Ball at the Rougemont Hotel on the evening of the 20th of June. The death of the German Emperor prevented this from taking place, and it had to be postponed at the last moment. It was however decided that the presentation should be proceeded with, and the following account of the ceremony is taken from the *Exeter Gazette* of the 21st of June:—

"Yesterday will be an important period, one of which there will be many very pleasant recollections, in the history of the 4th Battalion Devonshire Regiment, or, as the Battalion is yet more popularly known, the 1st Devon Militia. At the camp at Wonford, where the Battalion is now up for training, the presence of a large assembly of Officers and others associated with the Regiment, of citizens of Exeter, with which the Battalion is connected so honourably alike to the City and to itself, and of Devonshire from all parts of the County, the Honourable Ada Trefusis, eldest daughter of Lord Clinton, the Lord-Lieutenant of the County, presented the Militia with new Colours, which will take the place of those under which the Regiment has served now for thirty-five years and more. Major-General Drewe was on the ground, and was one of the privileged persons within the Regimental formation when the new colours were handed over to the senior Subalterns, but the only man on parade who has been with the old colours since their presentation in 1856 was 'old Shephard,' as he is known among his comrades, now a Sergeant in the Band.

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"The Lord-Lieutenant arrived on the ground about quarter past eleven, and was accompanied by Major-General Lyons, C.B., commanding the Western District, with Lieutenant Pilkington as his Aide-de-camp, Colonel Fremantle, C.B. commanding the Devonshire Regimental Depôt, and an escort of a Sergeant-Major, a Sergeant, and twelve Troopers of the Royal 1st Devon Yeomanry Cavalry.

"About 11:30, the Regiment was drawn up in line in review order in the same position as for inspection, except as regards the Colour party, the Band and the Drums. The place for the Colour party was preserved by three Sergeants, and the old Colours with the four Sergeants of the Colour party and double Sentries were in front of the left of the line, the Band and Drums being in position at the right for trooping, and the Lieutenants of the Colour party with the right company, which acted as the escort. The new Colours, cased, were in rear of the centre in charge of the two senior Colour Sergeants. The ceremony opened with the trooping of the old Colours, an exceedingly pretty incident. Playing a slow march the Band and Drums went from the right to the left of the line, and on reaching the old Colours they changed front, halted, and ceased playing. At the command of Colonel White-Thomson the Guards then sloped arms, the Sentries on the Colours sloping at the same time. The Band then returned along the line in quick time, playing the old Devonshire tune, 'Tom Cobley,' the Sentries on the Colours stepping off briskly at the same time. When in front of the right of the line the Band ceased playing, fronted, came to the halt, and the 'Drummers' call' was beat. A few interior movements followed, and then Colonel White-Thomson gave the command 'shoulder arms,' an exercise accomplished with remarkable precision. The escort for the Colour was ordered to 'stand fast,' and the remainder of the Regiment ordered arms and stood at ease. The Escort company then took close order, and preceded by the Band playing the 'British Grenadiers,' moved out from the line, wheeled to the left, and marched straight to the Colours. The Sergeant-Major received the Colours, and in turn handed them over to the

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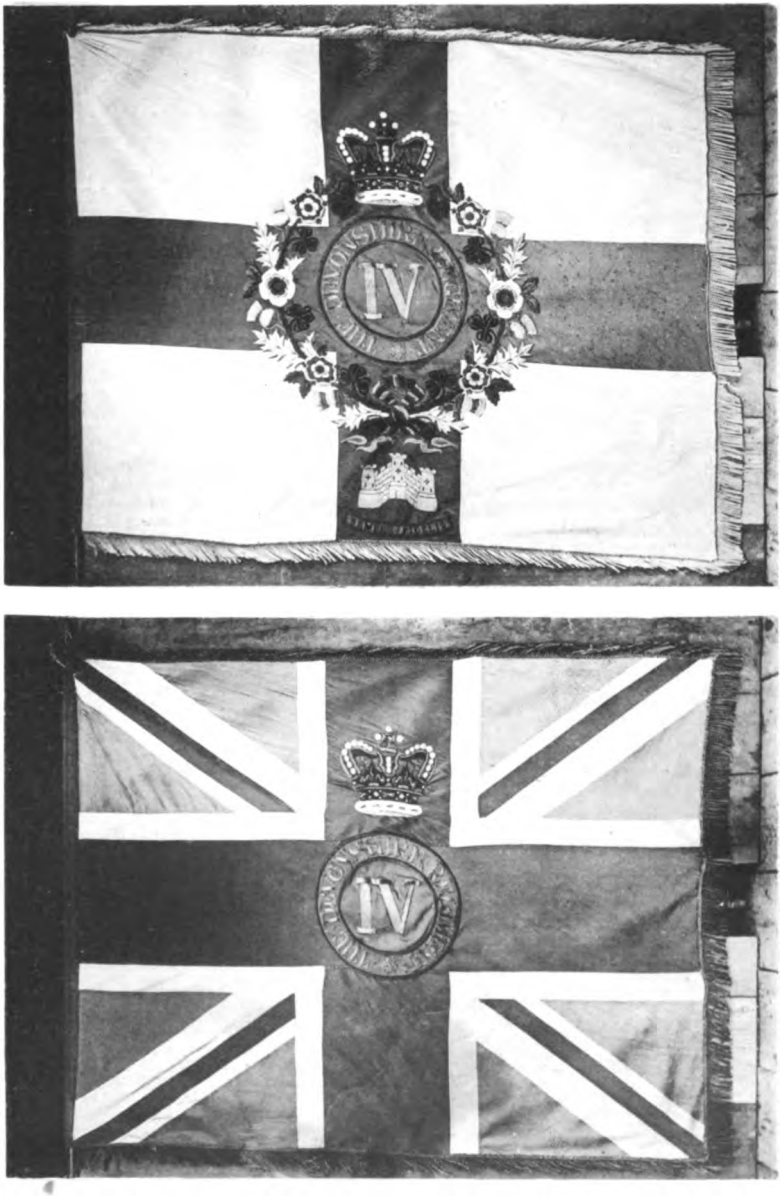

THE PRESENT COLOURS.

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Lieutenants. The Escort next presented arms together with the Sentries, and the Band played 'God save the Queen'. The Colours were then carried along the line, which had shouldered arms, and the Band played the 'Grenadiers' March,' more commonly known as the 'Old Point of War,' and soon afterwards the old Colours were marched off the parade ground, the Band following playing 'Auld Lang Syne'. The Escort subsequently returned to its place by the rear, and the Battalion was formed into three sides of an oblong. Drums were then piled in the centre, and the new Colours were brought up from the rear by the two Colour Sergeants in whose charge they had been. They were placed against the Drums, one on each side, the Queen's Colour on the right. Lieutenant-Colonel Walrond and Lieutenant Caird took charge of the Queen's Colour, and Major the Hon. J. S. Trefusis and Lieutenant Stares of the Regimental. These Officers uncovered the new Colours, and the ceremony of consecration was proceeded with. The Bishop and his Chaplains advanced into the enclosure formed by the men of the Battalion, and was followed by the Hon. Ada Trefusis, the Hon. Mary Trefusis, the Hon. Mrs. J. S. Trefusis, Mrs. White-Thomson and Mrs. Fremantle, the Mayor of Exeter, the Sheriff of Exeter, and General Drewe, Lord Clinton in the uniform of a Lord Lieutenant, Major-General Lyons and Colonel Fremantle, all mounted, being also within the formation. The men of the Escort sung the Hymn 'Brightly Gleams our Banner,' the Band accompanying, and as the men of the Battalion caught up the refrain the occasion became a most impressive one. The Bishop then offered the prayers used at the Consecration of Colours and Standards, and at their conclusion pronounced his blessing, resting his hands on the Colours. Thereupon Lieutenant-Colonel Walrond took the Queen's Colour and handed it to Miss Trefusis, from whom Lieutenant Caird as the Senior Lieutenant received it while kneeling. In like manner Major the Hon. J. S. Trefusis handed the Regimental Colour to the lady who was the graceful centre of the party, and she returned it to Lieutenant Stares, the next senior Lieutenant of the Battalion, Miss

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Trefusis accompanying her act of presentation with the words: 'Colonel White-Thomson, Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and men of the 4th Battalion the Devonshire Regiment, I present to you these new Colours, and I know that I am entrusting them to safe keeping. You will guard them with the honour which is due to them; if your duty should require it you will follow them with the devotion which has led many Englishmen to die in defence of their Colours, and in serving under them you will give a proof of your love of your country and of your loyalty to the Queen.'

"Colonel White-Thomson said: 'I may, perhaps, be allowed to express our pleasure at this occasion and our thanks to the lady who has so graciously presented these new Colours to us to-day. I would that all the memories connected with to-day might be as happy as her bright presence and gracious act, but they must be darkened by the shadow of a heavy cloud which is now overhanging our Royal Family in the death of the warrior husband of our Crown Princess, the son-in-law of our own most gracious and well-loved Queen. This is the first occasion on which Colours have been presented to the 4th Battalion of the Devonshire Regiment under its new denomination, but really the fourth time since it was called into existence after the Act of 1757. It was then that 1600 Militiamen were raised in Devonshire and divided into four regiments, the East, West, North and South, the Headquarters of the 1st Devon Regiment having been fixed at Exeter. Six years later the Deputy-Lieutenants, at a meeting at the Castle of Exeter, reduced the number of regiments to three, the East, North and South, and so they remained until 1853, when the Northern Regiment was amalgamated with the 1st or East Devon, and volunteers were taken from the amalgamated regiment for the formation of the Militia Artillery. This Battalion thus represents the old 1st, or East, and North Devon Regiments, and the records of the Battalion since then reflect no discredit on these sources of its formation, or on the glorious old County from which it is still recruited. The oldest colours of the Regiment are now in the historic home of the late Colonel,* who commanded

* It will be seen that this is an error.

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them in the early part of this century, and his grandson (Mr. Fulford) kindly offered them to us for the decoration of the room in which our Ball would have been held had not the sorrowful event to which I have alluded taken place. The second set of colours have their resting-place at Castle Hill, the home of the Fortescues. Two members of that noble house successively commanded the Regiment, and their joint services extended over forty years. Lord Fortescue, I may say, also made the same kindly offer to us as did Mr. Fulford.

"'The mention of the third set to which we have just bid a sorrowful adieu reminds me that we have with us to-day a former Commanding Officer of this Regiment in whose time they were presented. General Drewe had then just returned from the Crimea, having bled for his Queen and country, and was selected for the command of his County Regiment on the retirement of the Hon. John Fortescue.

"'To the Officers and men of the 4th Battalion, I may, perhaps, be allowed to say a few words upon this, to us, eventful day, and I will say at once that my own association with you fully justifies me in saying that I think it would be impossible to find a body of men who give less trouble to command than you have done. You heard me say just now that the Regiment was first formed in 1757. That is 130 years ago; but I can tell you that we belong to a very much older family than that which dates back 130 years. In the reign of James we find that the Militia of the United Kingdom was the sole force on foot for the protection of the Crown and country. If we go back another fifty or sixty years—to the time of the Spanish Armada—we shall still find the Militia occupying the position of defenders, and the sole reliance on land which the nation had against the threatened invasion by the Spaniards. In the time of the Norman kings, Militia bodies were organised in the different parts of the country, and even in pre-Norman days—if we go back 1000 years from this very year, in 888 King Alfred organised for the first time a Militia for the purpose of defending his country against the incursions of the Danes. So you see we belong to a very old family indeed; we have an ancestry

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which goes back into the remote days of English History; and by whatever name we are called, whether the 4th Battalion of the Devonshire Regiment, or the 1st Devon Militia, we must never forget this, and never do a single deed which for a moment will disgrace our ancestry or ourselves. The Queen's Colour here reminds us of the gracious lady for whom each one of us should be ready to shed his blood—a Sovereign than whom none more worthy of the reverence and love of her subjects has ever sat upon the throne of this or any other country; the Regimental Colour reminds us of the dignity of this old constitutional branch of the services. It reminds us of the life of the Regiment which is longer than our own, of its honour which is as dear to us as our own, and of our duty towards it, which should keep us from every action and every word which might throw discredit upon it. They are the outward and visible signs of the loyalty which we owe to our Queen and the duty which we owe to our country, and they should nerve us to do faithful service in whatever rank we may be placed without fear of man or expectation of reward other than that which comes from the sense of duty done. While such a spirit pervades a regiment there can be no doubt but that, in the hour of supreme danger, the men of that Regiment would do their duty by their Queen, by their country, and by their God. Miss Trefusis, allow me to return to you our hearty thanks for the honour which you have done us this day. I am quite confident that you will have no occasion to blush for the Regiment or to repent the honour which you have done the 4th Battalion of the Devonshire Regiment.'

"Lord Clinton said: 'Colonel White-Thomson, Officers, and men of the Regiment, you have now bid farewell to these old Colours which the Battalion has served so well for more than thirty years, and you have witnessed the interesting ceremony of the consecration and presentation of the new Colours, which have been accepted in your behalf by Colonel White-Thomson. There is no part of the duty of a Lord-Lieutenant of the county which is more interesting and more important than that which relates to the Reserve Forces of the county. At

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this moment the attention of England is directed to the necessity of national defences and the possibilities of national danger. Englishmen are determined that everything shall be done that there might not be the fear of invasion, and to prepare our armaments in order to efficiently defend our country. In that patriotic task you men of the Battalion are taking your part. So long as every Officer and man in this Regiment will do his best to put it in such a position that it may be worthy of the ancient ancestry to which Colonel White-Thomson has referred, and of the Devonshire Regiment of which you form a part, worthy of the county to which you belong, and of the country which you serve, you will take that part well. I need not remind you of the position which the Devonshire Regiment has earned. On the Colours and Standards of that Regiment appears name after name of many a hard fought battle and well won victory in which they have taken part. The names which are inscribed there are, in fact, the history of many struggles, which took place against the most perfect military organisation led by the long time victorious general, Napoleon, who over-rode Europe with his victorious armies until he was forced to yield to the undauntable perseverance and courage of the English soldiers. A short time ago the Colours of the 2nd Battalion were laid up in all solemnity in the magnificent Cathedral of this Diocese. The services of that Battalion were then well described. It was told how they had served in almost every quarter of the globe—in Europe, Asia, Africa, and last, but not least, in Afghanistan, where they took part in a memorable campaign—memorable and conspicuous even in the annals of the British Army. We have two Battalions of Militia, and they do not stand alone in the second line of defences in this county. There is the Militia Artillery, a most useful force, especially in a county like ours. There are two Regiments of Yeomanry, one of which affords an escort to-day, and, in the words of the inspecting officer, their condition of drill and discipline will compare favourably with any Regiment of the service. We have in the North Devon Regiment of Yeomanry one of the strongest Regiments

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in the service, commanded by an old soldier—one who is as competent an Officer as any commanding Yeomanry in the whole of England. Then we have five Battalions of Volunteers, and one of them—the 1st—is represented in the escort to-day. That Battalion, I may say, occupies a very high place in precedence and efficiency among the Volunteers of the kingdom. Why is it that we make all these military preparations when we determine that the English Army and our other forces shall be strong and in good condition? Our object is defence, and not defiance—England has no selfish object. England has no desire of aggrandisement. But she is determined that she shall be safe—that the country shall be safely guarded, her crown safe, and her Colonies safe. We in England have no wish for war. The most successful and the greatest military commanders have been most sensible of the horrors of war, and perhaps no one more conspicuously so than that high-minded and gallant commander, whose terrible sufferings the world has been witnessing—sufferings borne with manly and heroic patience, and who is now gone to his rest. We in England do not want war. We prepare for war in order that we shall have peace. And now to the men of this Battalion I would just say one word. You have been for some time here under military discipline, and have learnt habits of obedience to command. Soon you will return to your homes and to your civil occupations. I would ask you to carry back with you these habits of obedience to law which you have learnt here. It is the prompt obedience to law which has made Englishmen the most easily governed, and therefore the most peaceful and contented nation on earth. I would remind you that by doing your best with the Regiment you are taking a part in the national defence, and serving the country and contributing to her security as efficiently as if you were called upon to resign your lives on the field of battle.

"Colonel White-Thomson, I must congratulate you upon the condition of your Battalion, and upon its appearance to-day, its steadiness on parade. I am sure it is a proof, if any were needed, of your earnest efforts, which have been given

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for so long a time, to promote the full efficiency of those under your command. In those efforts you have been ably and loyally seconded by your Officers, and you and they by every man in the Regiment. I will conclude by expressing my hope that this Regiment will serve under these Colours as faithfully as it has under the old ones, and that the sight of the Colours will remind many and many an Englishman of the duty which he owes to his country and his Queen.'

"Colonel White-Thomson thanked the Lord-Lieutenant for his presence and his address that day. His lordship's attendance at that ceremony was, he said, given at a time of personal anxiety to him, Lord Clinton having to leave town also at great inconvenience to himself. He hoped the Lord-Lieutenant would express to Lady Clinton the regret of the Regiment that she was not able to be present, and that his lordship would at the same time tell her ladyship how well and how graciously her daughter had taken her place. He would thank also the Bishop of Exeter for his presence that day and his act of consecration, also the General commanding the Western District for having honoured them with his company, and the Officer commanding the Regimental District, Colonel Fremantle, who had identified himself so completely with all the branches of the services during the period of his command. Returning thanks to the Mayor, Colonel White-Thomson alluded to the motto which the old First Devon had taken from their connection with Exeter, and said the Regiment was proud of that connection. The city justly earned that which was granted to her loyal citizens of Exeter by Queen Elizabeth 300 years ago, and long might both the citizens and the Devonshire Regiment be worthy of their motto, and throughout remain *Semper Fidelis*.

"The Bishop of Exeter briefly thanked Colonel White-Thomson for the allusions he had made. The line was then reformed, and the Colour party with the new Colours unfurled approaching the centre, the ranks were opened and the Colours received with a general salute. The Colour party then marched in slow time to its place in the line, the band playing the National Anthem. The ranks were again closed, and the

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line broke into column to the right and went by the Lord-Lieutenant, General Lyons, and Colonel Fremantle, at the shoulder, at the trail, and at the double. Subsequently, the men were marched off the parade ground into the camp lines to the old marching tune of the Regiment, and thus ended a most picturesque and successful ceremony."

On the 21st, the Battalion was inspected by Colonel F. Fremantle, C.B., the strength being three Field Officers, seven Captains, seven Subalterns, three Staff Officers, thirty-four Sergeants, eight Drummers, 491 rank and file, total 553.

The target practice took place at the Clyst Valley Range, the figure of merit being $\frac{50 \cdot 58}{61 \cdot 02}$.

1889. EXETER. On the 23rd of May, the Staff, Non-commissioned Officers who had undergone instruction and recruits, marched into Camp in the usual field. The Battalion assembled at the Higher Barracks for twenty-seven days' training on the 27th of May, marching into Camp the same afternoon. The target practice took place at the Clyst Valley Range, the figure of merit being $\frac{48 \cdot 30}{54 \cdot 08}$ and the Battalion $\frac{20}{42}$ among the Militia.

On the 20th of June, the Battalion was inspected by Col. Fitz Roy Fremantle, C.B., Major-General Sir H. C. Elphinston, V.C., K.C.B., C.M.G., Commanding the Western District, being also present. The strength present was three Field Officers, six Captains, twelve Subalterns, three Staff Officers, thirty-seven Sergeants, eight Drummers, 491 rank and file, total, 560. There were absent and accounted for one Sergeant and forty-five rank and file, and thirty-three privates without leave. Sir H. C. Elphinston highly complimented the men on their steadiness and marching. The men were paid off and dismissed on the 22nd of June.

A "Militia Commission," of which Col. White-Thomson was a member, sat for some time and took evidence this year. The eventual result of their deliberations was that the recruits were given an extra fortnight for musketry immediately before the training, that flannels shirts were served out, and that the "M's" on the men's shoulder straps were changed to numbers.

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COLONEL R. T. WHITE-THOMSON, C.B., 1867–93.

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1890. BARNSTAPLE. On the 12th of February a letter was received from the Horse Guards saying that it had been determined to reduce the establishments of Militia Battalions which had for several years been under strength, and that consequently the 3rd and 4th Battalions of the Devonshire Regiment would each be reduced by two Companies, so that each Battalion should consist of six Companies instead of eight. F and G Companies were accordingly broken up and the men distributed among the other Companies, the officers becoming supernumerary.

On the 15th of April it was notified that recruits who had completed fifty-six days' drill on enlistment and had not gone through a course of musketry might be called up for seven days' musketry drill immediately before the assembly of the Regiment.

On the 9th of May, Col. Fitzroy Fremantle, C.B., completed his five years' command of the 11th Regimental District, and issued the following order:—

"I wish to take leave of the Devonshire Regimental District in a more formal way than is usual, because I feel that the troops under my special command have been more cordial than is common to an Officer, who came to this place in 1885 without ever having commanded a Battalion, and any little success which has taken place is owing to the good feeling shown by the Devonshire Regiment to me, in helping me to carry out my duties.

"Although the Commanding Officers of both Line Battalions have changed during my stay at Exeter, I have always met with much sympathy in my correspondence with all these Officers.

"The Lieut.-Colonel of the 3rd Battalion retired and was replaced by the Senior Major.

"The 4th Battalion Commanding Officer is the only one of the four who holds the same rank as when I came to Exeter. His long period of twenty-three years' command has been greatly praised by all who have preceded me. I leave him in his responsible position, having always reported favourably upon him and his Battalion."

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The question of training at Barnstaple had been mooted for several years with the idea that it would encourage recruiting.

The General commanding the Western District recommended it, and it would have been carried out in 1889, but for the determined opposition of the Exeter Town Council, who at the last moment succeeded in preventing the Battalion from going there by bringing parliamentary and other influence to bear. It was however this year with considerable difficulty arranged that the training should take place at Barnstaple. Suitable fields were secured on the road to Bideford, and on the 19th of May the Staff went down to Barnstaple by train, and encamped to go through their annual course of musketry, being joined on the 26th by the Non-commissioned Officers and Recruits.

On the 2nd June the Battalion assembled at the Higher Barracks (the Staff Sergeants having come up from Barnstaple), were clothed and armed, entrained at Queen St. at 4 o'clock, and proceeded by special train to Barnstaple, and marched into camp for twenty-seven days' training.

The Range was close to the camp, by the side of the river; the figure of merit was $\frac{52 \cdot 69}{65 \cdot 96}$ and the Battalion was $\frac{44}{42}$. A team was formed and competed for the Army inter-regimental (Militia) matches, and was 3rd.

On the 26th of June the Battalion was inspected by Colonel Milne Home, Commanding 11th Regimental District. The strength was, present, three Field Officers, eight Captains, twelve Subalterns, three Staff Officers, twenty-eight Sergeants, eight Drummers, 389 rank and file; total, 451. Absent accounted for, seventy-one privates; absent without leave, one Sergeant and thirty-two privates. On the 28th of June the Battalion entrained at 9 A.M., and returned to Exeter, being paid off and dismissed the same day.

Unfortunately the weather was bad for the greater part of the training, and the experiment therefore as regards recruiting did not have a fair chance. The inhabitants of Barnstaple subscribed a considerable sum towards the expense of the camp (which was required before the W. O. would

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sanction the change), and nothing could have exceeded the hospitality shown to the Officers by the residents in the neighbourhood.

It was notified this year that in the event of mobilisation for home defence, the reservists would be ordered to join their own corps.

1891. EXETER. On the 14th of May the Permanent Staff and Non-commissioned Officers and privates who had been attached to the Depôt for instruction, marched into camp in the field behind the Artillery Barracks. On the 18th the Recruits assembled at the Higher Barracks, and marched into camp for fourteen days' musketry drill previous to the assembly of the Battalion.

On the 1st of June the Battalion assembled at the Higher Barracks, and marched into camp for twenty-seven days' training. The target practice took place at the Clyst Valley Range, the figure of merit being $\frac{31{\cdot}65}{54{\cdot}06}$ and the Battalion $\frac{32}{20}$.

On the 26th of June the Regiment was inspected by Colonel Milne Home, there being present three Field Officers, three Captains, ten Subalterns, three Staff Officers, twenty-eight Sergeants, seven Drummers, 340 rank and file; total 394. Absent accounted for, five Captains, sixty-two rank and file, and absent without leave, thirteen Privates. The men were paid off and dismissed on the 27th of June.

A rather good answer was made by one of the sentries this year. A Recruit Officer returned from the range where he had been firing, carrying his rifle; the sentry on the gate promptly "presented arms". The Subaltern being zealous very properly pointed out to the sentry that he was only entitled to the compliment of "shouldered arms". The sentry replied, "I thought you was an 'armed party'!"

1892. EXETER. Captain Batson's five years' service as Adjutant expired on the 31st of January, and on the 1st of March, Major Harries was appointed to succeed him. The Permanent Staff and Non-commissioned Officers went into camp in the usual field on the 11th of May, and on the 16th the Recruits came up for fourteen days' musketry drill and

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practice and joined them, the Range used being the Clyst Valley.

On the 30th of May the Battalion assembled at the Higher Barracks and marched into camp in the afternoon, for twenty-seven days' training. The figure of merit was [illegible] and the Battalion was 29th.

On the 23rd of June the Battalion was inspected by Colonel Milne Home, there being present three Field Officers, seven Captains, nine Subalterns, three Staff Officers, twenty-eight Sergeants, seven Drummers, 350 rank and file; total, 407. Absent accounted for, one Officer, forty-three rank and file; absent without leave, twelve. The Battalion was paid off and dismissed on the 27th of June.

An improvement was made this year in the arrangements for cooking the men's dinners, ovens being put up, which enabled a more varied diet to be provided.

Colonel White-Thomson was this year appointed a Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

1893. EXETER. In April, Colonel White-Thomson, C.B., who had been appointed Colonel in 1857, resigned. Many changes took place in the conditions of Militia service during the twenty-six years he commanded the Regiment. Throughout this period he took the greatest interest in the 1st Devon, promoting in every way the welfare of the men. He was keenly alive to the evils of the billeting system, never resting till he got the Regiment into camp, and sparing no personal effort in securing its efficiency. He was succeeded by the senior Major, Lieut.-Colonel H. Walrond, and as the Battalion on its reduced establishment was only entitled to one Major, the vacancy was absorbed.

The Staff and Non-commissioned Officers who had been attached to the Depôt for instruction went into camp on the 10th of May. On the 15th the recruits assembled at the Higher Barracks and joined them, for fourteen days' musketry, target practice taking place at the Clyst Valley Range.

On the 29th of May the Battalion assembled and marched into Camp. On the 22nd of June it was inspected by Col. Milne Home, there being present two Field Officers, eight

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COLONEL H WALROND, 1893.

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Captains, eight Subalterns, three Staff Officers, twenty-six Sergeants, six Drummers, 357 rank and file; total, 410. Absent but accounted for, one Officer, one Sergeant, forty-eight rank and file; and without leave, seventeen. The men were paid off and dismissed on the 24th of June. The figure of merit was $\frac{44{\cdot}11}{46{\cdot}77}$ and the Battalion was 37th.

The improvement in the arrangements for cooking the men's food, which had been begun in 1892, were more fully carried out this year.

1894. EXETER. On the 12th of May the Staff, Non-commissioned Officers who had been undergoing instruction at the Depôt, and the privates called up as duty men went into Camp in the usual field. On the 14th the recruits came up for fourteen days' musketry, and went into Camp, target practice taking place at the Clyst Valley Range.

The Battalion assembled at the Higher Barracks on the 28th of May and marched into Camp in the afternoon for twenty-seven days' training. The figure of merit was $\frac{28{\cdot}22}{43{\cdot}03}$, the Battalion being 62nd. During the training the Camp was inspected by General Sir F. Harrison, K.C.B., Commanding the Western District, who was pleased to express himself as satisfied with the drill of the Battalion and the arrangements in Camp.

On the 21st of June the Battalion was inspected by Col. Milne Home, there being present two Field Officers, six Captains, six Subalterns, three Staff Officers, twenty-eight Sergeants, six Drummers, 383 rank and file; total, 434. Absent accounted for, five Officers and ninety-one rank and file; and absent without leave, fourteen Privates. The men were paid off and dismissed on the 23rd of June.

Several further improvements were made this year in providing for the comfort of the men. Among others the old mess tent was converted into a recreation room, and another tent was purchased, sufficient accommodation being thus obtained to allow the men to have their meals by half Battalions, sitting down comfortably at tables.

1895. EXETER. To the great regret of all who had had the pleasure of serving under him, Col. Milne Home's term of

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service at the Regimental District expired this year. He succeeded by Col. R. Leigh.

The Staff, Non commissioned Officers at the Da duty men went into Camp on the 9th of May, and joined by the recruits for the usual fourteen days c musketry on the 12th. On the 27th the Battalion asse for twenty-seven days' training, and went into Camp.

The Lee-Metford or Magazine rifle having been out this year, and the Clyst Valley Range not being suit this weapon, a Musketry Camp was formed near the ran Orchard Portman. The recruits went there first, the Re on completion of the preliminary drill going down by Battalions, the course being finished in the first fortnig the training. The figure of merit was $\frac{20.54}{25.30}$ the Batt. bei

On the 20th of June the Battalion was inspected by Leigh, there being present two Field Offic , six Capt eight Subalterns, three Staff Officers, twenty-eight Serge six Drummers, 388 rank and file; total, 441 Absent counted for, three Officers, sixty-seven Privates; and with leave, nineteen; total strength of all ranks, 530. The Battali was dismissed on the 22nd of June.

1896. The usual orders for the training were issued t year, the Non commissioned Officers came up for p liminary drill, and all the necessary arrangements had made. Small-pox had been very prevalent at Gloucester, a few cases occurring at Exeter, the matter was reported the medical authorities at Plymouth. In consequence t training of several Militia Battalions was countermanded, among them that of the 4th Devon. This was much t regretted, as the Battalion was much stronger than it h been for several years, an increase of about 100 priv having taken place since 1893.

Several changes were made this year in the Offic uniform. The blue patrol jacket was abolished, the n dress altered, and steel scabbards and spurs were substitu for the brass ones hitherto worn by Field Officers.

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Officer and Serjeant, Review Order, 1896.

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APPENDICES.

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APPENDIX A.

OFFICERS WHO HAVE SERVED IN THE REGIMENT, 1758-1896.

THE following lists of Officers who have received Commissions in the Regiment are as complete as possible, no pains having been spared to make them so, but there may be a few omissions in the earlier years. There are many difficulties in the way of ascertaining the names of the Officers who served in the early embodiments and non-training periods. From 1758 to 1779 these names can only be obtained from the Order Books, Devon Lieutenancy Books, and the letters from the Lord-Lieutenants in the Record Office recommending persons for Commissions. In 1779, 1780, and 1781, the Army Lists give the names of the Officers, but not very accurately, as several Officers are regularly warned for duty in the Order Books whose names are not to be found in the Army List. From 1781 to 1787 the only clues are once more the Lord-Lieutenants' letters, as it was not till the latter year that the Commissions appeared in the *London Gazette*.

In 1793 the first Militia List appeared, and it was continued till 1814, though apparently not annually, as none for 1798, 1802, or 1806 are at the War or Record Office. These lists are by no means correct, some names being misspelt and others omitted for some years after they should have appeared. The first existing Regimental "Succession of Officers" Book was written in 1813, and every name before this date has had to be obtained from other available sources of information on the subject, necessitating search in a vast number of bundles of papers and volumes. Several Officers have at various times resigned and been reappointed,

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and they have also changed the Staff appointments held by them. From the custom which prevailed till comparatively a recent date, of the Surgeon's Mate doing regimental duty as a Subaltern, it has been found very difficult to make sure of their names, and it is quite possible that some more of the Lieutenants and Ensigns should also have appeared under this head. In every instance where it was possible to do so the names have been checked by the *London Gazette*.

COLONELS.

	Lieut.-Col.	Colonel.	Year in which became non-effective, and how.
Bedford, His Grace John, Fourth Duke of, K.G.		1758	Died 1771
Acland, John Dyke		4/5/71	,, 1778
Hinton, John, Viscount (became Earl Poulett)		22/1/79	Resigned 1798
Bastard, John Pollexfen	19/7/83	8/11/98	Died 1816
Ebrington, Hugh, Viscount (became Earl Fortescue, K.G.)		20/5/16	Resigned 1855

Appointment of Colonels discontinued.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

	Lieut.	Capt.	Major.	Lieut.-Col.	Year in which became non-effective, and how.
Bampfylde, Sir R.W., Bart.				1758	Resigned 1771
Putt, Thomas			1758	1771	Died 1773
Orchard, Paul				24/3/73	To Col. North Devon 1777
Kelly, Redmond	From Captain	Regt.		28/1/78	Resigned 1783
Bastard, Edmund	11/8/85	27/9/86	31/10/87	8/11/98	,, 1812
Fulford, Baldwin		14/2/97		22/7/1812	,, 1827
Hays, Treby Hele	See	Majors		15/1/27	,, 1846
Williams, Sir J. H., Bart.				24/4/46	,, 1853
Fortescue, Hon. J. W.			24/4/1846	30/9/53	,, 1856
Drewe, Francis E.*	Brevet-Major late	23rd Regt.		12/7/56	,, 1858
Davie, John D. Ferguson †	Late Captain	Gren. Guards		1/11/58	,, 1867
White-Thomson, R. T., C.B.	Late Major	K.D.G.		10/4/67	Hn. Cl. 15/4/82 Resgd. 1893
Walrond, Henry	18/5/63	3/5/71	5/11/82	27/5/93	Hon. Col. 17/6/93

* Crimea and Turkish Medals, Knight of the Legion of Honour.
† Crimea and Turkish Medals.

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MAJORS.

	Lieut.	Capt.	Major.	Hon. Lt.-Col.	Date became non-effective, and how.
Fursdon, George		1758	1771		Died 1773
Bassett, Francis			24/3/73		Aptd. Lt.-Col. N. Dev. 1779
Payne, Edmund *		7/9/69	7/4/79		Resigned 1787
Laroche, John		16/8/74	1/4/95		Died 1802
Williams, James H.			8/11/98		Resigned 1806
Hays, Treby Hele	25/4/87	27/4/89	5/8/1803		,, 1812
Bulteel, T. H.		7/11/98	8/8/12		Died 1815
Pitman, James		5/4/1803	17/10/15		Resigned 1846
Marsh, Henry		2/6/11	30/9/53		,, 1855
Rattray, David †		25/6/53	6/2/55		,, 1869
Maclurcan, S. J.		1/8/52	25/5/55		,, 1865
Clarke, Richard Hall		30/7/53	31/5/65	2/5/71	,, 1871
Woods, G. H. ‡	3/6/53	6/2/55	11/6/69	20/4/72	,, 1872
Wyatt, Halifax	23/8/53	6/7/55	3/5/71	14/4/76	,, 1876
Arnold, William §	3/9/53	14/9/55	21/3/72	6/12/76	Retired 1881
Davy, J. Tanner ||	4/5/54	30/11/55	15/4/76	20/12/76	,, 1881
Savile, J. Walter ¶	resigng	Adjutncy	15/4/76	12/5/76	,, 1881
Martyn, Anthony **	11/6/60	11/6/69	5/11/81	15/5/85	Resigned 1886
Trefusis, Hon. J. S.	12/1/72	30/6/75	8/5/86	6/2/92	

* Ensign, 1763.

† Major Rattray served in the 13th Light Infantry during the campaign in Afghanistan in 1839-42, and was severely wounded. Medals for storming of Ghuznee, 1839; defence and action of Jellahabad, 1842; recapture of Cabul, 1842.

‡ Ensign, 23/4/52. § Ensign, 9/12/52. \|\| Ensign, 3/6/53.

¶ See page 385. ** Ensign, 26/1/60.

CAPTAINS.

	Ensign.	Lieut.	Captain.	Date became non-effective, and how.
Foulkes, William	Serving	in	1758	Not known
Williams,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Northmore, Thomas	,,	,,	,,	,,
Pitman, James	,,	,,	,,	,,
Beavis, Peter	,,	,,	,,	,,
Collins, E.	,,	,,	1759	,,
Hall, Charles	,,	,,	1763	,,
Shepherd, Thomas			20/9/65	Resigned 1776
Newcombe, Francis Stownard	1763	1763	1771	Not serving in 1781
Hallett, Southcott H.			1771	,, ,,
Chave, Edward	1763		24/6/71	,, ,,
Lethbridge, John		1771	13/4/72	,, 1777
Nibbs, James Langford			23/9/73	,, ,,
Southcote, Michael		1771	23/9/73	Resigned 1787
Prideaux, Sir Wilmott, Bart.			23/9/73	,, 1777

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CAPTAINS—*continued.*

	Ensign.	Lieut.	Captain.	Date became non-effective, and how.
Acland, T. Dyke, Jun.	23/9/73		13/5/75	Resigned 1780
Sheppard, Thomas	1763	1771	24/5/76	,, 1790
Vaughan, Lord			17/7/77	Not serving in 1781
Peppin, Arscott Bickford	23/9/73	1777	29/7/77	Resigned 1789
Blundell, Phillip		24/5/76	5/4/79	,, 1782
Thornhill, Henry David	15/3/74	1774	12/4/79	Not serving in 1793
Brown, Henry Langford		9/4/78	13/4/79	Resigned 1779
Baker, Robert		17/7/77	13/4/79	,, 1787
Moore, John Russell			11/12/79	,, 1781
Lyddon, William			8/4/80	Retired on dist. 1783
Bird, William			1781	,, ,,
Brown, Henry Langford			28/9/82	Resigned 1799
Pyne, Perkins		1780	18/10/82	,, 1783
Buck, Stucley		1778	1784	,, 1787
Bailey, M. W.			,,	,, ,,
Northcote, Sir Stafford, Bart.			24/4/87	To North Devon
Acland, Sir T. D., Bart.			24/4/87	,,
Pyne, William		18/10/82	24/4/87	Not serving in 1793
Hamlyn, James		24/4/87	11/9/87	Resigned 1799
Bidgood, Charles			22/4/89	,, 1801
Champernowne, Arthur		2/9/90	6/1/90	,, 1797
Collins, George		14/5/91	25/12/92	,, 1808
Graves, Hon. T. North	26/12/94	22/10/95	19/4/96	Reverted to Lt. 1797
Do., do.		14/2/97	8/11/98	To N. Devon 1803
Gennys, Edward Henn			4/9/1801	Resigned 1811
Lane, Edmund			5/9/01	,, ,,
Hare, William			13/8/02	,, 1809
Champernowne, Arthur	See above		6/7/03	,, 1809
Drake, George			7/7/03	,, 1811
Elford, Jonathan			22/8/03	,, 1814
Parker, John	Brevet Captain 1787		12/8/09	Died 1814
Courtenay, James		25/8/1807	8/8/10	Resigned 1831
Treby, Paul Ourry	8/12/1806	5/10/09	24/11/10	,, 1853
Carew, John Pole			27/2/11	,, 1820
Wilder, William			22/7/12	,, 1820
Carpenter, John			3/2/12	Died 1842
Northcote, Henry Stafford			13/9/13	Resigned 1815
Clark, Erving	11/12/15		8/5/15	,, 1852
Hamlyn, Cal. Pollexfen	From North Devon		3/2/17	,, 1831
Fellows, Hon. Newton			26/7/20	,, 1846
Savile, Albany			23/8/20	,, 1828
Lee, Edward	27/11/20		25/1/28	Died 1837
Fulford, Baldwin			2/31	Resigned 1846
Marwood-Elton, Sir E.			2/6/31	,, 1852
Short, Francis Baring	19/5/35		13/1/46	,, 1852
Fursdon, George			13/1/46	,, 1854
Harris, J. Crighton			28/2/46	,, 1852
Hamlyn, Shilston Calmady			20/8/46	,, 1853
Elton, Henry			23/4/52	,, 1854
Kingsale, J. C. Lord		23/4/52	1/3/53	,, 1855

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CAPTAINS—*continued.*

	Ensign.	Lieut.	Captain.	Date became non-effective, and how.
Webber, Charles H. -			30/6/53	Resigned 1859
Rayer, William Carew-			30/7/53	,, 1859
Pitman, Edmund -			30/8/53	See Adjutants
Floyd, R. Peel - -		30/11/50	7/6/54	Resigned 1855
Fursdon, Charles- -		10/8/52	15/6/54	,, 1864
Fortescue, Hon. D. W.		10/8/52	16/12/54	,, 1856
Dacie, G. L. - -	11/2/46	3/6/53	16/1/55	,, 1865
Knight, L. - - -			5/6/55	,,
Douglas, P. H. - -	21/6/53	4/5/54	8/5/56	,, 1875 Hon. Major
Hogg, T. D. - - -		15/6/54	1/7/59	,, 1874 ,,
Ridgway, Alex. - -		15/6/54	21/7/59	,, 1873 ,,
Farrant, H. A. M. -	3/2/54	16/1/55	16/11/64	,, 1870
Bathe, John Innes -	13/10/55	24/5/56	4/5/65	,, 1868
Drewe, Edward - -	8/3/56	4/4/56	31/5/65	,, 1872
Brine, R. Anson - -	12/5/57	28/6/59	25/5/68	,, 1877
Wrey, Henry B. T. -	17/4/60	23/10/60	10/6/70	Hon. Major 8/5/80; retired 1881
Collins, C. R. - -		21/5/66	21/5/66	Retired 1881
Kitson, Edward* - -	Late Capt. B.S.C.	26/4/70	21/3/72	Hon. Major 19/3/78; resigned 1883
O'Neill, Edward - -	Late Capt.	28th Reg.	18/7/73	Hon. Major 30/3/81; resigned 1883
Seale, Edward - -	Late R.N.	21/4/71	30/9/74	Resigned 1880
Boles, F. J. Coleridge -		18/10/70	15/4/76	,, 1885
Tuthill, J. F. - -		22/8/71	25/9/80	,, 1886
Palk, Hon. E. A. - -		22/7/74	5/11/81	Hon. Major 9/11/89
Harding, Stafford G. -		24/12/73	5/11/81	,, 12/1/89
Marsh Dunn, R. M. -	Captain Retired Pay		20/6/83	Resigned 1888
Swann, G. F. J. - -	Late 83	rd Reg.	11/7/83	,, 1888
O'Brien, R. S. J.† -	Late Capt.	D'v'n Reg.	2/5/85	H. Maj.; res. 1886
Forbes, W. A. - -		4/2/82	28/5/85	Resigned 1888
Wrigley, George - -			12/5/86	
Dumbreck, Sutherland‡			21/5/86	
Arnold, Alfred Pickard-		22/12/83	10/7/86	Resigned 1887
Clark, Percy Hay -			23/5/87	Died Oct. 1887
Boles, Dennis F. - -		15/5/85	14/4/88	
Warde, W. E. - -	From 4th	Som. L.I.	5/12/88	
Keene, C. G. P.§ - -	Captain Retired Pay		24/7/89	Hon. Major 10/3/94; died 1896
Caird, C. D. - - -		5/12/85	25/1/90	

* Mutiny Medal. † Afghan Medal, 1878, 1879, 1880.
‡ South African Medal.
§ Afghan Medal, 1878, 1879, 1880; Soudan Medal, 1888, and Clasp; Khedive's Star.

CAPTAIN LIEUTENANTS.

	Ensign.	Lieut.	Capt.-Lt.	Date became non-effective, and how.
Tucker, V. - - -			1758	Resigned 1760
Lyddon, William - -		27/9/87	25/5/89	,, 1803

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LIEUTENANTS.

	Ensign.	Lieut.	Year became non-effective, and how.
Harewood, — - -	Serving in	1758	Resigned 1760
Sanderson, S. - -	,,	,,	Not serving in 1779
Cogan, J. - - -	,,	,,	Died 1759
Fry, Henry, Junior -	,,	,,	Not serving in 1779
Inglett, Richard - -	,,	1763	,, ,,
Land, William - -	,,	,,	,, ,,
Honeycombe, Henry -	,,	,,	,, ,,
Cooke, Robert - -	,,	,,	Resigned 1777
Lightfoot, John - -	,,	,,	Not serving in 1779
Blundell, Richard - -	,,	,,	,, ,,
Haycroft, Richard - -		1771	,, ,,
Medland, Samuel - -		,,	,, ,,
Sheppard, T. - - -		23/9/71	See Adjutants
Robbins, William - -	1771	12/9/72	See Surgeons
Savory, Samuel - -		1772	Resigned 1777
Pine, Nathaniel Perkins	23/9/73	15/10/73	See Quartermasters
Bidgood, James - -	23/9/73	1773	Resigned 1777
Fortescue, Edward -		24/5/76	Not serving in 1779
Bailey, James - - -		24/5/76	See Adjutants
Sanders, Phillip - -		24/5/76	Not serving in 1779
Spencer, Pullein - -		17/7/77	,, 1779
Pool, David - - -		17/7/77	,, ,,
Wright, James - -	17/7/77	9/4/78	,, ,,
Bisse, Thomas - -	9/4/78	1778	,, 1793
Mason, John - - -	9/4/78	8/4/78	Resigned 1780
Walker, George - -	9/4/78	4/12/78	,, 1780
Ford, John - - -		4/12/78	,, 1785
Byne, Charles - -	8/6/78	3/4/79	,, 1781
Stephens, Samuel - -	1/7/78	6/4/79	Not serving in 1793
Tanner, Samuel - -	1778	6/4/79	,, ,,
Parker, John - - -		8/4/79	See Adjutants
Ivie, John - - -	14/4/78	8/4/79	Not serving in 1793
Wells, Nathaniel - -	12/4/79	9/5/79	Resigned 1781
Bird, Samuel - - -		14/5/79	Not serving in 1781
Cooper, William - -		28/5/79	,, ,,
Keys, Francis - -		27/10/79	Retired on dist. 1783
Hartnoll, John - -		11/12/79	Superseded 1781
Cross, Richard - -		8/4/80	Resigned 1781
Heather, Robert - -	5/12/78	1780	Not serving in 1793
Moss, Mathew - -	5/4/79	,,	,, ,,
Ball, — - - - -		,,	,, ,,
Buller, Joseph - -		,,	Superseded 1782
Sheppard, Thomas -	28/5/80	,,	,, ,,
Farrant, William - -	23/6/79	11/10/81	See Surgeons
Ford, Nathaniel - -	20/9/80	1781	Not serving in 1793
Smart, W. - - -	1779	13/11/82	,, ,,
Moore, John Hartnoll -	5/3/80	26/4/87	,, ,,
Cross, Richard - -		26/4/87	,, ,,
Kitt, W. - - - -		9/10/87	Resigned 1790
Martin, John - - -		27/7/89	,, 1813
Luxmore, Charles - -		1/10/90	Not serving in 1793
Warmington, John -		24/10/90	Resigned 1794
Pine, Nathaniel Perkins	22/9/72	7/1/92	See Quartermasters
Stanford, William - -		29/12/92	Resigned 1795

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LIEUTENANTS—*continued.*

	Ensign.	Lieut.	Year became non-effective, and how.
Fursdon, George		7/1/93	Resigned 1794
Wade, George		10/1/93	,, ,,
Hastie, James		2/2/93	See Assistant Surgeons
Carrington, James		14/2/93	Resigned 1794
Newton, William H.		1/3/93	,, ,,
Couche, William		6/3/93	,, ,,
Whittaker, W.		7/3/93	,, 1793
Stanford, James		23/6/93	,, 1794
Greenhead, John		31/8/93	,, ,,
Stanford, Henry	29/12/92	29/12/93	,, ,,
Haywood, Geo. Hampden		16/4/94	Died 1796
Rooke, George		6/5/94	Resigned 1795
Blackford, Phillip C.		10/5/94	,, 1794
Long, William	16/4/94	25/6/94	See Quartermasters
Evans, Robert Wiltshire	18/4/94	26/6/94	Resigned 1795
South, Francis	28/7/94	4/1/95	From N. Devon; resgd. 1802
Field, James	5/8/94	7/4/95	See Paymasters
Smith, Walter	24/8/94	31/5/95	Resigned 1799
Gee, George	22/4/95	22/3/96	,, 1796
Young, Joseph Lewis	7/4/95	8/5/96	To Ens. 46th Reg. 1800
Rodd, Richard		9/5/96	Resigned 1804
Dewdney, William D.		25/1/96	Died 1843
Couche, Thomas		20/9/99	Resigned 1800
Gill, L. J. M.		20/9/99	,, 1803
Kelly, John	9/4/98	24/7/1801	See Adjutants
Saunderson, Charles	14/4/98	7/9/01	Died 1844
Ellicott, Edward	27/6/94	26/9/01	See Paymasters
Martin, William	26/6/94	24/5/03	Died 1824
Collins, William	7/9/1801	6/7/03	Resigned 1805
Cumming, Hugh	14/5/98	7/7/03	,, 1807
Corham, William		5/8/03	,, 1807
Willett, A. S.		5/8/03	,, 1806
Crowther, George	7/7/03	30/7/04	Rcvd. comtd. allowance 1833
Edwards, John	10/3/04	8/12/05	To Ens. 9th Reg. 1808
Roope, J. Lavington		9/12/05	Resigned 1811
Long, William		18/11/09	See Paymasters
Netherton, John	19/5/08	4/8/10	Resigned 1811
Cornish, Richard	2/9/09	5/8/10	Placed on Retired List
O'Bryen, Charles	Capt. H.P. Roy. Mar.	9/2/11	Rcvd. comtd. allowance 1838
Jackson, William	6/81	5/10/11	Resigned 1814
Pearce, William Lyfe	3/12/12	10/12/13	Died 1852
Whittaker, George	17/12/12	5/3/14	,, 1841
Kingdon, John	5/5/12	5/12/14	,, 1837
Campbell, Charles	15/7/13	12/4/25	Rcd. comtd. allowance 1832
Farrant, Frederick	27/4/14	26/5/32	,, ,, 4/9/1846
Lardner, Phillip	10/5/15	26/5/32	Retired 1853
Wake, Richard	28/2/31	21/10/33	Resigned 1853
Rumley, Charles		13/1/46	Superseded by Order of S. of State 4/1852. Emigrated
Lipyeatt, Percy C.		13/1/46	Died 1850
Band, W. Drewe		26/1/46	,, 1849
Churchill, Henry		31/3/46	Resigned 1853
Marsh, Edward H.		21/5/46	Superseded by Order of S. of State 4/1852. In 34th Regt.

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LIEUTENANTS—*continued.*

	Ensign.	Lieut.	Year became non-effective, and how.
Lysaght, Hon. S. K.		11/1/51	Resigned 1852
Payne, Richard Sowder		23/4/52	,, ,,
Ridgway, Poltimore		30/7/53	Apptd. Ens. 58th Reg. 31/8/54
Macdonald, J.		16/12/54	See Quartermasters
Clark, Paul F.		17/1/55	Apptd. Ens. 57th Reg. 29/2/56
Tanner, A.	21/6/54	5/6/55	Apptd. Ens. 62nd Reg. 29/2/56
Yates, F.	16/12/54	6/7/55	Resigned 1859
Ryde, H. J.		14/8/55	,, 1859
Hazard, C. H.	27/2/55	3/11/55	,, 1856
Byles, George	11/9/55	24/5/56	,, 1859
Cooke, F.	6/10/55	24/5/56	Died 1859
Hallifax, Henry F.	8/5/56	11/8/56	,, 1860
Northmore, T. Welby	13/5/59	22/7/59	Resigned 1867
Agar, Charles David	28/6/59	29/7/59	,, 1862
Tyrrell, John	4/7/59	13/8/59	,, 1863
Pollard, George A.	5/7/59	13/8/59	Died 1865
Beamish, F. B. S.	26/1/60	25/9/60	Resigned 1865
Courtenay, Henry R.	4/5/60	23/9/60	,, 1866
Hoare, Peter Merrik		24/2/65	,, 1866
Pouget, Robert		1/5/67	,, 1872
Trahar, William Henry		26/7/67	,, 1875
Pengelley, Charles W.		9/11/67	,, 1873
De la Pole, Edmund R.		15/9/70	,, 1874
Hill, Arthur M.		15/9/70	,, 1871
Netherton, Lewis R.		13/3/71	,, 1871
Seale, F. F.		22/8/71	,, 1872
Courtenay, Edward R.		23/3/72	,, 1873. To 20th Hussars
Leslie, Alex. Maurice		15/5/72	To Sub-Lt. 2nd W. I. R. 16/1/77
Cusack, J. W. E.		25/5/72	Resigned 1874
White, George H. T.		4/9/72	,, 1878
Read, Fred. C.		28/5/73	,, 1874
Thomson, John James	From 2nd R. Lancs.	24/2/75	,, 1878
Gordon, Leonard	From R. S. Lincoln Sub-Lt.	3/2/75	Appointed Lieut. in 25th Regiment 5/9/76
Savile, G. W. W.	1/8/77	3/6/79	To 2nd Lt. 77th Reg. 5/8/79
Johnson, E. P.	8/8/77	3/6/79	To 2nd Lt. 9th Lancers 23/7/79
Anderson, J. R. M.	12/12/77	3/6/79	To Worcester Militia 3/7/79
Dawson, C. H.	20/3/78	13/9/79	To 2nd Lieut. 25th Regiment 23/10/80
Hollway, James Clinton	From Roy. Renfrew	2/77	To 2nd Lieut. 16th Regiment 4/12/78
Dumbleton, L. G.	8/2/79	13/9/79	Resigned 1881
Hood, Arthur F. A.	22/3/79	29/10/79	To 2nd Lieut. Rifle Brigade 23/10/80
Exmouth, E. W. J., Viscount	11/10/79	25/9/80	Resigned 2/1883
Tremayne, Wm. Francis	26/11/79	25/9/80	To Lieut. 4th D. G. 27/2/85
Sim, Kelso Hamilton	26/11/79	17/11/80	Resigned 1882
Woolcombe, T. D.	24/12/79	17/11/80	,, 1881
Watts, Montague Grave	24/12/79	17/11/80	,, 1882
Walsh, Henry Gilbert	24/12/80	1/7/81	,, 1882
Maidment, Alex. Robert	22/2/81	1/7/81	,, 1888

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LIEUTENANTS—*continued.*

	Ensign.	Lieut.	Year became non-effective, and how.
Orpen, Charles Henry	29/1/81	1/7/81	To Royal Irish Rifles 12/5/83
Martyn, Ant. Woods	26/2/81	1/7/81	To R. West Kent Reg. 27/2/85
Fox Strangways, T. S.		11/1/82	To Royal Irish Rifles 13/5/85
Hull, Clement		11/1/82	Resigned 1883
Wilkinson, Geo. Edward		11/2/82	To R. Inniskilling Fus. 19/12/83
Fyler, John I'anson		29/5/82	Resigned 1886
Baring, Hon. John		4/11/82	,, 1885
Woodcock, W. C. M.		3/1/83	To King's Liv'pool Reg. 5/5/85
Uniacke, John M.		7/3/83	Resigned 1884
Cordes, Hubert Hope		21/4/83	,, 1887
Bedingfeld, Norman N.		29/1/84	,, 1884. To Rifle Brigade
Buchanan, A. L. H.		1/2/84	To Gordon Highlanders
Beaumont, H. C. C.		14/3/84	To Scots Guards 2/10/86
Trefusis, Hon. H. W.		5/8/84	To Gordon Highlanders 8/12/86
Quicke, Fran. Churchill		11/10/84	To 1st Dragoon Guards 3/5/87
Lowe, Noel Strode	From 3rd Battalion	28/3/85	To Royal West Kent Regiment 22/5/85
Connop, Henry		16/5/85	Resigned 1886
Martyn, Arundell		5/12/85	To Royal West Kent Regiment 4/5/88
Arnold, Wm. Reginald		9/1/86	To 3rd Dorset Regiment 6/3/86
Digan, Geo. Cuthbert		10/4/86	To Connaught Rangers 4/5/88
Sillifant, Chas. Herbert		10/4/86	To Northamptonshire Regiment 15/5/88
Stares, Robert Percy		8/5/86	To Bedfordshire Reg. 10/11/88
Drew, Tom Maxwell		9/10/86	To Leicester Regiment 8/12/88
Horner, John FitzLloyd	2nd Lt.	4/12/86	
Arthur, Richard Wells	19/2/87	27/5/89	Resigned 1896
Bridge, H. A. S.	3/2/87	27/5/89	
Snow, Reginald M.	20/5/87	27/5/89	
Copleston, E. L.	15/4/88	27/5/89	Resigned 1892
Toke, R. S.	28/4/88	27/5/89	To Welsh Regiment 1892
Morris, G. C.	4/8/88	11/5/92	Resigned 1893
Williams, G. T.	19/1/89	25/5/93	To 11th Hussars 23/12/93
Acland Troyte, H.	15/2/90	25/5/93	To 20th Hussars 23/12/93
Battishill, W. C.	14/4/92	28/5/94	Resigned 1894 to 3rd Batt.
Uniacke, E. W. P.	22/2/93	21/5/95	,, 1896

SUB-LIEUTENANTS.

	Date of Com.	Year in which became non-effective, and how.
Pearse, Elford	12/11/73	To 103rd Regiment 11/10/79
Furneaux, Herbert C.	30/5/74	Resigned 1876
Drummond, Sir J. H. B., Bart.	9/10/75	To 19th Regiment 29/12/77
Chichester, Joseph	9/10/75	To 36th Regiment 1878
Staveley, G. E.	11/12/75	Resigned 1876
Woolcombe, Charles C.	2/2/76	,, ,,

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SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

	Date of Com.	Year in which became non-effective, and how.
Addington, Hon. H. H. S.	8/1/79	Resigned 1879
Chichester, W. R.	10/8/87	To Worcester Regiment 1890
Anderson, W. C.	3/10/88	To Devon Regiment 9/4/92
Armitstead, G. H.	16/2/89	Resigned 1891
Peebles, A. S.	19/11/92	To Suffolk Regiment 12/12/94
Hill, R. F. W.	14/3/94	
Bryce, C. A.	14/3/94	
Bryce, F.	5/12/94	
Rothes, N. L. L., Earl of	6/3/95	
Woolcombe, J. N.	7/10/96	
Mortimere, Owen J.	20/3/97	

ENSIGNS.

	Date of Com.	Year in which became non-effective, and how.
Doidge, T.	Serving in 1758	Resigned 1759
Jackson, George	,, ,,	Not serving in 1763
Wilkins, John	,, ,,	,, ,,
Bishop, Thomas	,, ,,	,, 1779
Davis, John	,, ,,	,, 1763
Luscombe, Kelland	,, ,,	,, 1779
Ford, Nathaniel	,, 1763	,, ,,
Dally, John	,, ,,	,, ,,
White, Arthur	,, ,,	,, ,,
Pyne, P.	,, ,,	,, ,,
Eastley, Yard	,, ,,	,, ,,
Mare, Samuel	,, ,,	,, ,,
Cooke, John Ivie	1771	Resigned 1772
Perkins, Nathaniel	1773	Not serving in 1779
Irish, Samuel	15/3/74	,, ,,
Buck, George Stucley	9/4/78	,, ,,
Whitelock, George	14/4/78	Resigned 1780
Hunt, William	1778	Not serving in 1779
Martin, Charles	14/4/78	,, 1780
Kent, William	13/5/78	,, ,,
Mallett, James	1778	,, ,,
Dance, William	28/5/79	,, ,,
Risdon, W. Gries	28/5/79	,, ,,
Heale, Robert	1779	,, ,,
Tozer, Aaron	4/9/79	,, ,,
Clapp, Francis	4/9/79	,, ,,
Pendergrass	10/8/79	,, ,,
Tyner, John	27/10/79	Retired on disembodiment 1783
Phither, Stephen	27/10/79	,, ,,
Pyke, George	5/3/80	Not serving in 1781
Robinson	22/2/81	,, 1793
Phillipps	24/1/81	Superseded 1781
Franks, Moses	10/6/82	Not serving in 1793

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ENSIGNS—*continued.*

	Date of Com.	Year in which became non-effective, and how.
Coffey, David	18/10/82	Not serving in 1793
Lowe, Hudson	1782	,, ,,
Palmer	Serving in 1782	,, ,,
Liddon, M.	,, ,,	,, ,,
Liddon, W.	,, ,,	,, ,,
Stanford, William L.	10/6/82	,, ,,
Martin, William	26/2/93	See Assistant Surgeons
Manley, Robert	26/3/96	Resigned 1789
Lewis, Tubal	13/8/1801	Not serving in 1803
Watson, James	25/7/03	Resigned 1804
Moore, John J.	31/8/03	,, ,,
Dundas, Robert T.	31/8/03	To Ens. 81st Regiment 1805
Dundas, Francis D.	1/9/03	,, ,,
Collins, G. T.		Resigned 1806
Owen, George	7/4/06	,, 1808
Coryton, W. L.	5/7/06	To Capt. Som. Mil. 1809
Norris, John	30/8/06	See Assistant Surgeons
Luscombe, John	7/10/07	To Ens. 9th Regiment 1808
Flamank, John	20/5/08	Resigned 1810
Friend, John	2/9/09	,, 1811
Land, Thomas	19/6/10	,, 1814
Bloxham, Richard	5/9/10	See Assistant Surgeons
Oughton, James	25/10/10	Resigned 1812
Yates, Thomas William	21/4/12	,, 1813
Griffiths, John Rogers	20/8/12	,, ,,
Bament, John	16/3/14	,, 1815
Greenthorpe, John Henry	17/3/14	,, ,,
Ponsford, Luke	7/9/15	See Assistant Surgeons
Luxmoore, Robert	17/10/15	Resigned 1820
Lloyd, Walter Griffith	23/2/16	,,
Ley, John Henry	25/10/31	,,
Fortescue, Francis Dudley	1842	,, 1846
Ellicombe, Charles Richard	13/1/46	,, 7/52
Young, Frederick Graham	26/1/46	,, 17/5/53
Wills, Charles Corbyn	19/3/46	,, 15/9/52
Hartnoll, Henry Thomas	24/4/46	,, 1852. See Surgeons
Amory, George Henry	9/12/52	,, 1854
Dennis, Thomas John	30/7/53	To Devon Artillery 1854
Chanter, H. H.	5/12/54	Appntd. Ens. 57th Reg. 6/7/55
Wright, T.	18/12/54	,, 56th Reg. 3/11/55
Bluett, C. E. L.	12/5/55	,, 55th Reg. 1/56
Marker, Richard Marker	28/8/57	Resigned 1858
Bowling, John Reed	21/10/57	,, 1859
Bevan, Charles	28/1/58	,, 1858
Hawkesworth, John	11/3/58	,,
Barbor, Henry William	14/10/58	,, 1859
Drewe, Albert Cecil Robert	23/10/58	,,
Ring, Edward Cuthbert	21/12/58	,, 1859

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ADJUTANTS.

	Rank.	Date of appntmnt.	Year in which became non-effective, and how.
Sheppard, Thomas	Lieutenant	3/5/61	1772
Savory, Samuel	Lieut. 22nd Ft.	24/9/72	Resigned 1776
Bailey, James	Lieutenant	24/5/76	Appointed Paymaster North Devon 1779
Parker, John	Brevet Captain	25/3/79	To Paymaster 1804
Kelly, John	Lieutenant	25/7/1803	To Ens. 39th Reg. 1805
Peters, Nicholas Sandford	Brevet Captain	10/1/06	Resigned 1820
Holman, Charles *	Captain	27/3/20	To Paymaster 1854
Pitman, Edmund †	,,	30/12/54	Retired 1860
Savile, John Walter ‡	,,	1/3/60	,, 1875
Skill, H. H.	Captain 11th	30/10/75	Time of ser. exp. 1880
Vaughan, E. H.	Major ,,	4/11/80	,, 1885
Stawell, George	,, ,,	4/11/85	Resigned 1887
Batson, Herbert	Captain ,,	1/2/87	Time of ser. exp. 1892
Harries, S. K. §	Major ,,	1/3/92	,, 1897
Williams, E. G.	Captain ,,		

* Served in the 52nd Regiment; Waterloo Medal.
† Served in the 55th Regiment; China Medal.
‡ See p. 385.
§ Afghan Medal, 1878-80.

SURGEONS AND SURGEON-MAJORS.

	Surgeon's Mate or Asst. Surg.	Surgeon.	Surgeon-Major.	Year in which became non-effective, and how.
Robbins, William		9/5/72		Resigned 1787
Farrant, William	24/3/79	17/9/87		Died 1833
Farrant, F. G.	27/4/14	7/9/46		Resigned 1855
King, Alfred	16/1/55	20/4/55		,, 1857
Hartnoll, H. T.		12/2/57	1/3/73	,, 1882
Farrant, Mark	3/4/62		3/3/74	

PAYMASTERS.

	Rank.	Date of appntmnt.	Year in which became non-effective, and how.
Field, James	Lieutenant	1793	1804
Parker, William	Captain	1804	Resigned 1809
Long, William	Lieutenant	18/11/09	Died 1815
Ellicott, Edmund	,,	25/11/15	,, 1832
Holman, Charles	Captain	30/12/54	,, 1866

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SURGEONS' MATES OR ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

	Date of appntmnt.	Year in which became non-effective, and how.
Hastie, James	5/1/93	Resigned 1793
Greenhead, John	31/8/93	,, 1794
Martin, William	10/6/94	,, 1804
Willes, Robert	1804	,, 1806
Owen, George	16/12/05	,, 1810
Norris, John	7/6/06	To Capt. Som. Mil. 1809
Thurston, James	1/10/10	Resigned 1812
Bloxham, Richard	5/7/10	,, 1813
Luscombe, J. H.	26/6/13	,, 1815
Ponsford, Luke	7/7/15	Received commuted allowance
Hartnoll, H. T.	24/11/53	Resigned 1855
Martin, H. V.	1/5/55	,, 1856
Caird, T. W.	12/2/57	,, 1862

QUARTERMASTERS.

	Rank.	Date of appntmnt.	Year in which became non-effective, and how.
Mason, John			Resigned 1779
Pyne, Nathaniel Perkins	Captain	26/4/79	Died 1796
Long, William	Lieutenant	11/4/96	Resigned 1802
Bignell, John	Lieut. (Brevet)	31/3/1803	Retired 1836
Macdonald, John *	Lieutenant	16/12/54	Died 1861
Stone, J. H. Elphingstone	Capt. late I. A.	4/8/61	,, 1867
Bent, Thomas †	Capt. late R.M.	30/11/67	Resigned 1873
Atkins, J. R.	Captain	1/3/78	Retrd (Hn. Maj.) 1884
Evans, George ‡	,,	30/7/84	,, ,, 1891
Carr, John §	,,	1/12/91	

* Medal for long service and good conduct.
† Crimea, Baltic, and Turkish Medals.
‡ Afghan Medal, 1878-80; good conduct medal.
§ Afghan Medal, 1878-80.

MUSKETRY INSTRUCTORS.

	Rank.	From	To
Northmore, T. W.	Lieutenant	1862	1867
Walrond, H.	Captain	1868	1881
Marsh Dunn, R. M.	,,	1884	1888
Horner, J. F.	Lieutenant	1890	

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APPENDIX B.

THE 2ND BATTALION OF THE DEVONSHIRE MILITIA, 1758-63.

THERE is not much information obtainable about the 2nd Battalion of the Devonshire Militia beyond what has already been written. The Battalion went with the others to Plymouth in 1759, and remained there till about March the following year, when it was sent to Totnes, Dartmouth, and adjoining towns. In June, 1760, General Duroure was ordered to send it where he thought best, and in September it was sent to Penryn and Falmouth. How long it remained there is uncertain, but on the 11th of May, 1761, it was at Exeter and furnished a guard for 400 French prisoners who were sent to Winchester. In November of the same year it was at Plymouth, where it remained till the 8th of June, 1762, when it again went to Penryn and Falmouth, remaining there till the 8th of December, when it received orders to proceed to the various parishes to be disembodied. An account of how it was disbanded appears under the date 1763.

The officers who served in the Battalion are as far as can be ascertained as follows:—

Colonel	Prideaux, Sir John, Bart.	1758	
Lieutenant-Colonel	Duke, J. R.	1758	
Major	Pole, Sir John de la	1758	Died 1760
,,	Brown, H.	1760	
Captain	Bere	1758	Resigned 1760
,,	Moore, J. R.	1759	
,,	Rich	1760	
,,	Pearse	1760	
Captain-Lieutenant	Moore, R.	1761	
Lieutenant	Osmund	1758	Resigned 1760
,,	Carslake	1758	Died 1760
,,	Haycroft, R.	1759	To 1st Devon 1763
,,	Perham, J.	1760	
,,	Baker, W.	1760	
,,	Prideaux, J. W.	1760	
Ensign	Chave, Edward	1760	To 1st Devon 1763
,,	Salter, J.	1760	
,,	Bulteel, R.	1760	
,,	Whitby, Robert	1760	
Adjutants	Frazer, A.	1759	
,,	Serle	1761	

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APPENDIX C.

THE NORTH DEVON MILITIA, AND OFFICERS WHO SERVED IN THE REGIMENT, 1758-1853.

How the North Devon was raised and various facts relating to it from 1758 to 1853 when it was disbanded, and the Devon Artillery formed instead, appear in the various chapters covering that period. During the embodiment in 1759-63, when the regiment was in Cornwall, it was principally employed in assisting the Revenue Officers to suppress smuggling, detachments being stationed at Megavissey, Padstow, and numerous other places.* Occasional notices appear in various newspapers respecting the regiment from 1778 to 1783 and from 1793 to 1816, from which it is evident that its appearance, discipline, and conduct were good. In 1794 on leaving Hythe Camp a highly complimentary letter was sent by the Mayor to Colonel Lord Borringdon, as to the conduct of the men, accompanied by a hogshead of ale, so that they might drink the King's health. Many other instances might be given of the receipt of praise by the regiment, if space would permit of this being done.

An account of the destruction of the old regimental books has been given on page 333, and besides the old order book for 1759 (lent to me by Col. Chanter), very few escaped. The only North Devon books found among those of the 1st Devon were two letter books of but little interest, a "succession of Officers" book from 1793, and a few leaves of what has evidently originally been a carefully kept record of matters of interest connected with the regiment. These contain the names of the recruits and volunteers to the line from 1804, and a list of stations of the regiment from 1793 to 1853. This is given, the previous period from 1759 to 1793 having been compiled from other available sources, the only doubtful dates being

* *Militia Marching Books.*

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when the regiment left Barnstaple in 1781 and arrived at Maker Camp, as it no doubt moved by a District Route.

As in the case of the 1st Devon, the lists of officers have taken much time and trouble to make out, the same difficulties arising of officers having resigned and been reappointed, and of officers who were appointed to one regiment subsequently being found serving in another, without any apparent reason. The difficulty was, however, not so great as in making out the lists of the 1st Devon, the above-mentioned succession list facilitating the work, as it begins nearly twenty years before any available one of the 1st Devon.

The North Devon Militia like the 1st Devon had a Freemasons' Lodge attached to it, the date of the warrant being 1783. It originally met at the Globe Inn, Exeter, and was moved the same year to Barnstaple. It was moved to Crockernwell in 1806 and to Gosport in 1812, being erased on the 20th of August, 1821.

STATIONS OF THE NORTH DEVON MILITIA.

Places.	Arrival.	Departure.	Stay at each station.	
			Year.	Month.
Barnstaple		23/6/59		
Plymouth	6/59	21/3/60		10
Ashburton, Dartmouth, etc.	3/60	7/7/60		3½
Exeter	7/60	Oct. (?) /60		4
Taunton	Oct. (?)	5/5/61		7
Exeter	5/61	20/6/61		1
Falmouth, Penryn, etc.	6/61	18/12/61		5
Barnstaple, etc.	12/61	12/5/78		
	Disembodied			
Exeter	5/78	5/6/78		1
Falmouth, Penzance, Truro, etc.	6/78	29/4/79		10
Tiverton	5/79	1/6/76		1
Portsmouth Common Camp	6/79	20/11/79		5½
Horndean, Bishops Waltham, etc.	11/79	2/12/79		½
Alresford and Porchester	12/79	25/12/79		½
Poole, Weymouth, Lymington	12/79	23/5/80		5
Waterdown Camp (near Tunbridge (?))	5/80	23/10/80		5
Barnstaple and Bideford	11/80	Ap. (?) /81		6
Maker Camp	May (?) 1781	19/10/81		5½
Falmouth, Penryn, etc.	10/81	7/82		9
Roborough Camp	7/82	20/11/82		5
Taunton, Bridgwater, etc.	11/82	26/2/83		3
Bideford and Barnstaple	4/3/73	26/2/93		
	Disembodied			
Barnstaple				
Lymington	11/3/93	26/6/93		3
Waterdown Camp	6/7/93	5/8/93		
Ashdown Forest Camp	5/8/93	12/8/93		¼

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STATIONS OF THE NORTH DEVON MILITIA—*continued.*

Places.	Arrival.	Departure.	Stay at each station.	
			Year.	Month.
Chiley Camp	12/8/93	13/8/93		
Brighton Camp	13/8/93	30/10/93		2
Sevenoaks	1/11/93	2/11/93		
Westerham	2/11/93	7/11/93		
Sevenoaks	7/11/93	17/5/94		6
Hythe Camp	20/5/94	3/11/94		6
Taunton	25/11/94	15/5/95		6
Berryhead Camp	21/5/94	20/10/95		5
Totnes, etc.	20/10/94	31/10/95		½
Plymouth	3/11/95	12/6/98	2	7
Morleigh Camp	13/6/98	15/10/98		4
Barnstaple	19/10/98	9/2/99		4
Bideford	9/2/99	22/4/99		2
Barnstaple	22/4/99	27/6/99		2
Collumpton, etc.	29/6/99	3/7/99		½
Wimborne, etc.	10/7/99	16/7/99		½
Lymington	16/7/99	7/10/99		3
Porchester	8/10/99	30/12/99		2
Portsmouth	30/12/99	5/1/1801	1	1
Gosport	5/1/1801	11/5/01		4
Weymouth	16/5/01	27/5/01		½
Dorchester	27/5/01	1/6/01		
Weymouth	1/6/01	5/6/01		
Weymouth Camp	5/6/01	2/10/01		4
Weymouth	2/10/01	2/11/01		1
Plymouth	11/11/01	13/4/02		5
Barnstaple	19/4/02	23/5/03	1	1
	Disembodied			
Plymouth	26/5/03	22/8/03		3
Efford Camp	22/8/03	16/11/03		3
Plympton, etc.	16/11/03	29/11/03		½
Saltash	29/11/03	7/12/03		½
Plympton	7/12/03	13/7/04		7
Pendennis	19/7/04	4/4/05		8½
Exeter	10/4/05	23/7/05		3½
Woodbury Camp	23/7/05	16/9/05		1¾
Hemerdon Camp	18/9/05	21/10/05		1
Portsmouth	1/11/05	9/8/06		9½
South Sea Camp	9/8/06	6/10/06		1¾
Portsmouth	6/10/06	30/4/07		6¾
Gosport	30/4/07	4/5/07		
Haslar	4/5/07	4/6/07		1
Portsmouth	4/6/07	17/8/07		2½
South Sea Camp	17/8/07	12/10/07		1¾
Portsea	12/10/07	9/11/07		1
Bristol	14/11/07	1/4/08		4½
Weymouth	6/4/08	6/5/08		1
Plymouth	25/5/08	11/11/11	3	5½
Fort Monkton	18/11/11	3/2/12		2½
Gosport	3/2/12	21/5/14	2	3½
Dartmoor	8/6/14	26/7/14		1½
Barnstaple	30/7/14	9/8/15		
	Disembodied			
Plymouth	12/8/15	4/2/16		
Barnstaple	9/2/16			5¾
	Disembodied			

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OFFICERS WHO SERVED IN THE NORTH DEVON MILITIA, 1758-1853.

COLONELS.

	Lieut.-Col.	Colonel.	Year in which became non-effective, and how.
Wrey, Sir Burchier, Bart. -		1758	Resigned 1779
Orchard, Paul - - - -		28/1/79	,, 1792
Fortescue, Hugh, Earl - -		28/9/92	,, 1799
Borringdon, John, Lord, afterwards Earl Morley - -	1/6/94	1/11/99	,, 1830
Bampfylde, Sir G. Warwick, afterwards Lord Pollimore -		6/12/1830	,, 1852

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

	Captain.	Major.	Lieut.-Col.	Year in which became non-effective, and how.
Buck, George - -			1758	Resigned 1778
Kelly, Redmond - -			30/8/78	To 1st Devon
Bassett, Francis - -	1763		28/1/79	Resigned 1793
Acland, Sir T. D.- -	4/8/87	13/8/90	9/12/93	Died 1794
Hayne, Charles - -	18/2/94	17/2/95	25/11/99	,, 1821
Bruton, William - -	29/9/92	8/8/1815	27/11/1821	Resigned (?); 18(?)
Willett, Augustus S., assumed the name of Cleveland			18 (?)	Dead in 1846
Buck, George Stucley -			30/7/46	To Devon Militia Artillery 1853

MAJORS.

	Ensign.	Lieut.	Captain.	Major.	Year in which became non-effective, and how.
Woolacombe, John-				1758	Resigned 1778
Hodges, Thomas -		1763	14/4/72	28/1/79	,, 1790
Ley, George - -			22/4/73	1/6/93	,, 1799
Ley, Edward - -	22/12/94		9/1/95	8/12/99	,, 1815
Ebrington, Hugh, Viscount - -			6/7/1803	31/8/1803	Retired 1805
Franco, Ralph -			22/6/11	28/11/21	Resigned 1831
Williams, Sir J. H.				3/4/31	To Lieut.-Col. 1st Devon 1846
Hole, William -	From 36th Reg.		5/5/23	27/3/52	To Dvn. Artillery

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CAPTAINS.

	Ensign.	Lieut.	Captain.	Year in which became non-effective, and how.
Bellew, W.			1758	Not serving in 1778
Lethbridge, T.			,,	,, ,,
Stafford, John, Sen.			,,	,, ,,
Veale, J.			,,	,, 1763
Ley, George			,,	Resigned 1759
Buck, William			,,	,, 1768
Stafford, John, Jun.		1758	4/8/59	,, 1779
Tucker, T.			1759	,, 1760
Wellington, Lewis			4/8/59	,, 1779
Partridge, John		1759	21/4/73	,, 1780
Southcote, Michael			22/4/73	Not serving in 1786
Meddon, John	1759		1/5/73	Resigned 1778
Acland, John			14/4/79	Not serving in 1787
Meddon, John			14/4/79	Resigned 1794
Hawkins, Abraham	2/4/77	30/3/78	18/5/80	,, ,,
Buck, Stucley		28/1/79	6/7/82	Not serving in 1787
Bailey, James			6/7/82	,, ,,
Northcote, Sir S. H., Bart.			5/8/87	Resigned 1794
Buck, George Stucley		24/4/87	14/8/89	Died 1792
Duntze, John		24/4/87	16/8/90	Resigned 1794
Davie, Joseph			14/2/94	,, ,,
Pell, Robert		29/12/92	3/3/94	Retired 1799
Davie, Sir John			10/7/94	Resigned 1795
Luscombe, J. Manning		30/3/94	12/7/94	,, 1797
Ilbert, Peter			17/2/95	To Lieutenant 1811 See Paymasters
Hamlyn, Calmady Pollexfen		21/2/95	14/4/95	Resigned 1805
Cary, George	27/8/96	18/10/96	26/11/97	,, 1806
Ley, George			6/12/99	Retired 1802
Bozer, John		3/4/96	2/10/1801	Resigned 1805
Parker, Montagu Edw.			30/3/03	,, 1812
Burke, James			19/4/03	,, 1815
Chave, William	25/8/1801	6/10/1801	20/4/03	,, 1812
Graves, T. N., Lord	From 1st Devon		7/7/03	,, 1805
Bruton, Charles	28/4/1795	19/12/1795	31/8/03	See Adjutants
Ley, George		31/3/1803	21/10/05	Resigned 1806
Harding, Thomas Wrey		5/8/03	29/5/06	,, 1815
Carew, Thomas			1/11/06	,, ,,
May, John		14/7/03	25/1/10	,, 1811
Chichester, Sir A., Bart.			1/5/11	,, 1812
May, John			3/2/12	,, 1852
Hole, Francis		17/10/11	4/2/12	,, 1831
Welsh, Conway	26/11/1808	27/2/10	14/3/12	To 40th Reg. 1813
Coles, Charles	25/2/13	19/6/13	15/2/14	Dead in 1845
Hole, Thomas		8/3/14	16/6/15	,, ,,
Langmead, John Clark			8/7/15	,, ,,
Allen, John			20/11/15	Resigned 1845
Parker, Montagu Edw.			9/4/16	Dead in 1845
Bassett, Arthur Davie			22/12/21	Resigned 1823
Worth, John Francis			7/3/31	To Devon Art. 1853
Ley, George			8/3/31	Dead in 1846
Parker, Montagu E. N.			15/3/31	Resigned 1846 (?)

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CAPTAINS—*continued.*

	Ensign.	Lieut.	Captain.	Year in which became non-effective, and how.
Fortescue, Wm. Blundell			8/11/38	Resigned 1846
Webber, Charles Henry			25/4/46	To 1st Devon 1853
Rayer, William Carew			25/4/46	,, ,,
Clarke, Richard Hall			25/4/46	,, ,,
Chichester, George	From 49th Foot		10/4/52	To Devon Art. ,,
Russell, Richard Bury	From 49th Reg.		10/4/52	,, ,,
Newton Fellowes, Isaac			14/6/52	,, ,,

CAPTAIN LIEUTENANTS.

	Ensign.	Lieut.	Capt. Lieut.	Year in which became non-effective, and how.
Bound, Peter	23/5/75		6/7/82	Not serving in 1787
Bailey, Morris William			25/4/87	,, 1793
Emmett, Sebastian		24/4/87	21/12/92	To Irish Art. 1798
Riddell, Alexander			13/8/98	To Banff Fcbls. 1800

LIEUTENANTS.

	Ensign.	Lieut.	Year became non-effective, and how.
Harewood		1758	Resigned 1760
Vye, Nathaniel		1759	,, 1763
Wyville, William		,,	Not serving in 1779
Collins, T.		,,	,, ,,
Kelly, Arthur		1763	,, ,,
Fortescue, Faithfull		,,	,, ,,
Fortescue, Edmund	29/5/70	25/9/71	To 1st Devon 1776
Sheppard, John	27/9/70	25/9/71	Not serving in 1779
Pyke, Samuel	3/10/71	13/5/73	,, ,,
Mallett, Hugh		23/9/73	Resigned 1787
I'Ans, Wrey		13/5/75	See Adjutants
Wrey, Bourchier	3/10/71	9/10/75	Not serving in 1779
Davis, Charles		2/4/77	,, ,,
Mellish, R.		2/4/77	,, ,,
Mortimore, John	24/5/76	1/6/78	See Surgeons
Martin, John		8/6/78	Not serving in 1780
Prouse, William	8/6/78	10/7/78	,, 1793
Ford, John	8/6/78	4/12/78	Resigned 1780
Walker, George		28/1/79	Not serving in 1787
Martin, Charles		24/2/79	,, ,,
Mallett, James		26/2/79	See Quartermasters
Bailey, James		25/3/79	See Adjutants
Woolcombe, John Loveys		1/7/79	Resigned 1781
Walker, Edward	24/2/79	27/10/79	Not serving in 1787

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LIEUTENANTS—*continued.*

	Ensign.	Lieut.	Year became non-effective, and how.
Hull, Robert	8/6/78	18/5/80	Resigned 1781
Price, William	27/3/79	30/3/81	Not serving in 1793
Dare, Thomas	26/3/79	31/3/81	,, 1787
Grant, Thomas	23/6/79	2/4/81	Resigned 1787
Spencer, Nicholas	18/5/80	3/4/81	,, ,,
Nibbs, James Langford	22/1/80	6/7/82	,, 1793
Forder, William	17/10/80	1/9/82	,, ,,
Burgess, Isaac	24/3/81	24/4/87	,, ,,
Cross, Richard		24/4/87	Not serving in 1793
Bailey, James		4/8/87	See Paymasters
Girder, John Stanford		14/10/89	Not serving in 1793
Courant, George Hand		17/10/89	Resigned 1793
Rooke, George	20/3/81	6/11/90	See Quartermasters
Heywood, Walter Charles		6/11/90	See Surgeons
South, Francis		9/12/92	To 1st Devon 1794
Sturgeon, Thomas		14/12/92	Resigned 1794
Russell, John	6/7/82	4/4/93	To Lond. Militia 1794
Rogers, Michael	6/3/93	28/4/93	Resigned 1793
Bailey, Morris William	1/4/81	21/9/93	To 10th Foot 1795
Jones, Harnan	14/11/93	7/3/94	To Sussex Fncbls. 1795
Mallett, Richard		8/3/94	To Invalides 1800
Reid, Robert		1/5/94	See Quartermasters
Ley, George	5/6/94	7/8/94	To 40th Foot 1799
Keirnan, Andrew	6/6/94	8/12/94	To Somt. Fncbls. 1795
Millington, William	14/5/93	3/3/95	See Surgeons' Mates
Poole, Alexander	13/10/94	22/4/95	To 25th Foot 1796
Toussairt, Simon Augustin	2/3/95	30/4/95	Resigned 1795
Frauncois, William	3/3/95	9/5/95	,, 1796
Fisher, Richard	20/4/95	20/6/95	Died 1796
Westron, Robert	16/5/95	1/10/95	To 62nd Foot 1800
Cottell, John Champneys		7/5/96	Resigned 1798
Elington, Richard Goodall		29/12/96	,, 1797
Wren, Thomas	20/6/95	30/3/97	To E.I. Service 1799
Cooke, Samuel	16/9/96	1/12/97	To 23rd Foot 1800
White, John	11/3/96	25/8/98	Resigned 1801
Cottell, James	20/6/97	5/11/98	To Royal Marines 1798
Ellicombe, John Williams	1/1/98	6/11/98	To 40th Foot 1799
Woodley, Charles		7/11/98	Resigned 1799
Owen, Thomas	9/5/95	28/8/99	See Surgeons' Mates
Squaunce, William	21/7/97	29/8/99	Resigned 1806
Lastay, John	13/1/98	4/1/1800	,, 1801
Fisher, Thomas	3/7/98	6/1/1800	To Royal Marines 1800
Wrench, William Ellis	2/5/99	20/3/1800	Dead (1803 (?))
Fisher, Thomas		18/8/1800	See Adjutants
White, William	4/1/1800	26/11/1800	To Hants Militia 1807
Thorn, Nathaniel	6/1/1800	2/8/01	Resigned 1802
Rowe, Stephen Shute	21/7/1800	3/10/01	To 14th Foot 1804
Colepeper, John Spencer	24/9/1800	4/10/01	To 10th Vet. Batt. 1808
Hewlett, John Valentine	20/10/1800	7/10/01	See Surgeons
Roope, Jonah Lavington	29/9/01	31/3/03	Resigned 1804
Houndle, Edward Dodridge	19/4/03	23/6/03	To 99th Foot 1803
Adney, John		3/8/03	To 2nd Somt. Mil. 1806
Johnstone, William	10/7/03	25/8/03	Resigned 1806
Tisdell, Herman	18/4/03	28/5/04	To 46th Foot 1810

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LIEUTENANTS—*continued.*

	Ensign.	Lieut.	Year became non-effective, and how.
Hatherley, John	23/6/03	3/11/04	Retired 1846 (?)
Richardson, Isaac	31/8/03	30/6/06	To 11th Foot 1807
Shute, Edwin	25/9/04	30/9/06	Resigned 1806
Geary, Charles	27/2/06	8/10/06	See Surgeons' Mates
Netherton, John	4/7/07	17/1/07	Resigned 1808
Johnstone, William		27/11/07	Retired 1846 (?)
Bayley, Henry	3/8/07	18/1/08	Died 1808
Chichester, Arthur	4/1/08	7/3/08	Resigned 1809
Spicer, Alexander	1/2/08	5/8/08	,, 1811
Fortescue, John Mills	19/1/08	25/8/08	To 103rd Foot 1813
Courtenay, Frederick	11/5/07	30/8/08	To 3rd Foot 1809
Williams, William	20/1/08	23/1/09	To 5th Foot 1809
Hatherley, Fortescue	13/8/08	13/5/09	To 19th Foot 1811
Bignell, John Beavis	30/8/08	12/10/09	Resigned 1811
Hart, Robert	25/2/09	8/8/10	Retired 1846 (?)
Rutledge, William	20/12/09	7/3/11	To 60th Foot 1813
Ilbert, Peter		6/4/11	See Paymasters
Harding, William	2/11/10	4/6/11	To 5th Foot 1811
Fortescue, George	17/10/10	29/7/11	Dead (1846 (?))
Puddicombe, James Jack	27/10/10	10/2/12	Resigned 1812
Bingley, Thomas	4/6/11	10/3/12	,, 1815
O'Hara, William	29/7/11	2/11/12	,, 1813
Smith, Thomas	6/10/12	15/8/13	Retired 1853 (?)
Bailey, Charles Courant		8/6/15	To 5th Vet. Batt. 1820
Webb, George	24/6/10	16/6/15	Died 1852
Budd, Robert		19/6/15	Retired 1853 (?)
Southcote, Philip	24/8/15	13/8/15	Vacated by non-exercise 1821
Rennels, George	12/5/15	7/8/20	See Paymasters
Ross, Charles		20/2/22	Died 1839
Harrison, Thomas Harrison		16/2/46	To Devon Art. 1853
Moore, Edward		16/2/46	See Surgeons' Mates
Dawers, Logan		8/5/46	Resigned 1853
Marshall, John Norris		31/7/52	To Devon Art. 1853
Ridgway, Poltimore		6/11/52	To 1st Devon 1853
Wyatt, Hallifax		24/11/52	,, ,,
Pine, Coffin		24/11/52	Resigned 1853
Bellew, John Froude		24/11/52	To Devon Art. 1853

ENSIGNS.

	Date of Com.	Year became non-effective, and how.
Morrison, Hooper	1759	Resigned 1760
Wren, Edward	,,	,, ,,
Meddon, John	,,	See Quartermasters
Brutton, William	,,	Not serving in 1779
Spry, William	1763	,, ,,
Harris, Joseph	,,	,, ,,
Shortridge, Henry	,,	,, ,,

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ENSIGNS—*continued.*

	Date of Com.	Year became non-effective, and how.
Carpenter, Joseph	1763	Not serving in 1779
Skinner, John	,,	,, ,,
Bredal, William	,,	,, ,,
Ford, John		Resigned 1779
Harris, Joseph	6/4/68	Not serving in 1779
Deane,	6/4/68	,, ,,
Haywood, William Hamlyn	23/5/75	See Surgeons
Lyddon, William	30/3/78	To 1st Devon 1779 (?)
Furlong, William	1/7/78	Not serving in 1780
Heather, R.	4/12/78	To 1st Devon 1778 (?)
Grant, T.	23/6/79	Not serving in 1780
Robbins, John	25/8/81	,, 1793
Russell, John	6/7/82	,, ,,
Foot, William	17/7/82	,, ,,
Blair, John Loton	9/9/82	,, ,,
Brutton, William	10/5/92	,, ,,
Davie, Francis	1/7/93	Resigned 1793
Wagg, Edmund	2/7/93	,, ,,
Hamilton, Henry William	4/3/94	,, 1794
Grant, Thomas	30/4/95	To Navy 1797
Ewing, James	22/7/95	Resigned 1797
Houndle, Edward Doddridge	29/8/97	To 4th Devon Militia 1798
Rowe, John	19/8/97	Resigned 1779
Davie, Henry	24/12/98	To E.I. Service 1800
Torr, Augustus	31/1/99	Resigned 1800
Leigh, Charles	29/8/99	To 62nd Foot 1800
Cory, Wymond	12/1/1801	Resigned 1802
Hanson, Henry	19/1/01	,, 1801
Thomas, John	31/5/03	To 62nd Foot 1804
Flynn, Thomas	24/6/03	See Surgeons' Mates
Adney, Benjamin	8/7/03	Resigned 1804
Hoppner, Hampden	25/8/03	,, ,,
Marshall, Bourchier	23/11/03	,, 1805
Carroll, John	24/6/04	To 50th Foot 1806
Le Hardy, James	31/10/05	See Surgeons' Mates
Sampson, Thomas	21/7/06	Resigned 1806
Pridham, James	17/12/06	To 11th Foot 1807
O'Connor, Patrick	13/2/07	,, ,,
Thompson, David	22/3/07	To 82nd Foot 1807
Greenfield, John	8/6/07	Deserted 1807
Bailey, Charles Courant	20/8/07	To 31st Foot 1807
Johnstone, Conolly	11/9/07	To 62nd Foot 1808
Budd, Robert	18/12/07	See Surgeons' Mates
Douglas, Joseph	15/3/08	To 32nd Foot 1808
Ford, George	10/9/08	Superseded 1810
Webb, William	24/6/10	Resigned 1811
Bowden, Stephen	18/3/11	See Surgeons' Mates
Vye, George	6/2/12	,, ,,
Nugent, Pierse	13/4/12	To 83rd Foot 1813
Smith, Beridge	14/4/12	To 4th Dragoon Guards 1812
Gale, William	30/5/12	Resigned 1815
Leader, John	13/10/12	,, ,,
Long, Walter	2/11/12	,, 1812
Newbolt, William Kent	27/2/13	See Surgeons' Mates

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ENSIGNS—*continued.*

	Date of Com.	Year became non-effective, and how.
Carey, Benjamin Trumball - -	19/6/13	Died 1827
Bliss, Nathaniel - - - -	15/11/13	Resigned 1815
Sampson, Thomas - - - -	25/8/15	
Weir, Henry - - - - -	26/8/15	,, 1832
Borringdon, Edmund, Viscount -	5/29	,, 1833
Tinley, Robert - - - -	2/3/30	To 39th Foot 1832
Sampson, Samuel - - - -	6/3/32	
Palk, Sir Lawrence Vaughan, Bart.	26/2/35	
Smith, Joshua Sidney - - -	31/7/52	Resigned 1853
Torr, Thomas Berry - - -	1/8/52	,, ,,
Barwell, E. H. - - - -	7/9/52	To Devon Art. 1853
Dennis, Thomas John - - -	24/11/52	To 1st Devon 1853

ADJUTANTS.

	Rank.	Date of appntmnt.	Year became non-effective, and how.
Harris, Joseph - - -	Ensign	1759	Serving in 1763
Spry, William - - -	,,		,, 17 (?)
Skrine, Thomas - -			
I'Ans, Wrey - - -	Captain by Brevet	29/4/78	Resigned 1779
Bailey, James - - -	Captain by Brevet 24/8/87	25/3/79	,, 1798
Riddell, Alexander - -	Lieutenant	7/8/98	To Banff Fncbls. 1800
Fisher, Thomas - -	,,	16/8/1800	Resigned 1810
Bruton, Charles - -	Captain	25/1/10	Retired 1825
Grace, Robert Weldon -	,,	16/11/25	Resigned 1831
Ridgway, John Allen -	,,	7/6/31	Retired 1853

PAYMASTERS.

	Rank.	Date of appntmnt.	Year became non-effective, and how.
Bailey, James *- - -	Captain by Brevet	25/3/79	Died 1810
Ilbert, Peter - - -	Lieutenant	15/5/1811	Resigned 1815
Rennels, George - -	,,	13/7/15	Dismissed the service 1829
Fuge, Robert - - -	,,	17/2/30	Died

* It appears from the "Succession of Officers" he was Paymaster as well as Adjutant from 1779 to 1798.

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SURGEONS.

	Surgeon's Mate.	Surgeon.	Year became non-effective, and how.
Heywood, James Hamlyn		23/5/75	Resigned
Mortimer, John		24/5/76	Serving in 1782
Heywood, Walter Charles		20/1/93	Resigned 1803
Hewlett, John Valentine	20/10/1800	6/5/1803	Retired 1822
Bignell, John Beavis	9/10/08	30/5/22	Reduced 1829

SURGEONS' MATES.

Millington, William	14/5/93	To Somerset Fencibles 1795
Owen, Thomas	15/5/95	Resigned 1800
Flynn, Thomas	24/6/1803	Died 1805
Le Hardy, James	26/7/05	Resigned 1806
Geary, Charles	25/12/05	Superseded 1808
Budd, Robert	25/12/07	Resigned 1812
Bowden, Stephen	17/3/11	,, 1811
Vye, George	6/2/12	,, 1812
Newbolt, William Kent	1/3/13	,, 1832
Moore, Edward	17/7/46	

QUARTERMASTERS.

	Rank.	Date of appntmnt.	Year became non-effective, and how.
Meddon, John	Ensign	1759	
Mallett, James	Lieutenant	27/10/80	Not serving in 1782
Rooke, George	,,	10/1/93	To 18th Royal Irish 1796
Reid, Robert	,,	28/3/96	Resigned 1803
Paine, John		3/8/1803	Died 1815
Arter, William		8/7/15	,, 1851

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